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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. 172. MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1892—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

UNITING THE ANTIS.

Leaders of the Cleveland Opposition Confer.

ANYTHING TO BEAT HIM.

Hopeful That They May Hold a Third of the Votes.

REPORTS FROM EVERY STATE

Latest Morrison Sentiment Finding Strong Utterance.

WHITNEY'S CROWD IS CONFIDENT.

Yesterday's events increase the probability of Cleveland's nomination. The following of the ex-President did not succeed in solidifying itself, but it got nearly everything else in sight. The Clevelandites became excited and angry early in the day over a report that Senator Hill had slipped into town. There was no truth in the report, and the Cleveland folks were a little ashamed of the ridiculous figure they had cut in denouncing Hill's presence.

Early in the day a vigorous movement was started for Morrison and Flower. At night it was probably squelched by the arrival of Senator John M. Palmer, who went out among his Illinois delegates insisting that they must support Cleveland. The Southwestern delegates, however, still lean to Morrison.

The Tammany-Hill opposition to Cleveland has lost none of its intensity. The usual manifestoes were put out by Messrs. Murphy and Croker. These indicate that they intend to go down fighting Cleveland with colors flying. At midnight the anti-Cleveland leaders thought they had perfected a combination which would bring Gorman into the field. Gorman's formal consent is looked for this morning.

The Cleveland leaders are now figuring on nearly a two-thirds majority on the first ballot, so that they are not greatly discouraged by any maneuvers of the opposition. The anti-Cleveland element of the convention, however, promises to bring up the unit rule issue, taking Pennsylvania as a test. Harrity has that delegation in a vise, and the unit rule can hardly be broken even by the promise of Pattison for the Presidency.

Editor Henri Watterson and his friends in the subcommittee have formally decided that they will push W. C. Owens for the Temporary Chairmanship, and the National committee at its meeting today will probably ratify their decision. The Cleveland managers are not yet willing to admit that they have given up their intention to oppose Owens, but their opposition is less positive than it was a day or two ago. Ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney's pruning-knife is being applied to the tariff plank of the platform to pare off some of its free trade features.

Martin Van Buren is still the mainstay of the opposition to Cleveland. By quoting history, in so far as it relates to Van Buren, some of the anti-Cleveland leaders yesterday convinced themselves, though not others, that there was a genuine probability of keeping the "Stuffed Prophet" from getting the necessary two-thirds vote. They knew that he was not so close to the nomination as Martin Van Buren once was. But they did not rely entirely on historic parallels. They did what the politicians for half a century before did, and perfected their combination so that it can be scattered or brought together as the emergency may demand.

In the afternoon there was another of the many conferences in which nearly all the prominent men who are against Cleveland were brought together. Gorman's skill as an organizer was shown, for there was no depending on generalities. Reports were had from every State, and an accurate idea was gained of the number of anti-Cleveland votes which could be counted on in every delegation. New England was put down as practically hopeless, but in the Northwest the full Cleveland claims are not conceded, on what grounds it will be hard to guess, because the positive Cleveland strength in the Northwest is so well known that to attack it is hopeless.

The activity of Gorman and Brice was evidence that they did not give up the discouraging fight, and was so accepted by their followers. Ex-Gov. Campbell's declaration that he would not let the Ohio delegation go for him did not disarrange any of the plans made. Rather than see it go to seed Chairman Brice will have Ohio's vote for himself. Gorman will take Maryland into his fold, Editor Watterson will vote Kentucky for Senator Carlisle, and two or three other candidates will be found to pick up scattering votes.

Hoping to Hold More than a Third.

Some of the opponents of Cleveland were really hopeful that by this means they could absolutely hold more than a third of the convention away from Cleveland until his own following could be broken up. So long as the Cleveland people are holding their own the activity of the opposition naturally causes a greater stir, though it may not change the situation. So the movement against the Stuffed Prophet takes the lead from now on.

There was one distinct development yesterday which will bring joy to the hearts of the original tariff reformers. The latent Morrison sentiment in the South and Southwest is finding utterance. Cleveland's weakness in those sections is still noticeable. Yesterday Field-Marshal Whitney and Sub-Lieuts. Dickinson and Vilas, with a whole regiment of privates, found it worth while to go out among the Southern delegations and talk for their chief. They put in most of the day at the Cleveland headquarters in the Palmer House or in the delegations, where everybody could find them, and could get their personal assurance that Cleveland was all right.

It is dangerous business for Mr. Whitney because his popularity is reaching that point where he may have to speak for himself instead of for Grover Cleveland and give the reasons why their candidate he cannot be. The best that the Cleveland leaders could say last night, after the day's missionary labors, was that they were holding their own in the South. Holding their own means getting possibly one-half or one-third the Southern vote. They need more than that. The Southwest is ready to go to Morrison and some of the delegates are threatening to do it whether his own State takes the lead or not.

Drift Gathering About Morrison.

There is an unmistakable drift to Morrison in Arkansas and it was stated last evening on pretty good grounds that ex-Congressman John H. Rogers, who is one of the delegates-at-large, would put "Horizontal" William in nomination. If he does he will find plenty of support in his own section. For Senator Jones has been on the ground several days, nursing the Morrison boom. With this kind of talk afloat, Morrison will have to write another letter, and there will be an interesting comparison of postmarks to see what his latest directions to his followers are. Illinois, by its position on the roll-call of States, holds a club over the convention. By giving Cleveland its forty-eight votes, it can come pretty near to nominating him. By withholding them it may encourage the opposition to the point where he can be beaten. But it cannot play fast and loose with all sides. Before the convention begins balloting its position will have to be determined.

The Cleveland leaders, while worried over the trouble they are having in the State, were sure last night that they would get a majority, and would therefore secure the full forty-eight votes. They hinted that they had held back their best card in order to head off just such a scheme as that which is now under way. On the other hand, some of Morrison's personal representatives are beginning to say that he stood for everything for which Cleveland stands, and that he was fairly entitled to put in his claims on the first ballot. What Senator Palmer says is of no account, because he has disgusted his own supporters, but a word from Morrison may be of momentous import. Even New York offered its support to the Illinois tariff reformer. Morrison has never been popular with the controlling element in the Empire State, but the Tammany-Murphy crowd would much rather have him than Cleveland. To this extent its tender of support may be accepted as sincere, though the same tender is being made to Gorman, Gray, Boies, and other possible candidates. Tammany is still for any good Democrat except Cleveland, and will be content with the Vice-Presidency for New York State.

Offering to Support Pattison.

One of its offers yesterday was to support Pattison of Pennsylvania. This offer was declined by Boss Harrity, who is so far up in the Cleveland counsels that he cannot afford to have any dealings now with the opposition. Later he will get his reward, for Cleveland does not like Pattison.

It would not be strictly true to say that the Cleveland managers were disturbed by any of the events of the day. They are still able to figure out more than 500 votes and their confidence in Cleveland's nomination is justified. By all the laws of reasonable probabilities he will be nominated. His supporters can afford to let the opposition have the field for a few days so long as they keep their votes. That they are doing this in New England and the northwest is certain. Yet they do need more help from the South than is in sight for them. Mr. Whitney's personality, together with the promise of patronage, may bring over the waverers unless Gorman gets too much headway.

But the Cleveland folks would have their own way without some pretty substantial evidences that the New York split is a wide one and that the party is taking risks in nominating Cleveland. The intensity of the feeling between the factions was shown yesterday when the report got out that Senator Hill was in town. At once all the pent-up bitterness of the Cleveland faction was poured out on Hill. He was denounced for coming to Chicago with indecent haste to interfere with the free choice of Democracy, and many other wicked things were said of him. The curious thing was that nobody had seen Hill. Don Dickinson said he was here, Vilas said he was here, Congressman Tracy of New York said he was here, and the whole Cleveland chorus took up the plaint.

It was all very ridiculous when it became known that Hill was a thousand miles away. But it served to show that Hill is still a bogie to the Cleveland people and that they fear him greatly. In spite of all their confident talk they do not want the Western delegates to get down to the marrow of the New York situation. The anti-snappers, or Syracuse delegates, are studiously kept in the background so that there may not be too much inquiry into the alleged principle which these men represent. As a matter of good politics from the beginning the Syracuse crowd have tried to keep from identifying themselves with the straight-out Cleveland folks, because they claim that they were chosen as a protest against Hill and his methods and not in the interest of any candidate. The claim was too stupid to deceive anybody. The Syracuse delegates have subsided merely because nobody cared anything about them. They knew when they came that the convention would not for a moment admit their claim as delegates, and whether they press the contest or not it will have no bearing on the result.

The desire of the Cleveland forces for a preliminary skirmish will be gratified unless they themselves retreat. Editor Watterson sticks to his purpose of naming Delegate W. C. Owens as Temporary Chairman. Senator Ransom came in yesterday and completed the attendance of a subcommittee having that matter in charge. After another consultation by Editor Watterson with his friends and with Senator Ransom, the anti-Cleveland editor gave out the statement that Mr. Owens would be Temporary Chairman. Brice and Gorman are with him and there seems little doubt that they have a large majority of the National committee to back them up. Yesterday it was stated that there were thirty-six who would acquiesce in Mr. Owens' selection. The Cleveland people were saying yesterday afternoon that they would oppose Owens in the committee and if defeated there would carry the fight into the convention, where their admitted majority would enable them to name their own man. But there is still a day for reflection, and Field-Marshal Whitney will probably issue his orders for his troops to let the opposition have the Temporary Chairman. There is nothing in it worth fighting for anyhow except the opportunity it gives an ambi-

[Continued on fifth page.]

ILLINOIS FOR GROVER.

CLEVELAND WILL RECEIVE THE STATE'S FULL VOTE.

Senator Palmer Comes to Chicago and Announces That His Followers Are to Follow the Fortunes of the Ex-President—He Declares Himself Not a Candidate and Says That New York Must Be Thrown Overboard and a Candidate Elected Without It.

Senator John M. Palmer reached the city last night about 11 o'clock over the Baltimore and Ohio road.

He came here without notification to his friends or solicitation on their part, declared himself immediately for Grover Cleveland, and said that he thought it was good policy to nominate him. His nomination would help the State ticket, and he was assured he would be elected.

Some such expression of opinion was expected. The news traveled faster than his train, and before he arrived at the Sherman House the Palmer men of the Illinois delegation were fully informed that Senator Palmer's mission to Chicago was to deliver their votes to Grover Cleveland. A group of Chicago delegates sat in a room of the Sherman House opposite the headquarters. After a hurried consultation they arose and prepared for departure. A rural Palmer man suggested that they should wait to see the old man. They said it was not necessary and one of them remarked:

"Senator Palmer comes here merely to deliver our votes to Grover Cleveland. We can spare him the trouble in that matter. We can deliver our votes to Cleveland ourselves. A few days ago William C. Goudy was delivering our votes. Last night Whig Ewing undertook that office. Tonight it is John M. Palmer. I think we had better relieve others of our too ready friends. We now declare ourselves for Cleveland, and Palmer could not get our votes if he wanted them."

This declaration settles the question of the disposition of the vote of Illinois. There is no doubt now that under the unit rule it will be cast for Grover Cleveland on the first ballot and until he is nominated, in all likelihood.

But before it is cast the Illinois delegates will make it understood as plainly as language can make it that nobody has had authority to deliver their votes. If the Cleveland leaders are too dense to comprehend this some other candidate may yet profit by the fact.

An Emphatic Interview.

Senator Palmer was met at the Baltimore and Ohio depot by his son John Mayo, Chairman Phelps of the Democratic State committee, Delegate Page of Jerseyville, Frank H. Jones of Springfield, Maj. Orendorf and Judge Goodrich of Chicago. He was accompanied by Mrs. Palmer. The welcoming delegation tried to get possession of the Senator in order to prevent him from talking. But he had already taken the newspaper men and through them the public into his confidence. His not overwise son had given it out that he was coming here to head off Morrison and to turn the delegation over to Cleveland. Senator Palmer's arrival but confirmed this, and he emphasized it further by saying he was not a candidate. He said:

"I have come here to ask the Illinois delegation not to antagonize Cleveland, but to be consistent in obeying the wishes of the Democrats of the State of Illinois and fight for him and help nominate him. Above all, I do not want any defection in the delegation or in the ranks of Illinois Democracy. I want this State to be carried for Cleveland, and I have no doubt it will be if he is nominated by the convention. I have come here to consult with our delegation, to the end that there may be united and concerted action. I myself have always been for Cleveland, and still believe that he is the man to be nominated. I have tried to divest myself of all personal interest in the matter, and my greatest anxiety is that we should now have harmony in the party throughout the State, because I believe we will carry Illinois if we do not handicap ourselves.

An Illinoisan Not Needed.

"And I do not believe either (with emphasis) that it is necessary to have a local candidate in order to carry Illinois. My idea is that whatever the Illinois delegation does should be done as a unit. The Democratic State convention evidently believes that we should make an honest attempt to nominate Cleveland before the delegation makes an attempt to nominate me. And I believe in playing out the Cleveland game if we can and contributing to his nomination by giving him the solid vote of Illinois. So let us go ahead and nominate him by giving him the vote of Illinois, as it seems to be stated that the turning point is about reached and that the vote of Illinois is likely to decide the question in Mr. Cleveland's favor."

At this point a devoted young Illinois friend of Gen. Palmer, a representative of a local political organization, and who was urging the General to remain in the race and not declare for Cleveland, interrupted with the declaration that Cleveland could never receive the vote of the State of New York, and that the wishes of the Democrats of that State must be respected.

Elect Him Without New York.

"There are ways of disposing of this New York question," said Senator Palmer in reply. "One is to nominate Cleveland and lose New York, if the Democrats so decree it, and the other is to nominate him and elect him without the vote of New York. After that New York will cease to be a controlling factor in National conventions. Suppose that Illinois comes to the front and supports Cleveland and that he is nominated by the convention! Why, after that, these New York Democrats have either got to support Cleveland or go out of the Democratic party. If they do not support him they will be too dead to be kicked by an army mule.

"I have come out," resumed Senator Palmer, "to talk over this thing fully with the Illinois delegation. I am strongly attached to my original ideal and still favor Cleveland. I firmly believe that Cleveland can be elected if he is nominated. That is my honest conviction. You say we cannot carry New York. Well, leave out the Electoral vote of New York for the sake of argument. I think Cleveland will carry Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and New Jersey. Cleveland has always stood out honestly and earnestly for his own convictions, and he has a hold upon a large number of the people of this country who had no particular interest in him before. Why, even look at these free-coinage men. They are for Cleveland, and yet they are for free coinage.

"If Cleveland is nominated I will stump the State of Illinois up to the last hour for him," continued the Senator, "and I tell you that we will make Illinois hotter than it has ever been since the prairie fires."

At this juncture Gen. Palmer's young friend again interrupted with the assertion that the majority of the Illinois delegation were for him and would insist upon supporting him regardless of his preferences for Cleveland.

The Boys Must Forgive Him.

"Well, I will look this field over," said the Senator, "and if I should happen to differ with the boys as to my duty the boys must forgive me and help me. You say that the young Democrats are apathetic, and not enthusiastic for Cleveland. Well, I hope Cleveland is nominated, to be able to bring out the entire vote, and I will call on these young men, who have always followed me before, and I think we can make them enthusiastic for the ticket and carry Illinois without a doubt. If I can only make our delegation understand how passionately I desire to see a Democratic President elected, and how passionately I desire to carry Illinois, they will understand my difficulties at this time, and, I am sure, be willing to do all they can in the interests of perfect unity throughout the party."

Immediately after Senator Palmer's arrival in the city he repaired to the headquarters of the Illinois delegation and was engaged in conference with the delegates until after midnight. There seems no doubt in the minds of any one that the delegation will follow his instructions in casting the solid forty-eight votes of Illinois for Cleveland, and this announcement has created considerable consternation among the anti-Cleveland leaders.

During the evening Gen. Palmer took occasion to deprecate the assaults that were being made in some quarters against Senator Hill and the Tammany organization of New York. He said that he had found Senator Hill to be a courteous, courageous, and able man, and he feared he had been misrepresented to a considerable portion of the party, and he did not believe that any Democrat of his prominence should be hounded by any element or faction.

Forty-eight for Cleveland.

The interview takes Mr. Palmer clear out of the contest. Even if Cleveland should fail to receive the nomination there is now no chance for Palmer. He has not been considered a serious candidate since the Springfield convention except by his ultra-loyal followers. There are not many of these in the delegation. There are many anti-Cleveland men who tried to utilize him. He seems to have understood their scheme. He has tried to thwart them. By doing so he has incurred their lasting enmity, and they are an element in the politics of the State that can make it unpleasant for him. In the event of Cleveland's failure to get the nomination on the early ballots Morrison will be the only favorite son of Illinois.

Illinois a Pivotal State.

Illinois is the pivotal Western State, but the delegates are hardly likely to rise to the occasion. They are embarrassed with two favorite sons, both of whom hate each other, politically at least.

Yesterday morning it was intimated, in fact announced, to leading members of the Illinois delegation that if the early ballots did not decide the contest the Southwestern States, beginning with Arkansas, would break for Morrison. They asked whether the Illinois men would then vote for the horizontal statesman or give a fair portion of their vote for him.

The Illinois men were able to give no definite answer. The individual delegates have not yet fully determined what they are going to do. They are at sea, and it is utterly impossible to tell what the delegation as a whole will do.

Except among his personal friends from the central portion of the State Senator Palmer is not considered a serious candidate. The wild talk of his son, John Mayo, and the foolish talk of others as well as his own interviews have put him out of the running. But there are a number of anti-Cleveland men in the delegation who are disposed to utilize the old man for the time being to hold the vote from the ex-President until his chances are over. When that time comes, if it does come, many of those anti-Cleveland men will make common cause with the stanch friends of Mr. Morrison and with the Cleveland men who have Mr. Morrison as their second choice.

They can cast Illinois' forty-eight votes for the tariff reform statesman, in accordance with a unit rule, at that juncture. If the Southern delegates are then ready to make good their promises, New York also promises to fall into line for Morrison. The tariff reform delegates of the East are also disposed to think kindly of him. These elements may secure his nomination. He is certainly in a better position to secure it than Mr. Palmer.

The anti-Morrison men of the Palmer following seem to recognize this, and that is the danger to the Inter-State Commerce Commissioner. Senator Palmer does not like Mr. Morrison, and will spoil his chances for the Presidency if he can do so without hurting his own. He fears that if Cleveland is beaten Morrison may win. He is not hopeful for himself, though some of his friends give him encouragement. If he sees no chance to obtain the nomination himself he will use all his efforts to secure the nomination for Cleveland.

But Mr. Springer, Frank H. Jones, Joseph Page, Judge Goodrich of Chicago, and other of his adherents think that if Cleveland is out of the way Palmer's chances are at least as good as Morrison's. Overtures were made to the Palmer men yesterday by the New York delegates. They agreed, so it is said, that if the Southern States on the roll ahead of New York should begin to break for Morrison to any considerable extent they would cast New York's seventy-two votes for Palmer to give him time to rally his forces in Illinois and his following in the Western States. This gave the Palmer men considerable encouragement. The offer was mentioned to Mr. Palmer last night, and his friends, including those gentlemen already named, and Chairman Phelps of the State committee advised him not to be interviewed, to await the developments of the day.

UNITED ON GORMAN.

PORTENTOUS SCHEME EVOLVED TO BEAT CLEVELAND.

An Important Conference Is Held, at Which It Is Decided to Start the Roll-Call With Votes for the Maryland Senator, and Southern and Western States Are Expected to Swing into Line—Hill's Strength in New York Said to Go into the Common Pot.

Look out for Gorman. He will probably be a candidate, though he knows it is a hopeless candidacy.

Both he and Mr. Brice have some scores to settle with the Cleveland managers. Unless they have an organization they cannot do much in the way of fighting. So they perfected an organization last night.

Another conference of the anti-Cleveland elements was held at which there were representatives from nearly all the Southern silver States. They all pledge their support to Gorman and urge that he come into the field formally, as the most available man on whom the opposition could unite. Reports were heard from different delegations, and it was figured out that Gorman could really be given a respectable support. By the time the conference had finished Gorman had gone to bed.

The result was made known to Chairman Brice and to ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, who were sent as a committee to wake up Mr. Gorman. It was after midnight when Chairman Brice made himself visible. Just at this time the belated Calumet club of Baltimore came through the streets whooping it up for Gorman.

"If I were in Gorman's place," said Chairman Brice, "I think I would be a candidate. I would be a candidate myself if it was not for the fact that the Legislature in Ohio is now Republican and would choose a Republican successor."

Senators Gray of Delaware and Daniel of Virginia, who had been sitting outside in the corridor waiting the news, got the word that Gorman would probably consent. Others who had been in the anti-Cleveland movement were given the assurance that Gorman might be counted on to make the sacrifice, though the formal announcement of his candidacy will not be given out until this morning. He wanted to sleep over it. It was stated if there was any disposition to combine on Gorman Gray of Indiana might be persuaded to withdraw so that Voorhees could put Gorman in nomination.

But these are details to be attended to later. The main fact is that the leaders in the anti-Cleveland movement feel sure that they have Gorman's consent to be a candidate.

THE CONFERENCE IN THE AFTERNOON

Anti-Cleveland Delegates United on the Senator from Maryland.

A caucus fraught with extraordinary interest to the candidates was held at the Palmer House yesterday afternoon. It was called with such secrecy that none but the 'elect knew it was intended.

The only intimation that the idlers in the corridors had of anything out of the way was conveyed to them in the spectacle of Senators Davis and Camden entering a room on the parlor floor, at the door of which a husky guard immediately stationed himself. The two Senators were soon after followed by Henri Watterson, Senator Ransom of North Carolina, Senator Jones of Arkansas, Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan of New York, Catchings of Mississippi, Clardy of Missouri, and various other representatives from the Southern and Northwestern States. Altogether there were nearly a dozen in the party.

They were in session almost two hours. When they emerged each man dodged all inquiries with the statement that no matters of importance were discussed. Sheehan hurried back to the Auditorium, and the rest went to their respective rooms.

It Was an Important Conference.

Although they would not talk at first, it was not half an hour before the tremendous significance of the conference had loosened several tongues. In another hour the hotel corridors resounded with the astonishing news that Mr. Cleveland was either about to be or would be definitely shelved within twenty-four hours.

The story assumed a dozen different forms. One which found many believers, and which set the Maryland headquarters on fire with excitement, was that the caucus had decided to bring forward Gorman in place of Cleveland. The story ran that the Maryland Senator's name would be presented by Alabama and seconded by Colorado. The statement was made that Hill had looked the ground over closely enough to discover that his chances were two to ten, and that in consequence he would throw his strength to Gorman. The presence of Sheehan at the caucus lent the story an air of probability, which, to the minds of the Marylander's friends, was strengthened by the refusal of those attending the meeting to deny these assertions.

Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, leader of the Gorman boom in the South, was in the conference and was with Senator Gorman when the committee from the conference called upon him late last night. When Senator Davis went to his room after midnight he refused to give the result of the meeting, saying he had been an unimportant member of the meeting, and that he did not feel that he should be the spokesman.

"Will Mr. Gorman allow his name to go before the Convention if his friends desire to present it?"

"Did you ever know any one to refuse a nomination for President?" replied the Senator.

Gorman Is a Candidate.

The shouters were not far from right. Gorman's name was discussed with intense interest in the meeting, but what was done was substantially this: The meeting was called by the Southern men. They pointed out in several vigorous speeches the absolute necessity of naming a man who could be elected. Their plaint was that if Harrison succeeded in November a force bill would inevitably be enacted within a year. The effect of it, the Southern men went on to say, would be simply appalling to every interest of the South. What might be its ultimate consequences no man could foresee. It would, in any event, lose the South for the Democratic party if an entirely new party had to be formed which should stand on a platform of Southern interests solely.

"Without us," one of the speakers declared, "you cannot elect a candidate, and we demand now that you recognize the danger that threatens our interests, and choose a man whose election is reasonably certain, and a man who will guarantee us that no force bill will be passed."

Cleveland Not In It.

The Southern men went on to say that no man could carry New York, against whom the regular Democratic party was arrayed.

"Cleveland," said one of them, "was ignominiously defeated by Harrison in 1888. It is suicidal to talk of putting him up for this reason alone, not to speak of the other fact that his own State organization doesn't want him."

This denunciation of Cleveland, it goes without saying, did not fall on unwelcome ears. There was not a man present who doesn't wish the Stuffed Prophet relegated to obscurity.

"Cleveland," said one of them, "is equally objectionable to the silver States of the West. But it is the fact that he has turned his own State organization against him, which we must consider as paramount."

There was general talk, leading up gradually to a perfect understanding. Then, according to excellent authority, an agreement was reached to withdraw support from Cleveland. Then it was decided to issue a manifesto, by evening if possible, setting forth to the country the reasons why Mr. Cleveland's candidacy was impossible.

A long talk followed in reference to available men. The sentiment drifted very strongly toward Gorman, although Morrison's name was also considered. Without, however, taking action on this point the caucus broke up about 6 o'clock.

Waiting for the Letter.

Two hours later when the story of the meeting had got about in one shape or another a crowd had collected in the corridors watching for the announcement. It did not come up to 10 o'clock, and the excited Marylanders used up the time in circulating various reports which they heard from others concerning the way in which their chief's name would come before the convention. One story was that on Gorman's nomination by Alabama ten votes of that State would be cast for him at once. This would be followed with at least eight from Arkansas and an almost solid vote from Colorado. Nevada would cast its entire vote for him and when New York was reached Hill would take care of things. Maryland would then give the enthusiasm a new start with a solid ballot for its favorite, and the rest of the States would give sufficient help to settle Cleveland's chances. At all events, it would not take more than two or three ballots to secure the requisite two-thirds.

The story got partial support from the Colorado and Nevada people who were and have been outspoken for Gorman as against Cleveland.

"The Maryland delegation," said one of their closest intimates, "are here to reflect the feeling in their State convention by voting for Cleveland. They consequently must wait for another State to name Gorman. When that is done they will not regard any other candidate whatever."

Senator Gorman went out riding in the afternoon. In the evening a stream of callers appeared at his door. Few of them gained entrance. His candidacy was not formally announced, despite the caucus. But this, it was said, was because his Iroquois and Calumet club boomers had not arrived. It was given out that manifesto or no manifesto the Marylanders wouldn't wait longer than this morning to start his boom with a hurrah whether he consented or not.

PALACIO ACCEPTS CRESPO'S TERMS.

The Venezuelan Rebels Win All Along the Line—Elections Ordered.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BARCELONA, Venezuela, June 19. — Gen. Crespo, having routed Palacio's army near Caracas, followed the fleeing soldiers nearly to the capital. Palacio's Generals refused to go out to meet the rebels, as it was useless. Then Crespo sent word that he would allow the Dictator and his Generals to remove all troops from Caracas and other cities still under government control and appoint successors, to be named by Crespo; that all political prisoners were to be released, Palacio to retire in favor of Vice-President Villegas, and that he should issue a recall of Congress, so that it might regularly choose a lawful successor to the Presidency. In return Palacio's life would be spared. Palacio accepted and was escorted to La Guayra. Crespo is expected hourly at Caracas.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1892.

The weather for this vicinity:

Warmer, fair, south winds.

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LAST EDITION.

POLLED THE VOTES.

"The Tribune" Ascertains How the Delegates Stand.

CLEVELAND CLAIMS GOOD.

The Prophet Will Have Over Five Hundred Supporters.

HILL BEHIND IN THE RACE.

Scattering Support for Several of the Favorite Sons.

MEN NAMED FOR SECOND CHOICE.

Cleveland	518 1-2
Hill	175 1-2
Gorman	53
Boies	35
Morrison	34
Carlisle	24
"Anti-Cleveland"	22
Palmer	22
Gray	17
Craig	2
Flower	1

While the Cleveland leaders and the Hill leaders are giving out their tables THE TRIBUNE presents a poll of its own. Wherever possible the expressions of the individual delegates are given. In a few cases it is yet impossible to determine how the vote will go. So long as Illinois cannot make up its mind whether a majority of its delegates are willing to support Cleveland on the first ballot, those forty-eight votes cannot be definitely placed, and they are given according to the personal preferences. In all other cases, where the unit rule prevails, Cleveland is given the full benefit.

The result of THE TRIBUNE poll shows conclusively that Cleveland is far in the lead—almost in sight of the two-thirds majority. For the rest it will be noticed that the scattering element is divided between Gorman and Morrison. On the showing of these figures it will take some mighty good fighting to perfect a combination which can defeat Cleveland.

Twenty-two delegates refused to give any preference, but declared themselves for any man in the place of Cleveland. In the total vote a number of delegates are placed in the ex-President's column who would not go on record personally for him.

Gray gets his twenty-two votes in Indiana, Morrison eight in Arkansas, fourteen in Illinois, one in Ohio, and eleven in Texas. Kentucky will cast the twenty-four ballots for Carlisle, while Flower gets one in Texas and Craig two in Illinois.

The following table gives the first choice of the delegates as ascertained by THE TRIBUNE canvass:

First Choice.

States.	Votes.	Cleveland.	Hill.	Boies.	Gorman.	Morrison.
Alabama	22	11	..	..	..	..
Arkansas	16	8	..	..	..	8
California	18	13	1	..	..	..
Colorado	5	..	..	..	5	..
Connecticut	12	12	..	..	..	..
Delaware	6	6	..	..	..	..
Florida	8	1½	3½	..	3	..
Georgia	26	15	11	..	..	..
Illinois	48	10	..	..	..	14
Idaho	6	..	..	..	6	..
Indiana	30	13	..	..	..	..
Iowa	26	..	..	26	..	..
Kansas	20	20	..	..	..	..
Kentucky	26	2	..	..	..	..
Louisiana	16	8	8	..	..	..
Maine	12	4	1	..	1	..
Maryland	16	..	..	..	16	..
Massachusetts	30	27	3	..	..	..
Michigan	28	28	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	18	17	1	..	..	..
Missouri	34	34	..	..	..	..
Mississippi	18	9	6	..	..	..
*Montana	6	3	3	..	..	..
Nebraska	16	12	..	2	..	..
Nevada	6	..	..	2	4	..
N. Hampshire	8	8	..	..	..	..
New Jersey	20	20	..	..	..	..
New York	72	..	72	..	..	..
N. Carolina	22	7	8	..	7	..
N. Dakota	6	5	..	1	..	..
Ohio	46	20	9	..	5	1
Oregon	8	8	1	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	64	64	..	..	..	..
Rhode Island	8	8	..	..	..	..
S. Carolina	18	1	17	..	..	..
S. Dakota	8	6	2	..	..	..
Tennessee	24	24	..	..	..	..
Texas	30	17	..	..	1	12
Vermont	8	8	..	..	..	..
Virginia	24	12	12	..	..	..
Washington	8	8	..	..	..	..
W. Virginia	12	8	2	..	2	..
Wisconsin	24	24	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	6	1	5	..	..	..
*Arizona	6	6	..	..	..	..
*New Mexico	6	5	..	1	..	..
†Utah	6	1	..	3	..	..
Oklahoma	2	2	..	..	..	..
Dis. Columbia	2	1	..	..	1	..
Totals		518½	175½	35	53	34

*According to the present apportionment these Territories have but 2 votes each, but they have each selected four provisional delegates and will appeal to the convention for votes.

†Contesting delegation

AS TO SECOND CHOICE.

The General Result as to How the Delegates May Go After the First Vote.

The question of second choice is one of the hardest to settle, as so many of the delegates are waiting to see the result of the first ballot before making up their minds. The canvass of THE TRIBUNE, however, gave the following general results for second choice:

Cleveland	42	Campbell	2
Hill	14	Pattison	6
Boies	48½	Stevenson	1
Gorman	77	Whitney	1
Gray	8	Flower	4
Palmer	10	Senator Gray	4
Morrison	13		

The strength of these gentlemen is divided among the States as follows:

Cleveland—Illinois 24, Maryland 16, Massachusetts 1, Ohio 1—42.

Hill—Illinois 6, Massachusetts 1, Ohio 3, West Virginia 4—14.

Boies—California 3, Florida ½, Idaho 6, Kansas



IOWA DEMOCRATS MAY FIND COMFORT IN SOME OF THE ABOVE COMBINATIONS.

1, Ohio 10, Texas 2, Vermont 8, Wyoming 6, Arizona 6, New Mexico 5, Oklahoma 2—481½.
Gorman—California 1, Georgia 26, Illinois 1, Kansas 2, Maine 1, Missouri 8, Nebraska 3, Ohio 10, Texas 1, Virginia 24—77.
Gray—West Virginia, 8.
Palmer—California 1, Illinois 3, Missouri 2, Ohio 2, Texas 2—10.
Morrison—Illinois 13, North Dakota 1, Ohio 4—18.
Campbell—Nevada 2, Ohio 1—3.
Pattison—Illinois 1, Ohio 1, Pennsylvania 64—66.
Stevenson—Ohio 1—1.
Whitney—California 1, Connecticut 1—2.
Flower—Kansas 1, Maine 1—2.
Senator Gray—Delaware 6.

STATEMENTS OF PREFERENCES.

Delegates and Leaders Tell How Their States Will Stand on the Ballots.

A. O. Lane of Birmingham is the only Alabama delegate on the ground up to date. He is for Cleveland, and thinks the delegation stands about half and half for Cleveland and Hill—11 each.

Arkansas for Cleveland.

The Arkansas delegation came to town yesterday afternoon, and, in response to an inquiry as to how it stood, every delegate gathered said in one voice: "Arkansas will vote as a unit, and that vote will be for Cleveland."

The Connecticut delegation held a meeting yesterday at its headquarters at the Auditorium. It was unanimously decided to vote for Cleveland on the first ballot.

Colorado delegates are undecided in all matters except their opposition to Cleveland. They will be for either Gorman or Hill, with the chances now in favor of Gorman.

The Delaware delegation got in last night and will hold a meeting today at its headquarters in the Palmer House. It is probable that it will be decided to vote for Mr. Cleveland as a unit. Senator George Gray is the second choice of the delegation.

Florida has sixteen delegates, but only eight votes. W. D. Chipley, Chairman of the delegation, said that until after a meeting of this morning no estimate of the vote could be made. Gorman and Hill will stand about equal after Cleveland's votes are taken out.

Every man of the Iowa delegation is for Boies, and for diplomatic reasons they have no second choice.

Prefer Cleveland.

The Idaho delegation held a meeting yesterday morning and decided by unanimous vote to go for Senator Gorman. There is no doubt but the Idaho people much prefer Mr. Cleveland, but they do not agree with him as to his views on the silver question, while Senator Gorman fills the bill to the letter.

The majority of the Kentucky delegation will not arrive until this morning. Judge William M. Finley, managing editor of the Louisville *Post*, was at Blue Grass headquarters last night and said if Senator Carlisle's name was presented to the convention, and it is almost certain to be, twenty-four of the twenty-six votes will be cast for the Senator, the other two going to Cleveland.

Two Maine delegates declared privately for Cleveland and another for any candidate who can carry New York.

E. B. Ewing, a delegate from Missouri, and editor of a Jefferson City paper, said: "The vote of Missouri's delegation will be cast as a unit for Mr. Cleveland until such time as it shall appear that Mr. Cleveland cannot be nominated. Then the vote will be divided between Gorman and Palmer, but Hill will never get a vote from this or any future Missouri delegation."

It is known, however, that there are influences at work to divide Missouri on the first ballot equally between Cleveland and Morrison. If the program is carried out Morrison is to have the entire delegation on succeeding ballots as long as he is considered available.

W. A. Clark of Butte was the only man of the Montana delegation in the city and he refused to give his preference.

Gov. Boyd, who heads the Nebraska delegation, said 90 per cent of the Democrats of Nebraska are for Cleveland, and he believed that the large majority of the delegates from that State would give him their votes.

Lewis Braun was the only delegate from New Jersey in town last night. He is for Cleveland first and has no second choice. He says every member of the delegation is of the same mind, and the twenty votes of the State will be cast for Grover from first to last.

Refuse to Divulge Their Preferences.

The North Carolina delegation will hold a caucus today at 11 o'clock a. m. They come uninstructed and refuse to divulge their likes and dislikes until the caucus is held.

A complete poll of the Ohio delegation showed that the first choice of all was an Ohio man. They were all for Campbell if he would permit his name to go before the convention or be voted for. They were also for Senator Brice on the same conditions. Neither of these gentlemen is a candidate, and both have requested their friends in the Ohio delegation not to vote for them.

F. W. Holman and J. J. Daly of Oregon are the only delegates present from that State. They are for Cleveland and say the remainder of the delegation is with them.

In the South Dakota delegation only two delegates would give their preferences for publication, Messrs. Tripp and Bartlett, and they are for Cleveland. Four other delegates said they would vote for Cleveland, while two declared for Hill.

Ex-Gov. James D. Porter of Tennessee said: "We're instructed for Cleveland, and we're going to vote for him in a body."

A. C. Roberts explained the standing of the Texas delegation after the caucus last evening. "We all want Cleveland," he said, "but the trouble with us is that a few are afraid that Cleveland is not a winning man if he should be nominated." Many of those from Texas who are so wary about Cleveland's winning abilities are turning their attention to Morrison as the most hopeful candidate.

The greater part of the Virginia delegation arrived last evening. Senator John W. Daniels said: "The delegation is divided between Cleveland and Hill."

It is understood that the Associated Press sent out an interview last night with Senator Voorhees in which it was claimed that Cleveland would be nominated on the first ballot.

An alleged interview with Senator Brice to the same effect was also sent East, but to a Tribune reporter he said yesterday: "Cleveland is my first choice if I can make up my mind that he is available. My second choice is Campbell."

INDIVIDUAL PREFERENCES.

How Members of the Various State Delegations Express Themselves.

The individual preferences of the members of the various State delegations follow:

Name.	First Choice.	Second Choice.
Arkansas.		
John H. Rogers	Cleveland	None.
W. S. Fordyce	Cleveland	None.
H. G. Bunn	Cleveland	None.
J. G. Fletcher	Cleveland	None.
Julius Lesser	Cleveland	None.
J. C. Hawthorne	Cleveland	None.
J. B. Speers	Cleveland	None.
W. J. Little	Cleveland	None.
J. S. Steele	Cleveland	None.
W. H. Arnold	Cleveland	None.
T. B. Martin	Cleveland	None.
W. T. Stowers	Cleveland	None.
J. Frauenthal	Cleveland	None.
B. R. Davidson	Cleveland	None.
J. C. South	Cleveland	None.
J. C. Goodrum	Cleveland	None.
Alabama.		
A. O. Lane	Cleveland	None.
California.		
Steph. M. White	Cleveland	None.
W. W. Foote	Cleveland	Gorman.
Louis Metzer	Cleveland	None.
A. B. Butler	Cleveland	None.
T. S. Thomson	Cleveland	None.
W. J. McGee	Cleveland	Boise.
F. J. Moffitt	Hill	John M. Palmer.
L. W. Buck	Cleveland	None.
J. F. Sullivan	Cleveland	None.
Joseph Clark	Undecided	None.
L. A. Whit'hur't	Cleveland	None.
J. F. Barry	Cleveland	None.
G. S. Patton	Cleveland	Boies.
Jesse D. Carr	Cleveland	None.
W. W. Phillips	Cleveland	Whitney.
Connecticut.		
Carlos French	Cleveland	None.
Alvan P. Hyde	Cleveland	None.
J. P. Shannon	Cleveland	Whitney.
E. Cornelius	Cleveland	None.
R. J. Vance	Cleveland	None.
E. C. Pinney	Cleveland	None.
N. P. Osborne	Cleveland	None.
Clinton B. Davis	Cleveland	None.
C. G. Beckwith	Cleveland	None.
Joel W. Webb	Cleveland	None.
R. L. Clarkson	Cleveland	None.
Sidney P. Ensign	Cleveland	None.
Colorado.		
T. M. Patterson	Anti-Cleveland	None.
J. B. Ormond	Anti-Cleveland	None.
Dr. Paul	Anti-Cleveland	None.
T. J. O'Donnell	Anti-Cleveland	None.
M. Currigan	Anti-Cleveland	None.
D. C. Dunavan	Anti-Cleveland	None.
F. Adams	Anti-Cleveland	None.
Wm. Bailey	Anti-Cleveland	None.
Delaware.		
T. F. Bayard	Cleveland	Gray.
Hiram Borie	Cleveland	Gray.
R. R. Kenney	Cleveland	Gray.
R. J. Reynolds	Cleveland	Gray.
Jno. W. Cansey	Cleveland	Gray.
W. L. Sirman	Cleveland	Gray.
Florida.		
One-half vote each.		
W. D. Chipley	Undecided	None.
F. Adams	Undecided	None.
J. E. Grady	Undecided	None.
T. F. T. Like	Undecided	None.
J. S. White	Cleveland	None.
F. A. Bailey	Cleveland	None.
C. E. Ganier	Undecided	None.
N. P. Bishoff	Undecided	None.
W. S. Jones	Undecided	None.
J. F. Dunn	Undecided	None.
A. B. Hawkins	Undecided	None.
—Jennings	Gorman	Boies.
D. L. Gaulden	Undecided	None.
B. Genovar	Undecided	None.
A. St. C. Abrams	Cleveland	None.
S. M. Sparkman	Undecided	None.
Iowa.		
Jas. H. Shields	Boies	None.
L. M. Martin	Boies	None.
Ed Campbell	Boies	None.
J. F. Duncombe	Boies	None.
David J. Ayres	Boies	None.
Wm. N. Hood	Boies	None.
N. B. Holbrook	Boies	None.
Nath. French	Boies	None.
O. B. Harriman	Boies	None.
L. W. Goen	Boies	None.
R. J. McHugh	Boies	None.
M. B. Hendrick	Boies	None.
H. J. Stiger	Boies	None.
M. R. Jackson	Boies	None.
G. B. McFall	Boies	None.
J. L. Patton	Boies	None.
Sam'l J. Gilpin	Boies	None.
E. R. Cassatt	Boies	None.
N. C. Ridenour	Boies	None.
J. H. Freeland	Boies	None.
Lucius Wells	Boies	None.
F. P. Bradley	Boies	None.
John McCarthy	Boies	None.
F. C. Brown	Boies	None.
Wm. H. Dent	Boies	None.
P. K. Holbrook	Boies	None.
Idaho.		
Jas. H. Hawley	Gorman	Boies.
R. J. Johnson	Gorman	Boies.
J. M. Burke	Gorman	Boies.
J. W. Reid	Gorman	Boies.
G. V. Bryan	Gorman	Boies.
J. M. Bennett	Gorman	Boies.
Illinois.		
A. E. Stevenson	Cleveland	Morrison.
A. W. Green	Palmer	Cleveland.
C. E. Crafts	Palmer	Cleveland.
Ben T. Cable	Cleveland	Palmer.
N. E. Worth'g'n	Morrison	Cleveland.
Walter Watson	Palmer	Cleveland.
John A. King	Palmer	Gorman.
S. B. Chase	Morrison	Cleveland.
J. P. Hopkins	Palmer	Cleveland.
M. McInerney	Palmer	Hill.
L. W. Cadlec	Palmer	Hill.
Wm. H. Joyce	Palmer	Hill.
R. C. Sullivan	Palmer	Hill.
John J. Gaynor	Palmer	Cleveland.
F. Greishamer	Morrison	Hill.
F. H. Winston	Morrison	Cleveland.
J. C. Donelly	Palmer	Hill.
C. A. Goodwin	Palmer	Hill.
E. R. Karr	Palmer	Morrison.
J. S. Brown	Cleveland	Cleveland.
C. K. Ladd	Cleveland	Morrison.
Sherwood Dixon	Palmer	Morrison.
R. L. Allen	Morrison	Cleveland.
J. H. Eckles	Cleveland	Morrison.
Lyon Karr	Palmer	Morrison.
D. C. Taylor	Palmer	Morrison.
John Findlay	Craig	Palmer.
A. N. Brown	Craig	Palmer.
Truman Plantz	Palmer	Cleveland.
Guy C. Scott	Palmer	Cleveland.
R. F. Newcombe	Cleveland	Morrison.
Joseph N. Page	Palmer	Pattison.
Frank H. Jones	Palmer	Cleveland.
James R. Ricks	Palmer	Cleveland.
James S. Ewing	Cleveland	Morrison.
B. K. Durpee	Palmer	Cleveland.
E. R. Kimbrough	Morrison	Cleveland.
Thos. B. Carson	Cleveland	Morrison.
Adam Rinard	Morrison	Cleveland.
H. B. Lee	Morrison	Cleveland.
W. H. Farmer	Morrison	Cleveland.
T. N. Thornton	Morrison	Cleveland.
C. D. Hoyles	Morrison	Cleveland.
R. D. W. Holder	Morrison	Cleveland.
Silas Cook	Cleveland	Morrison.
J. C. Edwards	Palmer	Morrison.
W. K. Murphy	Cleveland	Morrison.
G. W. Andrews	Morrison	Cleveland.
Indiana.		
D. W. Voorhees	Gray	None.
C. L. Jewett	Gray	None.
H. Dougherty	Gray	None.
S. E. Morss	Cleveland	None.
E. P. Richardson	Gray	None.
P. Zoercher	Cleveland	None.
R. C. Huston	Gray	None.
W. A. Cullop	Gray	None.
D. A. Jennings	Gray	None.
E. A. Nicklaus	Gray	None.
H. Trischler	Gray	None.
John Beggs	Gray	None.
W. S. Shirley	Cleveland	None.
O. B. Johnson	Cleveland	None.
Josh. Chitwood	Gray	None.
I. H. Smith	Gray	None.
W. E. English	Cleveland	None.
A. C. Ayres	Cleveland	None.
John E. Lamb	Gray	None.
Thomas Catlin	Cleveland	None.
J. R. Tyre	Cleveland	None.
James Murdock	Gray	None.
C. R. Pollard	Gray	None.
J. E. Cass	Cleveland	None.
H. Wieching	Gray	None.
Emerson McGriff	Gray	None.
N. B. Newman	Cleveland	None.
S. M. Foster	Cleveland	None.
O. M. Packard	Cleveland	None.
A. E. Chester	Cleveland	None.
Kansas.		
G. W. Glick	Cleveland	None.
Tully Scott	Cleveland	Flower.
Tom Fitch	Cleveland	None.
Tom P. Fenlon	Cleveland	None.
William F. Sapp	Cleveland	Gorman.
W. C. Jones	Cleveland	None.
J. W. Orr	Cleveland	None.
J. R. Garrett	Cleveland	None.
B. J. Sheridan	Cleveland	None.
Geo. C. Gilbert	Cleveland	None.
T. W. Morgan	Cleveland	None.
C. B. Gill	Cleveland	None.
J. D. Sherrick	Cleveland	None.
J. B. McClellan	Cleveland	None.
W. C. Perry	Cleveland	None.
John A. Eaton	Cleveland	Gorman.
S. B. Isenhart	Cleveland	None.
W. H. L. Pepperill	Cleveland	None.
S. B. Reynolds	Cleveland	Boies.
I. F. Stewart	Cleveland	None.
Maine.		
C. B. Morton	Cleveland	None.
W. R. Hinnewell	Cleveland	None.
C. C. Homar	Cleveland	None.
J. P. Bass	Hill	Gorman.
Massachusetts.		
J. W. Corcoran	Cleveland	None.
P. A. Collins	Cleveland	None.
John E. Russell	Cleveland	None.
A. C. Houghton	Cleveland	None.
A. C. Dean	Cleveland	None.
J. J. Curran	Hill	None.
W. E. Bridgman	Cleveland	None.
Dr. W. E. Mallen	Hill	None.
John R. Thayer	Cleveland	Cleveland.
John O'Gara	Cleveland	None.
Robt. N. Burnrtt	Cleveland	None.
Jas. P. Murphy	Cleveland	None.
P. H. Donohue	Cleveland	Hill.
Alex. B. Bruce	Hill	None.
T. A. Devine	Cleveland	None.
B. F. Brickett	Cleveland	None.
Jno. R. Murphy	Cleveland	None.
H. A. Marks	Cleveland	None.
N. Matthews, Jr.	Cleveland	None.
J. F. O'Brien	Cleveland	None.
E. J. Donovan	Cleveland	None.
Josiah Quincy	Cleveland	None.
J. H. McDonald	Cleveland	None.
P. McGuire	Cleveland	None.
J. N. Keller	Cleveland	None.
J. W. Coughlin	Cleveland	None.
H. E. Thatcher	Cleveland	None.
Jas. H. Stack	Cleveland	None.
Edw. Avery	Cleveland	None.
W. L. Douglas	Cleveland	None.
Michigan.		
S. R. Fisher	Cleveland	None.
D. M. Dickinson	Cleveland	None.
Edward Ryan	Cleveland	None.
Edward Uhl	Cleveland	None.
Ed'n P. Conely	Cleveland	None.
C. W. Casgrain	Cleveland	None.
John Sterling	Cleveland	None.
J. B. Sheehan	Cleveland	None.
L. N. Burke	Cleveland	None.
C. F. Cook	Cleveland	None.
J. G. Miller	Cleveland	None.
G. M. Kingsbury	Cleveland	None.
H. F. McCorm'k	Cleveland	None.
A. L. Roof	Cleveland	None.
R. A. Montg'm'y	Cleveland	None.
Clarence Tinker	Cleveland	None.
C. A. Ward	Cleveland	None.
Robert Willis	Cleveland	None.
John B. Fedewa	Cleveland	None.
F. Lyon	Cleveland	None.
Thos. B. McNeff	Cleveland	None.
L. J. Law	Cleveland	None.
A. W. Comstock	Cleveland	None.
W. J. Martin	Cleveland	None.
Dr. S. Kennedy	Cleveland	None.
M. B. Hudson	Cleveland	None.
John Power	Cleveland	None.
S. Curry	Cleveland	None.
Minnesota.		
Michael Doran	Cleveland	None.
E. B. Winston	Cleveland	None.
Louis Baker	Cleveland	None.
Thomas Wilson	Cleveland	None.
H. R. Wells	Cleveland	None.
Chas. J. Haines	Cleveland	None.
Michael Mullen	Cleveland	None.
Joseph Roach	Cleveland	None.
C. D. O'Brien	Cleveland	None.
Frank Nicolin	Cleveland	None.
J. S. O'Brien	Cleveland	None.
C. M. Foote	Cleveland	None.
Titus Mareck	Cleveland	None.
John G. Brown	Cleveland	None.
Theo. Breuner	Hill	None.
Alex. McKinnon	Cleveland	None.
Dennis O'Brien	Cleveland	None.
Jas. Manning	Cleveland	None.
Missouri.		
Charles H. Jones	Cleveland	Gorman.
C. C. Moffitt	Cleveland	None.
W. H. Phelps	Cleveland	Gorman.
M. L. Clardy	Cleveland	Gorman.
B. E. Guttino	Cleveland	None.
M. B. Hanes	Cleveland	None.
J. L. Missick	Cleveland	Gorman.
T. S. Dines	Cleveland	None.
E. S. Garrer	Cleveland	None.
D. C. Allen	Cleveland	None.
J. W. Waller	Cleveland	Palmer.
Dr. Postlewaite	Cleveland	None.
W. H. Wallace	Cleveland	None.
J. S. Blackwell	Cleveland	None.
Wm. Steele	Cleveland	Palmer.
J. Alden	Cleveland	None.
E. C. Moore	Cleveland	None.
Dr. Edmundson	Cleveland	None.
John R. Walker	Cleveland	None.
John B. Wolfe	Cleveland	None.
M. S. Goodman	Cleveland	Gorman.
T. F. McDonnson	Cleveland	Gorman.
Chas. Costello	Cleveland	Gorman.
James L. Jones	Cleveland	Gorman.
Wm. Hanley	Cleveland	None.
John J. Burke	Cleveland	None.
Edward Butler	Cleveland	Gorman.
Dr. F. J. Lutz	Cleveland	None.
W. S. Anthony	Cleveland	None.
F. M. Mansfield	Cleveland	None.
J. S. Russell	Cleveland	None.
J. B. Tillman	Cleveland	None.
J. G. McGarmon	Cleveland	None.
Thomas Connor	Cleveland	None.
New Jersey.		
J. R. McPherson	Cleveland	None.
James Smith	Cleveland	None.
Miles Ross	Cleveland	None.
Leon Abbett	Cleveland	None.
W. J. Thomps'n	Cleveland	None.
Geo. H. Barker	Cleveland	None.
Jno. H. Scudder	Cleveland	None.
T. E. Prickett	Cleveland	None.
Millard V. Ross	Cleveland	None.
John Hone	Cleveland	None.
Johnson Cornish	Cleveland	None.
J. N. Pidcock	Cleveland	None.
J. F. Carrigan	Cleveland	None.
Lewis Braun	Cleveland	None.
Gottf'd Krueger	Cleveland	None.
J. B. Dusenberry	Cleveland	None.
D. M. Laughlin	Cleveland	None.
Robert Davis	Cleveland	None.
Joseph Yates	Cleveland	None.
Thomas Nevins	Cleveland	None.
New Hampshire.		
Harry Bingham	Cleveland	None.
G. B. Chandler	Cleveland	None.
A. N. Flinn	Cleveland	None.
Frank H. Jones	Cleveland	None.
A. W. Sullaway	Cleveland	None.
H. R. Parker	Cleveland	None.
D. F. O'Connor	Cleveland	None.
I. W. Drew	Cleveland	None.
Nebraska.		
James E. Boyd	Undecided	Gorman.
Milton Doolittle	Cleveland	None.
Robert Clegg	Cleveland	None.
Charles Ogden	Undecided	Gorman.
F. J. Hale	Cleveland	None.
D. W. Cook	Cleveland	None.
R. A. Batty	Cleveland	None.
Jas. C. Dahlman	Cleveland	None.
Tobias Castor	Cleveland	None.
W. H. Thompson	Cleveland	None.
N. S. Harwood	Cleveland	None.
Jno A. Creighton	Cleveland	Gorman.
John Dern	Cleveland	None.
Matt Miller	Cleveland	None.
John F. Crocker	Cleveland	None.
Nevada.		
R. M. Clarke	Boies	Campbell.
Col. Hardesty	Boies	Campbell.
North Carolina.		
J. L. Moore	Undecided	None.
F. A. Buesler	Undecided	None.
J. W. Graham	Undecided	None.
J. T. LeGrand	Undecided	None.
W. W. H. Williams	Undecided	None.
Y. M. Phinnix	Undecided	None.
C. K. Watson	Undecided	None.
W. L. Scott	Undecided	None.
Elias Kope	Undecided	None.
R. M. Furman	Undecided	None.
E. E. Smith	Undecided	None.
W. J. Green	Undecided	None.
J. D. Bellamy	Undecided	None.
J. P. Caldwell	Undecided	None.
J. H. Merriman	Undecided	None.
E. B. Jones	Undecided	None.
T. W. Stager	Undecided	None.
P. B. Means	Undecided	None.
W. G. Lamb	Undecided	None.
W. P. Roberts	Undecided	None.
F. W. Barnes	Undecided	None.
S. H. Holloway	Undecided	None.
W. S. Cook	Undecided	None.
North Dakota.		
E. E. Cole	Cleveland	Morrison.
Joseph Hare	Cleveland	None.
A. Bluet	Cleveland	None.
W. E. Purcell	Cleveland	None.
O'Brien	Cleveland	None.
Ohio.		
Calvin S. Brice	Cleveland	Campbell.
L. T. Neal	Gorman	Hill.
Robert Blee	Anti-Cleveland.	
J. E. Campbell	Cleveland	None.
L. G. Bernard	Hill	Gorman.
O. J. Cosgrove	Hill	Gorman.
Michael Deveny	Hill	Gorman.
Louis Reemlin	Gorman	Hill.
Frank Huffman	Cleveland	Boies.
Peter Schwab	Morrison	Cleveland.
George W. Hull	Cleveland	Boies.
J. K. Cummings	Gorman	Hill.
Fred Lessaur	Cleveland	Boies.
Chas. K. Haskell	Gorman	Boies.
R. T. Hough	Anti-Cleveland	
M. J. Hutchinson	Cleveland	
C. W. Constant'e	Cleveland	Morrison.
F. G. Davis	Anti-Cleveland	
A. Zuggworth	Hill	Gorman.
L. D. Johnson	Gorman	None.
W. G. Colburn	Cleveland	Boies.
Wm. Habbelier	Cleveland	Boies.
Michael Stanton	Anti-Cleveland	Prefers Gorman.
H. L. Chapman	Anti-Cleveland	Prefers Gorman.
A. B. Cole	Anti-Cleveland	
J. G. Huffman	Anti-Cleveland	None.
Jas. Kilbourne	Cleveland	Boies.
Dan'l Dannahey	Cleveland	Morrison.
G. G. Engler	Cleveland	Gorman.
W. A. Schofield	Cleveland	Pattison.
Benj. Meyers	Anti-Cleveland.	
C. E. Critchfield	Anti-Cleveland.	
F. H. Southard	Anti-Cleveland.	
James T. Kane	Anti-Cleveland.	
George McKee	Cleveland	Palmer.
G. W. McCook	Cleveland	Stevenson.
L. F. Ohliger	Hill	Gorman.
R. Tanneyhill	Hill	Gorman.
W. L. K. Warwick	Hill	Gorman.
John C. Welty	Hill	Gorman.
Thos. F. Walsh	Cleveland	Morrison.
Charles Fillius	Cleveland	Palmer.
Charles P. Salin	Cleveland	Morrison.
R. R. Holden	Cleveland	Boies.
John H. Farley	Hill	Gorman.
Tom L. Johnson	Cleveland	Boies.
Oregon.		
F. W. Holman	Cleveland	Western man.
J. J. Daly	Cleveland	Western man.
Rhode Island.		
F. C. Owen	Cleveland	None.
Hugh J. Carroll	Cleveland	None.
F. L. O'Reilley	Cleveland	None.
F. E. Bartell	Cleveland	None.
W. B. Nicholls	Cleveland	None.
Amos J. Dawley	Cleveland	None.
S. R. Honey	Cleveland	None.
John T. Parker	Cleveland	None.
South Carolina.		
Theo. D. Jervey	Cleveland	None.
B. R. Tillman	Hill	None.
John L. Irby	Hill	None.
Wm. J. Stokes	Hill	None.
Wm. J. Talbert	Hill	None.
M. Efird	Hill	None.
John G. Evans	Hill	None.
A. M. Youncans	Hill	None.
J. K. McCally	Hill	None.
D. K. Morris	Hill	None.
B. T. Perry	Hill	None.
R. W. Harris	Hill	None.
T. J. Cunningh'm	Hill	None.
J. W. Loyd	Hill	None.
E. Tindall	Hill	None.
E. J. Stackhouse	Hill	None.
H. K. Thomas	Hill	None.
Josiah Doar	Hill	None.
South Dakota.		
Bartlett Tripp	Cleveland	None.
P. P. Wickhem	Cleveland	None.
Tennessee.		
James D. Porter	Cleveland	None.
Jules A. Taylor	Cleveland	None.
J. C. Bradford	Cleveland	None.
D. D. Anderson	Cleveland	None.
John Caldwell	Cleveland	None.
John T. Essary	Cleveland	None.
Martin L. Ross	Cleveland	None.
S. G. Heiskell	Cleveland	None.
George N. Ochs	Cleveland	None.
C. C. Carpenter	Cleveland	None.
L. C. Alexander	Cleveland	None.
E. G. Follett Jr.	Cleveland	None.
R. Mountcastle	Cleveland	None.
John C. New	Cleveland	None.
John Overton	Cleveland	None.
H. L. Leech	Cleveland	None.
John M. Allen	Cleveland	None.
J. Cunningham	Cleveland	None.
J. D. C. Atkins	Cleveland	None.
W. P. Robinson	Cleveland	None.
H. C. Burnett	Cleveland	None.
Sam R. Latta	Cleveland	None.
Wm. A. Collier	Cleveland	None.
Wm. Sanford	Cleveland	None.
Texas.		
J. W. Th'ckm'rt'n	Cleveland	None.
Seth Shepard	Cleveland	None.
H. D. McDonald	Cleveland	None.
O. T. Holt	Cleveland	None.
T. M. Campbell	Cleveland	None.
Yancy Lewis	Cleveland	Boies.
J. C. Field	Gorman	Palmer.
Scott Field	Cleveland	None.
T. T. D. Andrews	Flower	Gray.
L. L. Shields	Cleveland	None.
D. C. Giddings	Cleveland	None.
John W. Parker	Cleveland	None.
W. B. Sayers	Cleveland	Gorman.
A. C. Jones	Cleveland	None.
J. C. Nicholson	Cleveland	None.
J. H. McLeary	Cleveland	None.
W. T. Heflly	Cleveland	Boies.
Fred Opp	Cleveland	None.
J. J. Taylor	Cleveland	Palmer.
Vermont.		
J. D. Hanrahan	Cleveland	Boies.
John Robinson	Cleveland	Boies.
J. H. Jackson	Cleveland	Boies.
H. E. Folsom	Cleveland	Boies.
J. H. Donnelly	Cleveland	Boies.
H. F. Bringham	Cleveland	Boies.
G. O. C. Miller	Cleveland	Boies.
H. E. Fitzgerald	Cleveland	Boies.
Wisconsin.		
William F. Vilas	Cleveland	None.
Gen. E. S. Bragg	Cleveland	None.
Edward C. Wall	Cleveland	None.
John H. Knight	Cleveland	None.
W. W. Strong	Cleveland	None.
H. J. Gallagher	Cleveland	None.
C. R. Field	Cleveland	None.
Judge Lamereaux	Cleveland	None.
A. H. Krauskapf	Cleveland	None.
J. W. Bishop	Cleveland	None.
J. G. Donnelly	Cleveland	None.
W. A. Walker	Cleveland	None.
Frank Geele	Cleveland	None.
C. A. Koenitzer	Cleveland	None.
J. W. Hume	Cleveland	None.
A. J. Schmitz	Cleveland	None.
Ira Hill	Cleveland	None.
W. B. Carson	Cleveland	None.
Rush Winslow	Cleveland	None.
L. M. Nash	Cleveland	None.
Joe Fisher	Cleveland	None.
John Ringle	Cleveland	None.
S. C. Johnson	Cleveland	None.
J. A. Bardon	Cleveland	None.
Washington.		
John Collins	Cleveland	None.
C. W. Griggs	Cleveland	None.
H. J. Snively	Cleveland	None.
H. S. Blanford	Cleveland	None.
J. A. Mundy	Cleveland	None.
F. P. Hogan	Cleveland	None.
M. J. Maloney	Cleveland	None.
W. H. Dumphy	Cleveland	None.
New Mexico.		
Felix Martinez	Cleveland	Boies.
E. V. Chavez	Cleveland	Boies.
E. V. Long	Cleveland	Boies.
G. A. Richardson	Cleveland	Boies.
J. L. Fielder	Boies	Cleveland.
B. Seligman	Cleveland	Boies.
Utah.		
O. W. Powers	Boies	None.
F. J. Kiesel	Boies	None.
Arizona.		
A. G. Oliver	Cleveland	Boies.
M. J. Nugent	Cleveland	Boies.
A. C. Baker	Cleveland	Boies.
E. E. Elingwod	Cleveland	Boies.
T. L. Smith	Cleveland	Boies.
L. Hughes	Cleveland	Boies.
Oklahoma.		
—— Levy	Cleveland	Boies.
—— Haskins	Cleveland	Boies.
Wyoming.		
A. C. Beckwith	Cleveland	Boies.
Colin Hunter	Hill	Boies.
Douglas Preston	Hill	Boies.
George W. Beck	Hill	Boies.
Robert Homer	Hill	Boies.
Matthew Baker	Hill	Boies.
District of Columbia.		
James L. Norris	Gorman	None.
Henry E. Davis	Cleveland	None.

CLEVELAND, 602; HILL, 102.

Table Sent to the New York "Herald" by Its Staff Correspondents.

The following table was telegraphed last night to the New York *Herald* by its staff now in Chicago:

States.	No. of Delegates.	Cleveland	Hill	Boies	Gorman	Gray	Doubtful
Alabama	22	13	..	..	..	..	9
Arkansas	16	16	..	..	..	..	..
California	18	18	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	8	..	..	..	8	..	..
Connecticut	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
Delaware	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	8	1	..	..	..	..	7
Georgia	26	18	..	..	8	..	..
Idaho	6	..	..	..	6	..	..
Illinois	48	48	..	..	..	..	..
Indiana	30	14	..	..	..	16	..
Iowa	26	..	..	26	..	..	..
Kansas	20	20	..	..	..	..	..
Kentucky	26	12	..	..	..	..	14
Louisiana	16	8	8	..	..	..	..
Maine	12	12	..	..	..	..	..
Maryland	16	..	..	..	16	..	..
Massachusetts	30	30	..	..	..	..	..
Michigan	28	28	..	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	18	18	..	..	..	..	..
Mississippi	18	10	8	..	..	..	..
Missouri	34	34	..	..	..	..	..
Montana	6	..	..	..	6	..	..
Nebraska	16	16	..	..	..	..	..
Nevada	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
New Hampshire	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
New Jersey	20	20	..	..	..	..	..
New York	72	..	72	..	..	..	..
North Carolina	22	13	..	..	9	..	..
North Dakota	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
Ohio	46	15	..	..	..	..	31
Oregon	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	64	64	..	..	..	..	..
Rhode Island	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
South Carolina	18	1	..	..	..	..	17
South Dakota	8	5	1	..	..	..	2
Tennessee	24	24	..	..	..	..	..
Texas	30	30	..	..	..	..	..
Vermont	8	7	..	..	..	..	1
Virginia	24	12	12	..	..	..	..
Washington	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
West Virginia	12	9	..	3	..	..	..
Wisconsin	24	24	..	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	6	3	..	..	..	..	3
Arizona	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
New Mexico	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Oklahoma	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Utah	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
District of Columbia	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Totals	898	602	102	29	53	16	96

SILVER AND TARIFF.

Every Man Is for Tariff Reform and Silver Men Doomed to Disappointment.

In canvassing the State delegations on the silver and tariff questions it was ascertained that every delegate is for tariff reform. Some are for free silver, but an overwhelming majority is against that proposition. There are three delegates in favor of restricted coinage to one in favor of free silver. One of the surprises of the canvass was the discovery that many of the delegates from the so-called silver States who, believing in free silver, asked to be apparently recorded against it because they were strongly opposed to having the question brought before the convention or any attempt made to put a silver plank in the platform. Only a few rabid silver men seek to thus embarrass their party and they are doomed to disappointment, as the appended table shows:

States.	Free silver.	Restricted silver.	Tariff reform.
Alabama	15	7	22
Arkansas	....	16	16
California	18	....	18
Colorado	8	....	8
Connecticut	....	12	12
Delaware	....	6	6
Florida	8	....	8
Georgia	26	....	26
Idaho	6	....	6
Illinois	....	48	48
Indiana	....	30	30
Iowa	....	26	26
Kansas	....	20	20
Kentucky	....	26	26
Louisiana	8	....	16
Maine	....	12	12
Maryland	....	16	16
Massachusetts	....	30	30
Michigan	14	14	28
Minnesota	....	18	18
Mississippi	18	....	18
Missouri	....	34	34
Montana	6	....	6
Nebraska	....	16	16
Nevada	6	....	6
New Hampshire	....	8	8
New Jersey	....	20	20
New York	....	72	72
North Carolina	....	22	22
North Dakota	....	6	6
Ohio	....	46	46
Oregon	....	8	8
Pennsylvania	....	64	64
Rhode Island	....	8	8
South Carolina	18	....	18
South Dakota	8	....	8
Tennessee	....	24	24
Texas	30	6	30
Vermont	....	24	8
Virginia	....	4	24
Washington	4	4	8
West Virginia	....	12	12
Wisconsin	....	24	24
Wyoming	3	3	6
Arizona	2	....	2
New Mexico	2	....	2
Oklahoma	2	....	2
Utah	2	2	2
District of Columbia	....	....	2
Totals	205	693	898

TOWN FLOODED FROM A BROKEN LEVEE.

Four to Eleven Feet of Water Cover the Place—Thousands of Dollars Damage.

New Orleans, La., June 19.—[Special.]—The Bayou levee, at the town of Bayou Sara, gave way at 8 o'clock this morning, and by noon the whole town was under from four to eleven feet of water. Not a single life was lost, but it required superhuman efforts for many to reach the high ground of St. Francisville. The loss of property, personal and public, amounts to many thousand dollars, besides money and labor expended in endeavoring to avert the calamity. The telephone office is submerged to a depth of four feet nine inches, covering the instruments.

Growth of Methodism.

Thirty years ago Methodism in London had only twenty-six chapels. Now there are 111.

ROWS ON IN INDIANA.

LITTLE HOPE FOR HARMONY AMONG THE HOOSIERS.

They Are Still Divided Between Cleveland and Gray and Disputing About the Proper Interpretation of That Wonderful Indianapolis Resolution—Some Notable Democrats from the Wabash Country Come to Town and Arouse Enthusiasm, if They Cannot Promote Peace.

Reports got about yesterday that the Gray forces in the Indiana delegation were weakening—that Senator Voorhees was sulking and growing unwilling to launch the name of the Hoosier favorite son on the convention.

The Cleveland faction circulated these reports, but they were promptly denied and hooted at by the Gray people, and a canvass of the situation last evening developed that the division in the delegation was exactly in the same condition as it was left the previous day—seventeen delegates unrelenting for Isaac P. Gray and thirteen for Grover Cleveland, with Cleveland the second choice of the Gray men and Gray the second choice of the Cleveland men.

The row is a beautiful one. Each side has determined leaders. Editor Morss is oozing with the Cleveland fad, while young Bill English is spectacular in his enthusiasm for Cleveland. So is the other man from Indianapolis, Alex Ayres. Col. Cass of Valparaiso has taken a vow that he will vote for Cleveland until the cows come home, no matter what the other delegates decide to do, and if he is pressed a little bit it is not improbable that he may cast Gray overboard entirely.

Opposed to the Cleveland faction are Jim Murdock, as firm a leader as ever led a constituency; John E. Lamb, Charley Jewett, Hugh Daugherty, all stalwarts in the cause of Gray.



WATCHING AND WAITING.

Lively Meeting Promised.

The caucus at which, for the good of the State, the party leaders who have come up from the valleys of the Wabash and White Rivers hope to see the wrangle adjusted will be held at the Palmer this afternoon. It promises to be a lively meeting. Charges of betrayals of trust and breaches of confidence will be made freely, and there seems to be no chance for the angel of peace to hover over the proceedings, without being utterly scandalized.

Senator Voorhees is taking no active part in the preliminary skirmishing. He is giving counsel, and using the oil of his eloquence in the cause of harmony. But the machine continues to squeak just the same. When the Senator first came to Chicago he was not loath to express his admiration for Mr. Gray, although not enthusiastic, probably because of the fatigue of the railroad journey just over. He was shy of praise for Grover Cleveland, and indeed systematically argued that the ex-President had not always been discreet enough to avoid making enemies. The Senator declared that he believed the resolutions adopted by the Indiana convention meant that Gray's name should be presented, and said that he would be glad to present it if the delegation wished it. The majority of the delegates insist that it must be presented, and the whole situation is worrying the Senator.

The State still wants the second place for Gray, or some one else. A member of the Georgia delegation informed one of the Indiana delegates that Congressman Bynum was Georgia's choice for the Vice-Presidency.

Two thousand Hoosiers struck the town yesterday prepared to whoop it up, some for Grover and some for Isaac. They came in from Hammond on suburban trains and wagons. They came from Indianapolis on special trains in crowds and clubs and brass bands and banners and wearing badges with roosters on them in general Hoosier style. Those who came in early in the day immediately reported at headquarters, and the argument was on hot and heavy all day long. Col. Thomas Jefferson Dolan, who was appointed on the committee to receive the visiting Indianians, was on duty all day attired in a brand new suit with a carnation fastened in his lapel. He was ready and willing to entertain, but he found little to do.

Col. Dolan on Indiana.

"These Hoosiers are the funniest fellows I ever see," said the Colonel. "The gazaboes seems to eat, drink, and sleep on politics. I have been here waiting to entertain them all day, and you know I know how to show anybody the town, but I only had one call. That was from a young fellow from Indianapolis who asked me to take him down and show him the lake. He had never seen so much water in all his life, but the only thing he wanted to know was if it was wet. I found out the fellow was guying me, and I quit him. I never in all my life see such politicians as these Hoosier fellows. The only thing that took them away was when the circus wagons began to pass down State street this afternoon, and the whole outfit left me to go down to see them put up the tent."

The delegates as a rule kept away from headquarters all day, but there were enough of the followers of the two factions there all day long to show by their arguments how deep and bitter the fight is regarding the choice of the State for the Presidential nomination.

Gen. Mahlon B. Manson of Crawfordsville, known all over the country as the Old War Horse of Indiana, showed up at headquarters early in the morning. The General is 74 years old, but despite of the fact that he has suffered the hardships of two wars he appears as hale as many of the younger men about him. The General is beloved of all old soldiers of both parties, and when it was learned that he was in town comrades flocked about to greet him. He helped to nominate Buchanan, and the only Democratic National convention he has missed since that time was the one held in Chicago in 1864, when he was in the field at the head of his troops, and the convention at which Horace Greeley was nominated. The General was too unadulterated a Democrat to take part in the proceedings in the last named convention.

Among those who called to greet the General was Judge Walter Q. Gresham, who made much of the hearty old veteran. Gen. Manson is not a delegate, but he likes Gray. He said:

"I am a Gray man, but I do not believe it will be possible, at least with the quarrel now on with the Indiana delegation, to do anything toward securing the nomination for him. As it stands I am in favor of Cleveland and Gray, believing that Mr. Cleveland is stronger than he was four years ago and that with our man as his running mate he would sweep the country."

The General was immensely pleased with the nomination of Mr. Harrison at Minneapolis, and he admired the way in which it was brought about. "In the eleventh century," said the General, whose memory dates away back, "Peter the Hermit, with his little standard, marched through Europe rallying the chivalry of civilization to the rescue of the sacred spot in the Holy Land. It was a great achievement, but, as the boys used to say in the army, 'I'll be hanged if it was a patch compared to the way John C. New rallied the officeholders at Minneapolis.'"

A Politician of Two States.

F. E. D. McGinley, who has been Mayor of Lafayette six times, and who has occupied the same position in several Ohio towns several times, defeating his own near relatives to the position, came to town to see the fun yesterday. Mr. McGinley is as chipper as a boy and he enjoys the distinction of being the only man in the country who can talk 405 words to the minute. He has put several champion stenographers to flight and in his time he has balked many interviewers. Mr. McGinley's activity with his tongue derives from the fact that he is an expert fife-player. He is popular all over Indiana, and he has not grown so important on account of the exalted positions to which he has been so frequently elevated but that he will go out and blow his fife at any time for charity, politics, or any other good cause.

When he was 18 years of age he wanted to enlist in the army for service in Mexico, but he was such a small boy that the recruiting officers refused to take him. Mac bought a fife, though, and broke into the army as a musician. He played the fife during the rebellion, too, and, as he was fond of lively airs, he acquired unusual ease in the handling of his tongue, hence his rapid conversational powers. Speaking of the political situation, and especially the quarrel in Indiana, Mr. McGinley said faster than anybody could run and read:

"I am for Cleveland, not that I love Gray less, but because I believe Mr. Cleveland is entitled to the nomination, representing, as he does, the principles which will be involved in the contest. The sentiment of Indiana men generally, while full of admiration for Mr. Gray, is for Cleveland for first place and Mr. Gray for second place. Of course State pride enters into the composition of every Hoosier who would like to see Mr. Gray secure the higher honor, if it were possible, but it does not seem to be so this year."

If the expressions of opinions of the visiting Indiana men can be taken as an index, the general State sentiment favors Mr. Cleveland's nomination. He had more shouters than Mr. Gray by a large majority. Chairman Koerner of the County Central committee of Du Bois County reached headquarters in the morning with a small army of Cleveland detailers, who expressed their preferences on conspicuous badges.

"Cleveland," he said, "is the choice of 99 per cent of the people in our part of the State. There are only two Gray men in our county, 'Lige Smith and Clem Stone, the editor of the Jasper *Courier*. We wouldn't let them into the State convention at all. In fact they don't seem to have much business down our way. Clem is coming up here with a whole lot of his papers and an armful of Gray badges to preach that Gray is the first choice of Indiana. But we are prepared to give him a reception, and any other Indiana man who comes up preaching any such doctrine; ain't we, boys?"

Brought Labels with Them.

He addressed this last question to his followers, who forthwith pulled from the pockets of their dusters large quantities of stickers on which was printed in large type, "Indiana Liars."

But the seventeen Gray men paid little heed to it, and only repeated that there would be a speech made in the convention in which Mr. Gray's name would be formally presented. There is promise of fun and fight at the caucus today, at which the quarrel may be settled. The Gray men will attempt to run in another unit rule resolution, but will hardly succeed in having it passed. So far as trading and combinations go the Gray men appear to be looking for men. Overtures of all kinds have been made to them, but they are standing firm. On the other hand the Cleveland element of the delegation is cheek by jowl with ex-Secretary Whitney and the Cleveland circle, which holds forth at the headquarters at the Palmer by day and in the sealed parlors of the Richelieu by night.

The late evening trains, two each on the Lake Erie and Western and Monon roads, brought in 1,500 excursionists from Indiana, including the German, American, Hendricks, Cleveland, and Gray clubs of Indianapolis. Polls taken on the train were largely in favor of Cleveland for first choice.

Pierre Gray, the son and partner of Isaac P. Gray, arrived in the city over the "Big Four" shortly after 6 o'clock last evening to join his father's managers in their attempt to place Gov. Gray's name forcibly before the convention. Mr. Gray went direct to the Starbuck residence at No. 4053 Lake avenue, where he was shortly afterwards seen by a reporter for The Tribune. Mr. Gray was unwilling to express decided opinions concerning his father's chances for the nomination. He preferred to leave that delicate task to Dan Voorhees, Charles L. Jewett, Hugh Dougherty and the rest of the great political mangers who he claimed had the situation much better in hand.

"These men," said Mr. Gray, "have charge of my father's candidacy, and whether or not his name is placed before the convention will depend upon their views of his chances of success."

Gray for Second Place.

"Would your father accept the second place on the ticket if it were offered to him by the convention?"

"That question had better be answered by the friends who are in charge of my father's candidacy. I can say this, however, Gov. Gray has been mentioned for the office of Chief Executive by his friends in Indiana, and it is not likely that they would take kindly to his being placed in the second position. Their work for him is in the line of the Presidency rather than the Vice-Presidency. The prospects today are that Gov. Gray will control seventeen votes of the Indiana delegation, against thirteen that will be cast for Cleveland."

"How do you interpret the resolutions passed by the State convention regarding the delegate vote in the national convention?"

"That interpretation has been made so many times that I can add nothing new to it. My father's friends, however, feel that the resolution passed by the State convention was to the effect that if any of the States of the Northwest should bring forward favorite sons Indiana's delegation might unite in supporting any candidate it thought best to bring forward. The thirteen men, as you say, who are now for Cleveland are all friends of my father and their position is governed entirely by their individual political views."

They Come to This Country.

About 300 organ-grinders arrive in London every June from Italy, and leave again in October.

BEST PLACE OR NONE.

BOIES IS NOT A CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The Iowa Democrats Declare with One Voice That Their Man Must Be Nominated for the Main Job or His Name Cannot Go on the Ticket—They Say They Have Better Use for Him at Home than to Bury Him for Four Long Years at Washington.

There was considerable talk around the edges of the crowd at Iowa headquarters yesterday about Boies for second place with Cleveland. The leaders, however, indignantly denied that there was any such scheme on foot. One delegate said:

"Gov. Boies' friends should not listen to any talk of second place for him. It must be the head of the ticket or nothing. We have got a much better place in Iowa for Gov. Boies than the Vice-Presidency, for if he is not made President we propose to elect him to the United States Senate from Iowa."

Another delegate said this result would be to Boies' liking much more than the Vice-Presidency, and he said that the Iowa Democrats were certain of majorities in both branches of the next Legislature, which will select a successor to Senator Wilson.

Maj. Jones of the St. Louis *Republic* was a frequent caller at headquarters and this fact gave some color to the talk of Boies and the Vice-Presidency, as it is known that Maj. Jones and Gov. Boies consulted on this subject during a visit of the former to Des Moines last winter. L. M. Martin said, however, that these visits were only of a friendly nature.

"Col. Jones is with us," he declared, "but his delegation is for Cleveland, at least on the first ballot."

Capt. Ham, the Governor's private secretary, said that "the Governor could refuse the Vice-Presidential nomination by preventing it," and he added that he was certain his name would not be presented to the convention in connection with this office without the Governor being consulted.

Judge Couch of Waterloo, the law partner of Gov. Boies, said: "The delegates from Iowa didn't come here to secure second place for Gov. Boies. They don't want him nominated for Vice-President, for they can use him to much better advantage, so far as the West is concerned, in their own State than in the Vice-President's chair."

First Place or Nothing.

The delegates all said they had come here to vote for Boies for President and they hadn't thought of such a thing as a second choice for that position. Some of them stated that they proposed to vote for Boies from the first to the last ballot.

L. W. Goen, one of the delegates from the Third District, said that while he had no second choice, yet if it should happen that there should be no chance to nominate Boies he thought the delegation should be governed in regard to their votes by the situation at the time when Boies' chances were gone.

L. M. Martin said that he believed that Cleveland was losing wherever delegations have had the opportunity of getting together and talking over the matter. In such case, he thought, the inexpediency of his nomination was becoming apparent. Iowa, he said, was loyal to Boies and had no second choice whatever.

S. J. Gilpin of Winterset, delegate from the Seventh District, had a somewhat novel argument for the selection of Gov. Boies. Said he: "Seven times out of the last eight Presidential campaigns the Democratic party has followed New York men, or men who were virtually New-Yorkers, to defeat and only once to victory. Each of the seven defeats has come when the Republicans went further West for their candidate and the only time we won was when the Republican candidate came from East of ours. Now the Republicans have gone to Indiana for their man, and following the unbroken line of results in the last thirty-two years we must come West of Indiana or get beaten."

All Talking for Boies.

Senator W. W. Dodge of Burlington was one of the arrivals yesterday. He said that he believed Boies would be nominated and that with the help of the farmers he would carry Iowa. He had considerable to say about the results of Gov. Boies' "study of the cornfields" out in Iowa last fall, and claimed that his reëlection as Governor was due solely to the fact that he had "opened the eyes of the tillers of the soil" until they realized that they were being taxed to death. He said Boies pleased everybody on the silver question, although he did not undertake to clearly define the Governor's position on that subject. He claimed that Boies was undoubtedly the second choice of the New York delegation and that he would get their votes as soon as Hill was out of the way.

Judge Babb of Mount Pleasant protested that Boies was full 10,000 votes stronger than his party in Iowa, and he believed the same thing was true throughout the Northwest. Charles F. Chase of Atlantic, a member of the Democratic State Central committee, thought that Iowa with Boies was a safe Democratic State and that, as missionary work must be done in the West, he was the only man the Democrats should consider. Judge Kinne was certain Boies could not only carry Iowa but could carry New York. He thought the convention should ignore the strife in the Empire State by coming West for a candidate.

These are samples of the talk of the Boies boomers. In the meantime their visiting committees are making the rounds of the other delegations and they uniformly report an "era of good feeling" towards the Governor. They will report their success at a meeting of the delegation to be held at 10 a. m. today.

A representative of The Tribune tried to get an expression on Gov. Boies and the silver question from John C. Kelly, editor of the Sioux City *Tribune*. Mr. Kelly has for months past been fighting free silver through the columns of his paper, and he was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the Iowa Democratic convention at Council Bluffs. Mr. Kelly said:

Boies and the Silver Question.

"O, I don't just feel smooth this morning. There are so many things which bob up to puzzle a man at a time like this that it takes a Gorman to smile through it all. Why should the silver question affect Gov. Boies at all? With free silver Missouri here pledged to a goldite and single-standard New York fighting for a silverite, there is no reason to think the silver question will be of any moment in the campaign. Men are not sincerely in earnest about it. It is not an acute trouble at least. The Republican platform was designed not to make it an issue, and if Mr. Cleveland shall be nominated the only people who can get any benefit out of it will be the third party. Gov. Flower got his big gains in the rural districts because he voted for free silver in Congress once, it is claimed in New York, and yet other New-Yorkers say Mr. Cleveland must be nominated in order to make it perfectly certain that no free-silver law shall go upon the statute books. It's a good deal of a prize puzzle.

"Gov. Boies is involved in it less than any man before this convention. He represents just what the country and the Democratic party need, safety. No good citizen would inflict injury to trade by radical legislation and no good Democrat wants an injustice done to the farmers or wage-earners of the country. All these interests are inextricably involved. The first business of the statesman is to avoid worse conditions, the second to promote better conditions. Gov. Boies embodies both thoughts. He is a Democrat, not an autocrat. He finds out what is right and then does it. He was a free soil Democrat, and worked with Republicans until slavery was abolished. He is a strict constructionist, a tariff for revenue only man, and in favor of the widest liberty of the citizen consistent with safety. On those grounds he went back into the Democratic party. Gov. Boies does right all the time. If the Democratic convention wants that kind of a man he will be nominated and elected in spite of the silver question and because of the silver question."

Saved Something.

Boggs—"When Hawkins failed he made everything over to his wife, didn't he?"

Creditor—"All but his honor. He preserved that for us."—*Judge*.

Speed of Earthquakes.

Careful scientific investigations show that the average speed of the transmission of earthquake shocks is nearly 16,000 feet per second.

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WHERE TAMMANY IS.

HOW THE BIG NEW YORK SOCIETY DOES ITS WORK.

It Will Keep Hill's Name Before the Convention as Long as Cleveland Is a Candidate, and Then Clamber Into the Band-Wagon That Is Driven by the Winner—The Organization Wants to Cast Its Votes for the Nominee If It Can Possibly Manage It.

Tammany is playing shrewd tactics this year. Eight years ago the old organization came to Chicago and made the hardest fight ever seen in a Democratic convention against the nomination of Grover Cleveland. Tammany had but eight votes in the convention in 1876. The number did not increase any in the convention of 1880, and the same old eight were present. In 1884, thirty-four delegates in the delegation expressed themselves as opposed to the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

Daniel Manning was the Chairman of the delegation, and in announcing the votes of New York, when the State was called, said: "New York casts seventy-two votes for Grover Cleveland. Thirty-eight of these are for Mr. Cleveland and thirty-four for other candidates," naming them. Eight of these thirty-four votes came from New York City and twenty-six from the country districts. Kings County gave all its votes through "Boss" McLaughlin to Cleveland.

Now New York will give seventy-two solid votes for David B. Hill to begin with. This vote will stick to Hill for quite a time. It will certainly be for him as long as Cleveland is voted for by the convention or there is any possibility of his nomination.

The conditions have changed materially during the last eight years so far as Tammany is concerned. It has all along been a fight as between an organization or faction of local New York Democracy on one hand as against a majority on the other. Today Tammany has at its back the united delegation from Kings County, and all the country delegates as well. So it is no longer a contest as between a Democratic organization and the masses of the party. Tammany has absorbed the active, straight-out element in Democratic politics throughout the State at large or joined issue with it.

The anti-Cleveland folks realized the fact months and months ago that they must have a candidate and that the candidate ought to come out of New York State. They selected Hill, not that they loved him any too well, but regarded him as the most available man for their use. They have gotton so far behind Hill and submitted to his interests that they will not let go of him without doing everything in their power to secure his nomination. Hill will never be abandoned so long as Cleveland is in the field. So soon as it is apparent to every one that neither Hill nor Cleveland can be nominated then Mr. Croker, Mr. Sheehan, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Bourke Cockran will confer with representatives of delegations from other States, and, naming the winner, clamber into the band wagon.

Think They Have Cleveland Beaten.

The Tammany people were happy last night. They believed Grover Cleveland was beaten. Their scouts have visited all the delegations from other States that had presented themselves, and received what they believed to be flattering assurances of Cleveland's defeat. Their spokesman had impressed on the minds of delegates outside of New York that no power on earth could pull Cleveland through in case he be nominated. These declarations of belief were made strongly and some even went to the length of saying that Gov. Hill himself, no matter what assurance he might give his followers, could not carry Grover Cleveland through New York State. This seed of dissension was not sown in barren places where the soil was thin, but planted in the fertile field of delegates' minds. It bore fruit, too. Arkansas was reported to be on the eve of a revolt and California was said to be in a state of ferment.

So the Tammany people, and by the use of this title the regular delegation from New York is meant, felt exceedingly happy and began quietly talking among themselves as to where lightning might eventually strike. They know as well as anybody else that Hill cannot win if Cleveland is beaten, and they are as cute as foxes. They want the nominee of the convention, no matter who he be, to be made by their seventy-two votes, so in case of the election of the National Democratic ticket, the State organization, headed by Edward Murphy, would receive proper recognition when the patronage would be distributed. There was some talk about Gorman, a little about Boies, but the name of Morrison seemed to meet with considerable approval. A great deal of inquiry was made from men who knew Col. Morrison well, regarding his personality. The points which were so satisfactory to them, so far as Morrison is concerned, were: First, that he is and always has been an uncompromising Democrat, and, second, that he is a firm believer in the doctrine, "To the victors belong the spoils."

Behind Closed Doors.

All day long and far into the night a stream of visitors poured into the rooms occupied by the New York delegates. These rooms, twelve or thirteen in number, adjoin each other on the parlor floor of the Auditorium. They are accessible from the hallway, but the doors leading into the halls were kept securely locked. The room nearest the Ladies' Parlor was reserved for purposes of reception. No man, unless he be a delegate or of some political prominence or a favorite representative of some newspaper, ever gained entrance to the private rooms. Any number of consultations and caucuses between delegates and men who have delegates at their back, were held. Occasionally the doors to the rooms way down the hall were opened in response to an understood signal, and men from States outside of New York who did not care to be seen by the crowd came slipping in to have conference with Mr. Murphy or Mr. Croker. Such of the newspaper men as got into the headquarters didn't see anything, nor did they know anything that was going on. They appreciated the fact they were favored visitors and were not disposed to betray any confidences which they acquired by reason of the compliments shown them.

Gen. John C. Black and Mr. Winston were shown into one of the private rooms, where they extended the compliments of the day to Mr. Murphy. Congressman Shively of Indiana was in there for an hour at least. Congressman Williams came into the ante-room and no amount of persuasion on his part could get the doorkeeper to take his card to Mr. Croker. Presently John Trainor, who is the principal man thereabouts, recognized Williams and took him in out of the wet. A delegation from Iowa, wearing tall black hats and Boies badges, managed to get in and make the acquaintance of Mr. Croker. Col. Knight of Ashland, Wis., had no difficulty at all in getting by the doorkeeper, but a great many others were forced to cool their heels in the ante-room. Roswell P. Flower made his appearance at the outer door once during the afternoon. He looked as good-natured as ever and wore a beatific smile. Quite a number of people wanted to see Mr. Flower and sent their cards to him, but their efforts were in vain. With the single exception above referred to the cards came back with the announcement that Mr. Flower "had just gone up to lunch." The time he made his appearance was on the occasion of a call from a Chicagoan who knew Mr. Flower a great many years ago in Watertown, N. Y. Mr. Flower took his old friend by the hand and ushered him in, where he introduced him to all the dignitaries in the delegation.

SHOUTING FOR HILL.

Marching Clubs from Tammany and Kings County Come in Force.

Early yesterday morning two Tammany braves, who had come to attend the convention in advance of the main body of Tammanyites, lifted an enormous stuffed tiger to an elevation over the clerk's desk at the Leland hotel. The animal looked fierce and lifelike and its right paw with claws open was outstretched before it.

Nine hundred Tammany men marched up to the fierce looking beast yesterday afternoon and doffed their hats to the figure. They were Tammany men in all their war paint. They came in great droves across the Lake Front Park from the Illinois Central tracks where the special trains on which they came pulled in. For two hours Tammany reigned supreme on the Lake-Front. A vast crowd had gathered to watch them, but there were no cheers for the Hill champions as they came across the greensward and entered the Leland. Those who had come to scoff went away with a better impression of Tammany than they had before held. The greater part of the New-Yorkers were fine-looking men and the tough and heeler were scarce among them. All wore badges marked "Tammany Hall," and the majority of them wore miniature pictures of Senator Hill upon their coats.

The first train was composed of fourteen cars, made up of three commissary cars, two baggage cars, and nine sleepers. It was in charge of Senator Plunkitt. Delegations were on board from the Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Districts. Following in rapid succession came trains bearing delegations from the First, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-second, and Nineteenth Districts. On the second were the Fifth, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth. Each assembly was headed by a leader, who, as the delegation entered the hotel, handed one of their number at the desk a list of the delegation in his district. The names were rapidly entered upon the hotel register, and in half an hour after the braves had arrived each man had a room assigned him. Tammany always does its work through a well ordered machine, and it did not fail in this instance to follow its usual method.

Among the big chieftains in the party were Commissioner Bernard Martin, who has charge of all the jurors summoned in the New York court under Sheriff John B. Sexton, Quarantine Commissioner Charles Allen, Registrar Frank J. Fitzgerald, John B. Crimmins, President of the Broadway Railway; D. Layton Tripp, a delegate; Bridge Commissioner H. Schwab, Ald. Rinckhoff, Jacob C. Wund, Thomas Leamya, Warden Charles Fallon, Police Justice Ryan, Commissioner Walton Storm, Judge Van Wick, ex-Judge Brown, Justice Fitzsimmons, Chamberlain Campbell, Assemblyman Martin, Ald. Duffy and Dowling, Max. Ahles, W. J. Delancy, Joseph Scully, Police Commissioner Sheehan, Charles Anderson, D. M. Simpson, John Franz, Adolph Herman, James P. Keating, Michael Hartigan, ex-Senator Cullen, George Best, Harry C. Hart, and Joseph L. Berry.

It took two hours and several big drays to unload the commissary department, which rivaled the California delegation in the number of barrels of beer, cases of champagne, 10-year-old Kentucky, and wines of various kinds. The leaders paid as much attention to this department as they did the braves. The Tammany men did not remain in their quarters long. They were anxious for information on the situation. The reports they had received while on the way regarding the Hill boom were rather discouraging and the most of them at once hurried to the headquarters at the Auditorium Hotel. There they were assured that the Hill boom was still much alive and that reports which had gone out to the contrary were "mugwump lies."

Few of the big Tammany contingent had anything ill to say of Cleveland. They all talked Hill, and said they were confident that he would be the nominee, but there did not seem to be a great amount of enthusiasm or earnestness in their avowals. Bridge Commissioner Schwab, who is one of the leaders in the councils of Tammany, said:

"Tammany will support the nominee, be he Cleveland or any other man. Our candidate is David B. Hill, first, last, and all the time. We think he will be nominated. He is gaining strength every hour. He never lost a political battle in his life, and the delegates who are not tied down hand and foot to Grover Cleveland are beginning to see that under the superb leadership of David B. Hill New York would be as sure to go Democratic as Texas. Mr. Hill is particularly strong in the silver States, and you will be surprised at the vote in those States."

"Will Cleveland, if nominated, be knifed?"

"Tammany will support the nominee. It never bolts a ticket. I cannot, of course, speak for individuals, but you can put it down as certain that Tammany, as an organization, will be loyal to whomever the convention names. Senator Hill, however, can command many thousand more votes in New York than Cleveland. His plurality would be greater than that which the State gave him in 1888 for Governor."

Kings County Democracy, 300 strong, rolled into Union depot over the Pennsylvania road. They had the first two special sections of the regular New York train. The first section arrived at 3 p. m., and its five Pullman cars quickly discharged 150 Kings County Democrats, wearing tall white plug hats and glaring red badges. Delegates and Hill shouters marched helter-skelter out of the depot and lined up in front of the row of saloons across the street, there to refresh themselves and to wait for the second section, which followed forty-five minutes behind them with six cars and 150 people. During this waiting interval the Cook County marching club, in charge of Capt. Farrell, with the Second Regiment band, filed into the depot, closely followed by the Salt Lake City drum corps, in charge of Capt. W. A. Stanton, and the Utah Tuscarora marching club, under Capt. C. H. Reilley.

When the second section arrived the whole delegation marched to the Sherman House. This delegation is a unit for Hill. Judge Delmar is its marshal. Its prominent members are: Judge Edward Murphy, Assemblyman Byrnes, Commissioner Furey, Fire Commissioner Ennis, John B. Meyenberg, John M. O'Neill, Assemblyman O'Connor, A. H. Walkley, Supervisor Conley, ex-Supervisor Lamb, Peter Johnson, Hugh McHugh, Assemblyman Kelly, Dr. Morrison, Judge Jacob Neu, City Auditor Anton Weber, M. J. Karney, Judge Walsh, Felix Doyle, William Waldron, Terrence B. Donovan, ex-Assemblyman Torney, James F. McGee, E. Callaghan, Boiler Inspector Powers, Daniel Ryan, James Davis, Capt. French, ex-Ald. Daniel O'Connell, Judge James Tighe, Dan Kelly, Ald. McKee, Ald. McGrath, Sheriff John Courtney, Hubert F. Kinney, and Solon Abarbanell of the Brooklyn *Citizen*.

Judge James Tighe of the Kings County delegation said: "We are for Hill all the time. New York is a Hill State; all the delegates will vote for Hill from start to finish. Hill will carry the State by the biggest majority ever seen in our State. He is the best Governor we have ever had. He is an able, honest statesman, and will be nominated by the convention. The Republicans have been robbing New York for the last twenty years. New York is really a Democratic State, but they have carried it time and again by their corrupt system of districting. The Republican Assembly, for instance, has made districts of 35,000 people in the Republican county of St. Lawrence, while in the Democratic county of Kings they have made only one district of 200,000 people."

To Ask for Improvement of the Mississippi.

A committee consisting of Messrs. W. M. Samuels, J. B. Denvir, J. H. Maxon, M. J. Murphy, and Frank Gaennie, all of St. Louis and representing the Mississippi River Improvement Association, the Merchants' Exchange, and the municipal authorities of St. Louis, are doing work among the delegates to the Democratic convention. They are here to advocate the insertion in the platform of a plank favorable to the improvement of the Father of Waters so as to insure safe navigation to tide water.



TAMMANY LOOKING FOR A WESTERN MAN.

HAVE THE SUPPORT.

CLEVELAND'S MANAGERS CLAIM TO HAVE 586 VOTES SURE.

They Say They Have Not Been Able to See All the Delegates That Will Rally Around Their Standard and Therefore Place Some of Their Strength in the Doubtful Column—Conference of the Leaders Who Thoroughly Canvass the Situation—Visitors at Headquarters.

It is not probable that the Syracuse convention delegation will make a fight for seats in the National convention. The matter was practically decided at a conference of the leaders of the anti-snap people at the Grand Pacific Hotel last night. The delegation will go before the committee on credentials and make a dignified protest and let the matter rest. There is a feeling however, among the young men of the delegation, who have been working hard for Mr. Cleveland in New York, that a fight should be made, but the older heads, recognizing the fact that such action would be bad politics, will not permit it.

The conference was called that the leaders who have been on the grounds for the last week might discuss matters with Frederick R. Coudert and those who arrived with him last night, and decide upon a line of action to be taken at the meeting of the Syracuse delegation to be held this morning. Among those who attended the conference were E. Ellery Anderson, Franklin D. Locke, William A. Beach, Col. R. G. Monroe, E. B. Whitney, and Mr. Fairchild.

Probable Vote for Cleveland.

After the conference Franklin D. Locke, whose lieutenants have been busy all day, finding out how the different delegations stood, gave out the following lists of figures showing how many delegates would probably vote for Mr. Cleveland:

	For Cleveland.	For Hill and scattering.		For Cleveland.	For Hill and scattering.
Alabama	16	6	Nevada	..	6
Arizona	2	..	New Hamp.	8	2
Arkansas	7	9	New Jersey	20	..
California	18	..	New Mexico	2	..
Colorado	..	8	New York	..	72
Connecticut	12	..	N. Carolina	12	10
Delaware	6	..	North Dakota	6	..
Dis. of Col.	2	..	Ohio	16	30
Florida	4	..	Oklahoma	..	2
Georgia	18	8	Oregon	8	..
Idaho	..	6	Pennsylvania	64	..
Illinois	48	..	Rhode Island	8	..
Indiana	13	17	S. Carolina	1	17
Iowa	..	26	South Dakota	8	..
Kansas	20	..	Tennessee	24	..
Kentucky	9	17	Texas	20	10
Louisiana	8	8	Utah	1	1
Maine	11	1	Vermont	7	1
Maryland	..	16	Virginia	13	11
Massachusetts	30	..	Washington	8	..
Michigan	28	..	West Virginia	9	3
Minnesota	18	..	Wisconsin	24	..
Mississippi	5	13	Wyoming	3	3
Missouri	34	..			
Montana	3	3	Totals	586	312
Nebraska	12	4			

According to these figures Mr. Cleveland lacks but thirteen votes to secure the nomination. The people who made the figures, however, say that in many instances where all the members of a delegation could not be seen they gave those delegates who had not been seen as being doubtful and they claim that if all of Mr. Cleveland's votes could have been counted for him he would have had the required two-thirds. The two delegates from Oklahoma have not arrived in the city and consequently there is no telling which way they will vote.

Talking for Their Principal.

There was not much doing about Cleveland's headquarters yesterday, though Don M. Dickinson and W. C. Whitney were there during nearly all day, shaking hands with delegates and talking Cleveland to everybody who came in.

There were more people in the Cleveland headquarters yesterday than in any other about the Palmer House. During the whole day a stream of visitors kept pouring in and out, looking at Cleveland's pictures, reading the campaign signs on the mirrors, and getting free badges and free pictures from the men in charge. During the day Mr. Bissell came in, staid a short while, and went out again, and he announced that he was pleased with the situation so far. W. F. Harrity of Pennsylvania, who heads the delegation of that State, Michael Doran of Minnesota, Patrick Collins, who represents Cleveland in Boston, John E. Russell of Massachusetts, Mayor Matthews of Boston, Frank Jones of New Hampshire, W. F. Vilas of Wisconsin, and Mr. Smith of the Atlantic *Journal* were among the visitors.

Col. Charles H. Jones, editor of the St. Louis *Republic*, came in during the afternoon, and staid long enough to talk with ex-Secretary Whitney for a short while. "Cleveland is gaining rapidly," said Col. Jones, "and I am much better satisfied with the situation now than I was twenty-four hours ago. He is sure to win, if not on the first ballot, on some subsequent one."

Frank E. Sherman of Chautauqua County, N. Y., one of the delegates in the Syracuse convention, said yesterday: "I have just been talking with a prominent Tammany boss and one of Hill's strongest supporters, who said to me that Cleveland had the nomination certain and that Hill's name would never go before the convention. He acknowledged that Cleveland now had 628 votes sure, and said that his nomination would be made on the first ballot, and that Tammany would swing into line for him with the result that he would carry New York State by 40,000 majority. He said further that Hill would be here and would either put Cleveland in nomination or would second the nomination after it was made."

Says He Will Be Selected.

"Cleveland will be nominated as sure as fate," was the confident expression used by ex-Secretary Whitney at the close of a conference of Cleveland supporters at 12:15 o'clock this morning at the Richelieu.

"How do you figure the situation now?"

"We have been gaining, but I still stick to the claims I made yesterday that Mr. Cleveland will have 550 votes on the first ballot. I am not telling the exact figures, but we have 550 absolute votes. With that showing on the first ballot, Cleveland's nomination is assured."

"On the first ballot?"

"I said his nomination is certain."

The conference last night was a long and a large one. It was attended by the leading spirits who sat around the same tables on the night before. Mr. Ewing of Illinois was not present, but several other delegates from Illinois were on hand, and ex-Secretary Whitney seemed more than certain of the position so far as the vote of Illinois was conerned. So confident was the feeling of those in attendance at the conference that they got away from the details and figures with which they have been struggling since they established headquarters at the Richelieu, but took up other matters in connection with the cause for which they are laboring.

The manner of placing Mr. Cleveland's name before the convention was fully considered, and it was decided that the nominating speech would be made by Governor Leon Abbett of New Jersey, Patrick A. Collins of Boston, or ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio. Of these three one will make the chief address and seconding speeches will be made by the other two and also by some one to be selected from the delegation in Connecticut and California. There was no consideration of matters pertaining to the platform, and the gentlemen in the conference did not feel that they had as yet advanced far enough to take up the question of selecting a running mate for the man of whose nomination they feel so confident. It was understood that among the gains claimed by the Cleveland party yesterday were four votes from Texas, making thirty in all from the Lone Star State. Mr. Whitney would not tell the States in which gains had been made. "We have received recruits from several States," he said, "at least they have been reported to us; but we have put nothing down on our list until we are absolutely certain of each and every man."

"Have you added Senator Voorhees of Indiana to your list, or do you claim any gains from the State of Indiana?"

"We have not, and we do not."

THE WIGWAM IS SAFE.

Report of an Architect Sent by "The Tribune" to Examine It.

The many reports afloat concerning the safety of the wigwam have impelled THE TRIBUNE to have the building examined by an expert architect and engineer. John H. Wagner was the man selected for the work, and the following is his report:

I yesterday made an examination of the wigwam as thoroughly as limited time would permit, receiving all assistance from Fred Bauman, the architect. The sketches, being originally prepared in haste by the carpenter contractor, were of course open to criticism, but I find nothing apparently serious but what can be remedied without delay. The supports for the first tier of seats appear to be sufficient, but the floor system of the gallery is open to criticism, even assuming that the building is only for temporary use. The distance from center to center of posts supporting girders is twenty feet and upwards with girders, claimed by contractors to be 10x14 inches, of long-leaf yellow pine, and which support in many instances 400 superficial feet of floor surface. The joist-bearings of these girders were found of size sufficient for the load in this particular case. The joist bearings of inclined gallery, together with bracing, etc., were discussed at length with the architect. The lantern or central portion of the roof will now take care of itself, if I am not greatly mistaken. Owing to the late change in plans provision will now be made for ventilation at lanterns and through proposed windows through outer walls. As regards light arc lights and gas will be used in addition to provisions already made. Owing to the absence of plans and limited time it would be hard to give a complete detail of the building. In this particular case it was not my province to order, but merely to suggest. I am, however, satisfied that when the work is complete the building will have throughout a fair margin of safety, as both architect and builder are anxious to provide all necessary stability.

CONFINE TAMMANY TO NEW YORK.

The People Have No Desire to See the Power Extended Over the Country.

"The Republicans have made a safe nomination in Mr. Harrison," said ex-Mayor Kinney of Utica, N. Y., "and all the Democratic voters of the country now ask is that their representatives in the Chicago convention go the Republicans one better and make a sure nomination—name a man who will be elected. If Mr. Cleveland is nominated the wish of the Democratic voters will have been granted, for he is sure to be elected. Presidential elections are won by the independent votes nowadays and Mr. Cleveland can poll that vote.

"With Cleveland's nomination there will be no interruption in business. The Republicans could not get up much enthusiasm against him because the people know him, he has been tried and they know he will make a good President

"Tammany is the only opposition Mr. Cleveland seems to have and that fact alone will win him thousands of votes all over the country. The question is reduced to this: Tammany wishes to extend its power and be able to dictate to the Democracy of the Nation. I am sure the Democrats outside of New York City will be in favor of confining the Tammany rule to Manhattan Island."

TOM PLATT WILL BE PLACATED.

Secretary Tracy Said to Have Made Overtures in Behalf of the President.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt received his first overture from the Harrison administration today. Secretary Tracy met him at the Manhattan Beach Hotel and they were in close consultation for two hours. The conference, it is said, was a satisfactory one. As a result of it Mr. Tracy left the hotel shortly after it was over, although he had expected to spend the night there, and took an evening train back to Washington to carry the good news to the President.

Just what was asked of Mr. Platt and what was promised to him it will be impossible to say until these things develop during the campaign. It is understood that Mr. Tracy came here with the express purpose of taking initiatory steps to placate the man who controls the Republican machine in this State, and without whose aid Mr. Harrison may not hope to win its Electoral vote. That Mr. Platt was willing to receive the Secretary and talk over the situation in good spirits is the best evidence, say the politicians, that he is in a frame of mind to be placated.

The meeting occurred about 11 o'clock. After they had breakfasted and scanned the morning papers, Secretary Tracy strolled out from the hotel office and Mr. Platt followed him to a cool corner of the big veranda, where they shook hands with every appearance of cordiality and sat down to talk over the situation. Finally, before 1 o'clock, they arose and separated with a handshake. Mr. Platt went to his room and, except for dinner, did not again leave it until evening. Beside that relating to the part Mr. Platt should take in the campaign they discussed the situation of affairs in Kings County Republican circles.

HILL'S STRENGTH IS ON THE WANE.

Gov. Flower Quoted as Saying the Tide Has Turned to Cleveland.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—[Special.]—Joe Howard telegraphs the *Globe* tonight from Chicago that he has talked with Presidential possibilities, Senators, Representatives and boomers today. He goes on to sum up the situation by declaring that the favorite son has about gone out of fashion, that Cleveland, if anything, it is a little stronger than before and that his friends are much more confident. Hill, he declares to be much weaker and notes that the Senator's friends and boomers are far more despondent. He makes a significant point by quoting Gov. Flower as saying that he does not see a chance for Hill to secure the nomination and that the tide appears to be setting strongly toward Cleveland.

DRESDEN HONORS PRINCE BISMARCK.

A Grand Reception That Is of Considerable Political Significance.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, June 19.—I learn from dispatches that the reception of Prince Bismarck at Dresden surpassed anything of the kind ever seen in that city.

"I desire that every hour which Prince Bismarck spends in the capital shall be devoted to festivities," were the King of Saxony's instructions.

More than 20,000 persons surrounded the railroad depot and accompanied Prince Bismarck to his hotel, greeting him meanwhile with such manifestations of unbounded enthusiasm that he was obliged to show himself twenty times on the balcony. The crowd sang, "Wie Konnte Ich Dich Vergessen" ("How Could I Forget Thee"), and Bismarck tried to reply but was prevented by his emotion.

In the morning the ex-Chancellor received a delegation from the municipality and in reply to its congratulations he pointed out that he was an old man who had experienced much sorrow. "I represent the past, which has vanished," he continued, "and I will never again enter public life. Germany is now a great and glorious country, but due recognition must also be given to France, England, and Russia for what they have achieved in peace as well as in war."

The ex-Chancellor did not say a word about Emperor William and he ended his speech by wishing long life to the King of Saxony, and at 11:20 o'clock he started for Vienna.

This reception is of considerable political importance. Dresden has always been faithful to the Empire, but, as we see, she has on this occasion cleverly shut her eyes to the Emperor's policy. As a result, the Emperor's character being what it is, it is quite possible that serious complications may arise within the Empire. JACQUES ST. CERE.

ANTI-SNAPPERS HERE.

THEY DENOUNCE TAMMANY AND SHOUT FOR CLEVELAND.

Leaders in the Movement to Down Hill Tell Why They Are Present, and Give a Few Points Regarding the Work of the New York Machine—Ed Murphy Bitterly Arraigned for Bolting and Declared to Be More of a Republican than a Democrat.

The New York Cleveland delegation arrived in two sections over the Lake Shore at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They were met at the depot by a band and three lithographs of the sage of Buzzard's Bay mounted on a ten-foot pole. A small crowd had collected and there was a certain amount of perfunctory cheering, after which the delegation was conducted to the Grand Pacific Hotel, where it has its quarters.

The most prominent man in the party was Frederick R. Coudert, one of the delegates-at-large. The other Syracuse delegates who came on this train were Howard R. Bayne of Richmond County, delegate from the First District; William F. Hull, a member of the original Committee of Fifty and an alternate from the Seventh District; James Swan, a business partner of John H. Inman, also of the Seventh; Prof. H. H. Boyesen of Columbia College, delegate from the Twelfth; Philip Van Alstyne of Rockland County, a delegate from the Fifteenth; John E. Lesher of Ulster County, a delegate from the Seventeenth; George J. Webb, Washington County, Eighteenth; Norton Chase, ex-State Senator, from Albany, Nineteenth District; James D. Wasson, of Albany, Nineteenth District; Thomas E. Kinney of Utica and A. H. Crosby of Lewis County, both from the Twenty-Third District; Walter H. Bunn, Otsego County, delegate from the Twenty-fourth. There were also in the party Wallace MacFarland, Daniel E. Conway, and John VanSchaick, members of the Provisional State committee, District Judge Jarolomon of New York City, Henry Marquand, the wealthy New York lawyer. Four delegates arrived earlier in the day on the Delaware and Lackawanna. These were A. W. Seaman of the First, Henry Hess and A. A. Healy of the Second, F. W. Hinrichs of the Fifth. The remainder of the Syracuse delegates were already here.

Until the Credentials committee has held its session and passed upon their case, the Syracuse delegates think they have as much right to wear a badge with "delegate" on it as anybody else. The Syracuse emblem is a red button bearing the words, "National Democratic Convention, Chicago, 1892," and having two red streamers, one with "New York" on it and the other with "delegate" or "alternate," as the case may be. The camp-followers wear neat red, white, and blue badges marked "New York, Cleveland," and on them a good likeness in celluloid of the ex-President.

Wasted Their Eloquence.

The day's journey across the States of Ohio and Indiana was in the main uneventful. Cleveland, O., was passed at early daybreak and the first stop after that was at Toledo, where the crowd at the depot was small and no demonstration was made. At Elkhart, Ind., there was a delay of nearly twenty minutes and ex-Senator Chase of Albany and two or three others seized upon the occasion to tell the Hoosiers what they were going to Chicago for. The eloquence of the New-Yorkers was wasted, however, since it quickly developed that they were talking to a Republican crowd. In the middle of every other sentence some enthusiastic citizen of Elkhart would propose three cheers for Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, and by the time the three cheers were given, which they always were with characteristic Indiana vigor, the unfortunate speaker usually forgot what he had attempted to say. Finally in sheer desperation ex-Senator Chase shouted out:

"I guess all the Democrats are at church."

This sally was so successful that the would-be orator thought best to retire on his laurels, and the train pulled out amid more cheers for Harrison.

When the next stop was made at South Bend, Mr. Chase was more diplomatic. He told the two or three hundred people there assembled how deeply New York Democrats revered the memory of Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. This brought forth some genuine Democratic yells. The experiment was repeated at La Porte, with similar effect.

Perhaps the most enthusiastic "anti-snapper" in the New York contingent is Daniel E. Conway, erstwhile County Clerk of Rensselaer County. Mr. Conway has decidedly personal reasons for being an anti-Hill man, independent of other considerations. He was elected County Clerk in '86, and reëlected in '89 by 5,000 majority, whereas Cleveland had lost the county the year before by 500. Conway is the County Clerk who was removed by Gov. Hill three days after the election last fall in order to effect the steal of the Legislature. The day before he was removed, Conway says, the returns in his possession footed up entirely different from the tabulation made by his successor.

Conway's home is at Troy, he being a fellow townsman of Ed Murphy, Chairman of the State committee and Hill's chief lieutenant. He tells some stories about Murphy that are particularly interesting in view of the latter's recent manifesto against the Syracuse convention.

Murphy a Lifelong Bolter.

"Murphy needn't talk about bolters," said Mr. Conway yesterday, with great indignation. "He's not a Democrat. He has been a bolter all his life. Only last April, a month before the Syracuse convention, there was an election in Cohoes for city officers. John Gorman obtained the regular Democratic nomination against Murphy's man Garside. Murphy had another convention called and Gorman captured that. Murphy's man ran anyhow and a Republican was elected. The Democrats lost by this fight not only the Mayoralty, but the Board of Aldermen and the School Board.

"Let me give you some more of Murphy's record. He's been the most persistent bolter in the Democratic party. He started out in 1863 as a bolter. John Stanton and William Donahoe were the Democratic candidates for Aldermen from the First Ward in Troy. Stanton beat Donahoe for the nomination; Murphy induced Donahoe to become an independent candidate, but Stanton beat him.

"In 1868 John Moran, Democrat, was the regular nominee for Mayor of Troy. Gilbert was the Republican nominee. Murphy supported Gilbert and Gilbert was elected.

"In 1872 William Ingram was the Democratic nominee for Mayor, and William Kent the Republican. Murphy supported Kent, who was elected by 300 majority.

"Later on he ran Dennis O. Laughlin as an independent candidate for Assemblyman as against the regular Democratic nominee, William Cleary. The latter was elected. Three years ago in the Town of Watervleit, Judge Grogin, a recognized Democratic leader of the town, was renominated. Murphy ran an independent candidate, Eugene McLain, assessed all the officeholders in the City of Troy to help elect him, but he was beaten. In spite for this defeat he preferred charges against Grogin before the Supreme Court.

"Murphy is in politics for what he can get out of it. If you are not with Murphy you are not a Democrat. Murphy is more of a Republican than a Democrat, and always has been.

"As I said, Cleveland lost Rensselaer County in 1888 by 500. Murphy did it. When the campaign money was given out it was with instructions that wherever a vote could be obtained it should be obtained for Hill. Not a word was said about Cleveland. After the election all of the campaign literature which should have been given out was found hidden away in the cellar of James Fleming, of the Democratic County committee, a lieutenant of Murphy's. Nine-tenths of the voters in our section of the State are for Cleveland, and Murphy's course in this fight will cost him all of his influence at home if not throughout the State. I don't know a man who is for Hill except officeholders, and a few friends of Murphy."

What Contestants Claim.

Lawyer Frederick R. Coudert of New York City, who will doubtless make the arguments before the Credentials committee in favor of seating the Syracuse delegates, was asked to outline the principal points which are relied upon to effect that result.

"First," said Mr. Coudert, "we claim to be the representatives of a majority of the Democratic voters of the State of New York. There never was such a registration in the history of the State as that made in pursuance to the call of the Syracuse convention. There never was such representation in any convention in the State as that at Syracuse, and if the voice of the people is listened to the Syracuse delegates should be admitted.

"Second, while conceding prima facie the other organization as regular, yet, if we are able to prove that this regularity is only apparent and not real, the so-called regularity will be a snare, and should not be recognized as valid.

"Third, from the beginning, and as far back as September last, it was apparent that a small faction was working in the interest of a single man. I won't say that he is a bachelor"—this with a smile. "This faction had control of the machine. To recognize its efforts in one direction, marked as they are by bad faith, corruption, and oppression, is simply to destroy party allegiance on the part of the aggrieved majority for the purpose of preserving apparent, but fictitious and fraudulent regularity.

"Last, the first object of the Democratic convention will be to establish and show that it represents the people. If the people are on one side and the perverted organization on the other which should prevail?

"These are the principal arguments to be advanced. I might name twenty.

"I do not think that Senator Hill is a creature of Tammany. He is both able and sagacious and more apt to influence others than they him. I think if he had felt the pulse of the people he would have wisely supported Mr. Cleveland this year and thus placed himself in an impregnable position for 1896. But with his many victories and lack of the wisdom that defeat teaches he felt strong enough to do as impulse led him.

Says Tammany Will Support Cleveland.

"No, I do not think there is any real antipathy in Tammany Hall against Cleveland. You don't hear men like Croker and Gilroy making manifestoes against Cleveland. I know that if Cleveland is nominated Tammany will support him. I know that many Tammany men prefer Cleveland to Hill. There are men like Murphy, who have strong personal and vindictive feeling against Cleveland. If Cleveland is nominated this year they should step aside and let his friends conduct the campaign."

"But what if the machine remains in the event of Cleveland's nomination, won't it defeat Cleveland again?"

"Hill is not running this year. There are no State officers to be elected. Nor is there the liquor question to influence the result, as it did in '88."

The most interesting feature of the Democratic convention of 1892, other than its influence on the political life of Grover Cleveland, will undoubtedly be its influence on New York State politics in the future. The May convention movement originated in the desire to secure the renomination of President Cleveland. To secure this end the original Committee of Fifty has effected a magnificent organization throughout the State of not only a so-called Provisional State committee but of Provisional Local committees. No such powerful organization has ever existed in the State before. The County Democracy, Tammany's old-time rival, now defunct, is a featherweight to John L. Sullivan.

Life or Death of Tammany.

What will become of this new great anti-Tammany organization after the Chicago convention has met and adjourned?

This problem is assuming proportions that alarm Tammany and the regular State machine and causes the "anti-snappers" to put on their thinking caps. The matter was perhaps scarcely broached and certainly not thoroughly discussed until the delegates and others in the movement spent a day in each other's society on the way from New York to Chicago. The feeling in all parts of the State was thoroughly canvassed. There was but one opinion. This is what Frederick R. Coudert said:

"I doubt whether the provisional State committees or the provisional local committees can go out of existence, whether they want to or not, independent of any consideration of what may happen at Chicago. The leaders might desire it, but there are 250,000 Democratic voters back of these leaders and they do not desire it. There is no doubt about this. It is too perfect an organization to be disbanded at will."

"Is there room in the party for two organizations of this character?"

"There is certainly room for this one," replied Mr. Coudert.

"What would happen in the event of Mr. Cleveland's nomination?"

"These committees would certainly continue to exist until the campaign was over, if not longer."

"What would happen in the event of Cleveland's defeat for the nomination?"

"There would be an Independent Democratic candidate for Mayor in the City of New York this fall, and with the indorsement of Republicans he would be elected."

There are many shrewd observers who assert while Tammany is pledged to Hill, it is far from being anxious for his nomination. It foresees the danger to Tammany which would result. Men like Ed Murphy of Troy, who hate Cleveland bitterly, are doing all the talking and will defeat him if they can at all hazards. Tammany, as an organization, would undoubtedly prefer Hill. Tammany is working for Hill, but keeping the weather eye open for a compromise candidate to whom it can throw its influence at the proper time without antagonizing too strongly the following of either Hill or Cleveland. It is safe to say that the Cleveland people appreciate the situation and are making the most of Tammany's dilemma. Instead of the bitter fight in New York between Cleveland his followers claim that it will only succeed in killing off Mr. Hill once and for all.

Hill Has Lost His Hold.

Lawrence E. Sexton, an active young anti-Hill worker, and one of the campaign committee of the "Anti-Snappers" said last evening:

"Hill has lost his hold on the New York Democratic machine and his followers are becoming scarcer every day. When he was Governor he had an absolute grip on the machine by his veto power, his power in the nominating conventions, and by his vast office patronage. But his hold on his former appointees is becoming weaker and weaker. He now has only a factional following. It is different with Cleveland. He has the people behind him, in New York as well as in every other State. We have here the original signatures of 200,000 enrolled voters to a petition for Cleveland presented to the Syracuse convention. This is more than a majority of the Democratic votes in the State. Cleveland will be nominated and elected."

Have Faith in Cleveland.

Ald. James Mooney of New York is one of the most bitter anti-snappers. At the New York Democracy headquarters at the Grand Pacific he said last night:

"We come from the county which elected Cleveland and we will elect him again, notwithstanding the frantic efforts of Tammany and the Hill machine."

Daniel F. McCoy, assemblyman from the Twenty-fourth District of New York, said:

"Cleveland will be nominated whether the Hill people will or no, and he will carry the State by 60,000 majority. I am positive that he will be nominated on the first ballot. Ex-Mayor Grace calculated that Cleveland had 620 votes before we came in tonight. All along the line from New York to Chicago the shout has been for Cleveland. We came to Chicago 2,500 strong, and right from Croker's headquarters at that."

Henry George for Cleveland.

Henry George, the single-tax free-trader, and Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, O., reached the city yesterday and are quartered at the Richelieu. Mr. George is a guest of Congressman Johnson, who is a delegate to the convention, and will remain in the city until the convention adjourns. The two gentlemen were met at the Union Depot by 100 members of the Chicago Single-Tax club, headed by President W. W. Bailey, and driven to their hotel, where an informal reception was held. Mr. George is an ardent Cleveland man. "If Mr. Cleveland cannot carry New York," said Mr. George, "nobody can. Senator Hill cannot carry the State or half of it."

Congressman Johnson said: "I believe Mr. Cleveland will be nominated. I shall vote for him as long as his name is before the convention."

Gave a Dinner to Chairman Brice.

F. H. Winston, who has taken a prominent part in the local organization, having charge of the arrangements for the convention and who is well-known to many of the leading Democrats in the country, gave a dinner last evening in honor of Chairman Brice at his residence at Superior and Pine streets. Senator Gibson of Maryland, Senator Carlisle of Kentucky, Philip Thompson of Kentucky, Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, Gen. Charles Black of Illinois, and John P. Altgeld, the candidate of the Illinois Democracy for Governor, were present. Tuesday evening Mr. Winston will give a dinner in honor of Gov. Flower of New York and Senator Gorman of Maryland.

Speed of the Ostrich.

When terrified the ostrich travels at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour.

HE REFUSES TO RUN.

GOV. CAMPBELL PUTS HIS AMBITION BEHIND HIM.

He Is Pressed by Numerous Men, Chairman Brice Among Them, to Allow His Name to Go Before the Convention, but Declines on the Ground That He Is Here for Cleveland and Such Action Would Injure the Ex-President—Will Be Permanent Chairman.

Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio divided his time yesterday between his rooms at the Grand Pacific, the Ohio headquarters at the Palmer, and Mr. Dickinson's apartments at the Richelieu.

Immediately upon Gov. Campbell's arrival here he was called upon by ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, who is a warm personal friend. Senator Davis urged the Governor to be a candidate for the Presidential nomination himself. This was seconded by many others of influence, including Senator Brice.

The Governor expressed to them, however, the same sentiments which have already appeared in his interview—namely: that he did not see how he could honorably allow his name to go before the convention, or even allow himself to be voted for in so far as he could help it, when it was taken into consideration that he came here with the avowed purpose of voting for Mr. Cleveland. He said he would insist that his personal friends in the delegation and those of Mr. Cleveland would refrain from voting for him if an attempt of that kind should be made.

Yesterday the Governor dined with Senator Gorman, Henry Watterson, ex-Speaker Carlisle, and ex-Senator Davis, and they discussed the situation informally. The drift of the talk was that Mr. Cleveland was going to be nominated, but Senator Gorman and Mr. Watterson expressed the gravest apprehensions as to his ability to carry New York. It seemed to be taken as the general consensus of opinion that Campbell was to be the Permanent Chairman of the convention. Messrs. Gorman and Watterson seemed to consider this as a matter already settled, though it is a subject entirely in the hands of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

Mr. Cleveland's managers, in conference with Campbell, gave him to understand they would like him either to second the ex-President's nomination or be Chairman of the convention. The Governor's near Ohio friends are in a quandary as to what is best for him to do. They would like to have him on the floor of the convention in the event there should be a break-up of the Cleveland forces in order that his chances could be properly looked after if a dark horse were to be taken up. On the other hand, they don't care to see him relinquish the great honor of being the presiding officer of the convention.

Will Take the Chairmanship.

One thing was unanimously agreed to by all hands, including the Governor himself, and that is if he takes the Chairmanship he must say to ambition, "Satan, get thou behind me," and positively set his foot down upon any attempt to stampede the convention in his behalf. Both Campbell and his friends are determined that he shall not be made a cat's-paw of in any possible direction or in the interest of any faction, and that his conduct shall not be open even to suspicion in any manner.

The large chamber leading to the private quarters of the National committee at the Palmer House has the appearance of an ante-room to Ohio. The boys from the Buckeye State had possession of it all day yesterday and last night and it seemed to be the rendezvous for all Ohio. Senator Brice's lieutenants were particularly numerous. Walter B. Richie always stood guard at the entrance and saw that none but the faithful were admitted. Mr. Richie has been a celebrated character in Ohio politics ever since the memorable Senatorial campaign in which he had charge of the Brice forces. Ask Mr. Richie a question which he does not feel like answering and he winks the other eye very hard, while his face takes on a dreamy expression and he professes the utmost ignorance of the subject on inquiry.

Then there is to be found James B. Townsend, who was once Chairman of the Democratic State committee in Ohio and whose oily smoothness is proverbial. Mr. Townsend is noted for the ease with which he can make others assimilate his views and yet leave them under the profound impression that they originated with the other fellow. Private Secretary George Gilliland, Senator M. D. Shaw, ex-Representative George W. Hull, S. K. Donovan, and W. H. Haskell were other resulting Ohioans who made easy the way to Bricedom. The room was a Mecca for Ohio callers. During the day the various delegates dropped in one by one seeking information and consolation. It seemed to be their opinion that things had taken a long stride Clevelandward, and many in the delegation who had heretofore been noncommittal expressed a decided preference for the ex-President. A poll of the Ohio delegation showed twenty as voting for Cleveland with four or five trembling in the balance and liable to come in at any time. Eleven were anti-Cleveland without any decided preference otherwise; five were for Gorman, nine for Hill, and one for Morrison. When Senator Brice was asked point blank what he should do himself he replied:

What Brice Will Do.

"I shall vote for Cleveland if I can convince myself that he is available. My second choice is Campbell."

The fact that ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney has taken charge of Cleveland's campaign jointly with Don M. Dickinson made a decided impression upon the Ohio delegation. Secretary Whitney is an Ohioan by marriage, and the average Buckeye Democrat is most kindly disposed to him. The fact that he is espousing Mr. Cleveland's cause with great earnestness and asserting that he can be elected has been productive of a great deal of thought upon the subject. It is argued that, notwithstanding the cordial personal relations between Cleveland and Whitney, he would take no such decided stand unless he had personal knowledge of matters which are now kept in the background. The inference is drawn that Mr. Whitney's unfaltering devotion to Cleveland now augurs well for an enthusiastic support during the campaign from elements and interests in New York which may insure beyond a doubt a victory in that State.

During the day Mr. Bissell, Cleveland's big Buffalo law partner, called on Chairman Brice and made arrangements for a ticket to the convention. Members of the National committee flitted in and out; Senator Gorman and ex-Speaker Carlisle were occasionally seen and Tim O'Leary and J. M. Guffey, the celebrated Pittsburg politicians, were often seen about the quarters. Col. Al Carlisle, who is known in Ohio as the "walking delegate" and as one of Grover Cleveland's confidential friends, talked with everybody that came along and the burden of his cry was "Cleveland, Cleveland. Grover has it on the first ballot." A regular Ohio headquarters has been fixed up in room No. 44 of the Palmer. It is gayly decorated with flags and banners, with Ohio's seal reproduced in colors in gigantic form, and with portraits of Brice and Campbell.

When Hill Was for Cleveland.

Those in charge of the Cleveland literary bureau at the Grand Pacific found much comfort in giving out an extract from a speech made by Gov. Hill in Albany just after the election in 1888. In this speech Mr. Hill said: "Mr. Cleveland deserved better treatment than defeat. The principle of the tariff reform has only met with temporary defeat. Sooner or later it will ultimately triumph in this country. President Cleveland and the Democratic party were right and deserved to succeed. The argument was with us, and two weeks' longer discussion would have given us the victory."

Carlisle Spent a Quiet Day.

Senator John G. Carlisle spent yesterday morning at the home of his son, W. K. Carlisle, No. 419 Erie street, reading the papers and instructing his 4-year-old grandson, John G. Carlisle Jr., in the art of deciphering the political news, letter by letter. At noon he went down-town and visited his friends at the different headquarters. His friends at home expressed the opinion that he might be out quite late.

Hill's Letter to Halliday Is Genuine.

John Bermingham, Senator D. B. Hill's private secretary, was at the Auditorium yesterday mingling with the Tammany crowds. He was asked: "Is the letter of Senator Hill to Charles K. Halliday of Topeka, in which he substantially said he would not veto a free bimetallic-coinage bill if the party should pass one, genuine?" "It is," said Mr. Bermingham.

GROVER THEIR ENEMY

GATH WRITES OF THE FORCES OPPOSING CLEVELAND.

He Has All His Life Been Fighting Democratic Methods as They Prevail in Large Cities and the Advocates and Beneficiaries of Them Are His Natural Antagonists in Politics—Where Tammany Is Fighting at a Disadvantage—An Analogy Drawn with the Convention of 1860.

In a slight degree this convention recalls that of 1860 held at Charleston and afterward at Baltimore. The South would not then accept Mr. Douglas and threatened a bolt if he prevailed with his majority. The threat is now transferred to New York, which has come here for Hill.

The real issue in the Democratic convention is Federal government against municipal politics and rule. Cleveland has represented this issue by force of the facts, since as Mayor of Buffalo he indulged a satirical vein in writing messages to the Democratic Council, congratulating them upon their careful regard for the city contractors, whose compensation the Council had raised above the lowest bidder. There commenced a division which has hardly been noticed in the superficial philosophizings of the day, and Mr. Cleveland only took up the tariff question after he had been more than two years President at Washington, a city with no politics at all, no councils, no Mayor, nothing but three commissioners, who represent the mugwump notion of government for New York City, Troy, Buffalo, and all the rest.

The bolt against Mr. Blaine in this city eight years ago commenced in the pretext for civil service reform, which was the only issue at the time which was broad enough to cover cities as well as the Federal clerical system. Each party, in fact, at the present time is putting forth a candidate representing the principal interest in his party. That interest with Harrison is the unity of the Federal government in matters of taxation and citizenship, public works, and an imperial habilitation of the land. To a large extent the Republican party is a protest against the abuses in the State Legislatures.

The Democratic party under Cleveland confronts its own abuse of city rings, profligacy, and satrap tyranny. Not one word have I heard in Chicago on the subject of the tariff. Not one word upon the "Billion Dollar Congress." Not one word upon Tom Reed and his method of counting Congressmen. But outcries against Tammany Hall, the Irish, the boodle system, the Dublin system are heard here on every breeze, and the echo is: "He wants to destroy us and yet compel us to vote for him."

Cleveland a Provost Marshal.

In short, Cleveland typefies the Provost-Marshal within the party. The opposition to Harrison arose from his want of popular intercourse. The opposition to Cleveland is a little more than this; he is almost an object of terror to the civic magnate, and to most of those who have not yet succeeded in getting his favor and attention.

But if he carries a sword in his hand at this moment, it is directed against such cities as will not conform to the national Democracy, and in its convention of notabilities he is just as Federal with his followers as are the Harrison men. Rebellion within the party must be put down; resistance to the party captain is mutiny; away with Tammany Hall; he can elect the ticket without it.

This contest has been brewing a long time and is nothing new in the history of the world. It is the same contest which the European Kings had to fight against their barons as late as the time of Henry VII., of Ferdinand and Isabella. Without being aware of it the political party has taken on the imperial form. Tammany is a great vassal like Burgundy, which resists the unification of the Democracy. Cleveland is the Capet, the King who means to have one breath, one will, one rule. His old fight with the Buffalo Democratic Councils has materialized in the greater city of New York, and this fight is but a repetition of that of 1884, when the County Democracy was firmly organized against Tammany Hall and assisted to elect Mr. Cleveland. But putting in too many demands for office it was probably looked upon by him as only another faction representative of municipal abuse, and he drew from the country men he knew of to go down to New York City and take possession. He let the postoffice remain in the hands of an anti-Blaine Republican, who was subordinated to the mugwump newspapers and their editors.

This time the home opposition to Cleveland has linked together the city rings and the Legislative, or Albany, authority. It may be said that only one city comes here up and down for Cleveland, and of that city the son of his former Secretary, Manning, is the Mayor. But the city boss is Herrick, who by the same processes as have obtained elsewhere—namely: by fire and sword—has kept down the other faction in Albany. You will find Herrick, a lame man, in the councils of Whitney, Bissell, etc., every day.

Rings Oppose the Ex-President.

As in 1860 the threatened interest of slavery resisted Douglas, who had proposed squatter sovereignty in the Territories, which would have kept out slavery, so today the municipal interest, the City Hall rings, threaten Cleveland. Slavery being gone and no large cities having arisen in its territory, the Southern Democracy looks upon the foreign interest in the North, which governs the cities, with no great satisfaction. Here is Tammany, which sent out its regiments and brigades to the war, led by Sickles, who took out the Excelsior Brigade and was the great elbow in the shock at Gettysburg. He is a Tammany Hall man high up in the interests of that party. Ed Murphy comes from Troy, which sent out Brownell, who killed the first man in the South, and made the engines for the Monitor, which stopped the activities of the Confederate navy. The war question is not seen on the surface, but the South, having had but little or no immigration since the war, takes a native American flavor upon it. Individual politicians in the South who go to New York often adhere to the Tammany men, but their constituents know nothing about that institution except what is prejudicial. The apparent combination of Wall street and Tammany Hall fires the advocates of more money, whether silver or national currency. This is so apparent that Mr. Hill is just now out with a silver letter, leaving Cleveland with his anti-silver professions of some time ago.

By reason of there being a Solid South there is not much apparent unity between that section and the Northern Democracy, which latter accepts the financial propositions as they come from the banks and bankers, while the South takes little pride in its rich men and banking institutions. The States toward the Pacific coast have but one shibboleth, which is silver, and most of them are against Cleveland, but they count small in a convention like this.

The Federal patronage, if the Democracy is to get it this fall, is still about the largest interest in sight. It involves the internal revenue officials in States like Kentucky, which make whisky, and the revenue officers at all the seaport cities. The foreign honors, the Marshalships, the Attorneyships, and the various commissions, and the department places. This patronage, not large enough to daze the East, is of the most consequence in the South, and is consequential where the Democratic party is in an abiding minority, Pennsylvania for instance. That State, which can throw, with a popular candidate, 80,000 Republican majority, is the great representative State in this convention for Mr. Cleveland, because there he took an Irishman, made him postmaster and gave him control of the State patronage and organization, and Harrity is to be seen every day and night in conference with the old Cleveland Cabinet, nearly all of which is here. Here are Vilas, Dickinson, and Whitney, Fairchild, young Manning, and probably Bayard, who was expected Saturday, and many of the sub-Ministers. In short, the old administration, which went out four years ago, has retained its organization in a highly efficient manner, and has a preponderance of young men in it who have been in the habit of dealing with insubordinates and dependents, like Mr. Cleveland himself. The policy of these Cleveland managers has been to knock out the favorite son in every State by fighting the unit rule in the delegations, but assembling a considerable minority, strong enough to give aid and comfort to such anti-Cleveland men as would not dare otherwise to break away.

Effect of a Unit Rule.

Thus the unit rule, which Cleveland spent half the time of the convention of 1884 in asserting, and which has tied up New York against him with a number of Cleveland men in the delegation this year, his Cabinet has attacked in almost every State. They knocked out Palmer of Illinois quite early, have attacked Gray in Indiana, so that Voorhees, who leads his interest here, is in a bare majority, have got Campbell of Ohio and had hoped to have that State as a unit; and their first action herewas to put Boies under the water line, and have it understood that mugwumpery is not to be tolerated west of New York.

Why is Boss McLaughlin not at this convention? It is because he sees that if he gives assistance to the reduction of Tammany Hall in New York, the ax might next be turned against his firm and long hold upon Brooklyn, the second city in the State, and the fourth in the Union.

Nothing has occurred from day to day to change the apparent view that Cleveland has easily a majority of the convention, and with a majority has no great number of votes to get to make his two-thirds. Indeed, the two-thirds rule is being assailed every day as un-Democratic, and imposed by that Jackson who tore up all civil service civilization. The apathy of Chicago is noticeable, though Cleveland's pictures are most common in the windows of the Democratic merchants here. The city at the moment is in Republican hands and the late Democratic factions have not come together enough to give any preponderance to Cleveland or anti-Cleveland. Probably the Irish Democrats here sympathize with their friends in New York, Boston, Brooklyn, and Troy and elsewhere. The German Democrats, or those who followed Harrison, the ex-Mayor, are generally for Cleveland. The delegation from this State is for Cleveland and probably counts heavier than any Western delegation from the fact that it is not as much divided as the other delegations from the larger States. Wisconsin is said to be solid for Cleveland, but it is a good ways off.



WILL HE THROW HIS RIDER.

Ohio is the best study of any of these States in the West because its delegation is more evenly divided, but the Cleveland men have at last captured Campbell, who is here looking restored in health and strength, and has been taken into Cleveland's Cabinet council. He is made a good deal of apparently by Dickinson, Whitney, and the others. While the Democrats say they have no idea of carrying Ohio for anybody, they keep saying that they can elect Cleveland without New York. The rejection of Boies, however, as one not old enough in the Democracy to count as a candidate threatens their hold upon Iowa and the trans-Mississippi States, but there is some warrant for the belief that Boies is ready to slip out and sustain Cleveland and perhaps get the second place on the ticket. Most of the mugwumps I have seen talk Cleveland and Boies. This would make two men on the Democratic ticket from the Buffalo region, as on the Republican ticket are two men from the Miami region. Two New-Yorkers against two Ohioans, as Harrison went a stranger to Indiana after he had been admitted to the bar. Municipal politics hardly enters at all into the Republican side of this campaign. Indianapolis is not large enough to have developed the city rings which are to be found in larger cities. It does not appear that Harrison has taken much interest in municipal elections even at home.

Where He Learned Civil Service Reform.

Cleveland, on the other hand, is a child of the municipal problem. He went to Buffalo when a grown young man, went into a lawyer's office there where his principals were politicians and was a candidate for District-Attorney quite early, expecting to get it because he had been the Assistant District Attorney. Here he got his first idea of civil service reform, or moving up the man from below to the place above, especially after they refused to give him the higher nomination. Defeated when he had his chance, he was shunted off to the less congenial place of Sheriff. But even there he came in contact with the people in their vicissitudes, with criminals who had shed blood, with debtors whose household goods were being seized, and after lying back some time he became Mayor when a Republican element was hostile to the old Democratic ring, and therefore he took his place as the Chief Magistrate of Buffalo under almost the same auspices which he has represented in his Presidential contests.

Republicans supported him then. His veto messages as Mayor remain the first of a series of his state papers, all bearing against the plunder of the taxpayers by organized bands of journeymen politicians. He affiliated when he went to Washington with men who were opposed to appropriations, such as Randall and Holman. These not being popular with the mugwump or Republican element he finally adopted the views of Morrison and wrote his tariff messages. He represents three issues here, tariff reform, civil service reform, and municipal reform, and at least two of these issues were born in the Republican party. Since his defeat for President he has kept alive the faith in him by more than occasional letters and speeches and interviews which have fanned the flame of admiration, until beneath the Democratic delegates, managers, and statesmen a molten lake of fire at white heat is seething for Cleveland. The strength of this support amazes the former respected bosses of cities and States. It is like Gen. Kershaw's description to me of the origin of the rebellion:

"It was not a conspiracy of leaders," said he, "but it came from the people and boiled from the bottom up till it caught all those who had been merely playing with the issue of secession and drew them in."

The People Want Cleveland.

Sitting down yesterday with a prominent man of the Gorman delegation who was against Cleveland, and with a semi-Southern journalist who was mildly in favor of Cleveland because that had been the attitude of his employers, the former said: "Well, if the old Democracy is beat this time with Cleveland, after having run him three times, good-by to the solid South; never after this defeat, if it be so, will you and I see another national Democratic victory."

Said the Southern journalist: "I verily believe that in this convention there are not one hundred delegates who are heartily and sincerely in favor of Cleveland's nomination, and yet I am sure that two-thirds of them are going to vote for it. And the reason is that the people want Cleveland. The Democratic people have broken through all the disinclination and resistance of their managers. In the Maryland delegation all the respectabilities and a clear majority are for Cleveland in spite of Mr. Gorman's candidacy. The extraordinary fact is going to be seen here of Cleveland, in a minority of more than two-thirds, nominated by a majority of two-thirds."

The close junta of Cleveland managers who assemble most generally around Mr. Whitney at the Richelieu Hotel and tolerate few intruders, doing their work by messengers of high class, from thence using the telegraph, sending men perhaps by night to talk to Presidential candidates or Vice-Presidential hopefuls who are in the way; these few men were nearly all officeholders under Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Smalley of Vermont, who for some time had an admiration for Gov. Hill, and who is about to run for Governor of Vermont with smiling temerity, seems to be in the combination. These men do not give out their plans, which are in the first place directed to two points. First, they want to nominate Cleveland if they can on the first ballot, and to do it probably on Thursday. Second, if they find the two-thirds a few votes short of nomination they propose to bind their friends to remain here until "kingdom come," or until Cleveland succeeds. These are the only men prepared to stay here. They have the financial means to take care of anybody who will stay with them though it be a month. This is a proposition which strikes dismay to the nearly or quite one-third of the delegates who have remained outside of the Cleveland camp. A cockney New Yorker cannot bear to be away from his haunts in New York so long.

About the Vice-President.

What man the Clevelanders mean to take up for Vice-President is probably not definitely known to themselves, at least not to all of that circle. They are playing meantime for the Vice-Presidency with several of the States, and this gives them another hold upon clusters of delegates. They might put Mr. Boies at the end of the ticket, and that would quelch Iowa in a minute and bring its full delegation to Cleveland's support. If this is their meaning they would most probably communicate with Boies direct rather than with any of his handlers here. It would then be only necessary for Boies to pull himself out of the race for President, when Iowa would go over to Cleveland.

They might take up Campbell for the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and thus detach refractory votes from Ohio. They might even trifle with Gray, but as he was rejected last time for old Mr. Thurman, this does not seem so probable, and Gray's tenacity of holding on for the first place suggests that he hardly expects the second. They might put an out and out Cleveland man in the West on their ticket, like Vilas or Dickinson, or even Gen. Palmer, who by the speed with which he has retired would seem to have expectations of some sort. They might go as far as the Pacific coast.

If Cleveland be nominated he will need no Vice-Presidential accessory like Whitelaw Reid to put revenue into the campaign. The Payne and Whitney combination, the Fairchild-Jordan banking combination would do all that work. As to irregularity, who can throw it up to another and not plead guilty himself. Mr. Whitney, who is managing here Mr. Cleveland's affairs, was in the County Democracy for many years and was its Corporation Counsel, from which office he naturally got into the street railroads of that city, and the County Democracy were ever dealing with the Republicans. When ever Tammany lost its deal with the Republicans the County Democracy was ready to bid for their support. And in that way Edward Cooper was elected Mayor over Kelly's man, the subsequent President Authur at the head of the Republican organization going into the combine, but afterward, when Cooper was elected, continuing his deal with Tammany Hall as before, or until Roscoe Conkling pulled him out, at the demand of an independent newspaper proprietor, who wanted to break Kelly's heart and to whom Mr. Conkling was under obligation.

There are men in the Cleveland combine who were Republicans a large part of their lives. John Biglow, who by the way is on the Tammany list here, was a Bryant Republican for years, and Minister to France under the Republicans. Don Dickinson was a Republican until a late period. Gray, Boies, and Palmer have all had their Republican records. Consistency has not much to do with the politics of the present.

Death of Emmons Blaine.

Meantime the laws of Providence go on without regard to politics. We have seen, as a result of this convention system, with its crowded hotels, rotting animal matter, and stifling atmosphere, the handsome and well-settled son of James G. Blaine lay down his life in the short interval of eight days after his father's defeat at Minneapolis. He seemed to be in perfect health, and his temperament bore out this fact. He was polite, sensible, accommodating, acute. Having taken to transportation and commerce, he was farther removed from his father's right arm than Walker Blaine, who was so like his father that if you would shut your eyes when Walker Blaine spoke you might think you heard James G. Blaine talk. Exposing himself in Washington before his father's house one cold night, Walker Blaine was a corpse before they were aware. Going to the convention in Walker's place, huddling in the crowded rooms where they were carving and hacking to produce a result among 900 delegates, something analagous to the hotel disease of Buchanan's time poisoned the air and possibly the food which young Blaine consumed, and his first appearance in politics becomes the reason of his disappearance from this world.

Instantly throughout Chicago, among Confederate soldiers and officers as well as Harrison civilians and shouters, there fell silences like pity, followed by words of real pity, and the Blaine who was talked about a few days before as having been snuffed out reappeared in the translucent atmosphere of an afflicted father, a man of sorrow and acquainted with grief, and the word was passed around of the family afflictions he has had in the last few months or a year, and every element of criticism ceased to be.

So we may reflect it will be with every one of these men who now figure before the Democratic convention; the loss of any one of them would be followed by commiseration and a higher estimate. Since the death of Grant no criticism upon the man can circulate, and at the brink of these conventions the last money was easily raised in New York to finish his tomb. I said to Gen. Porter, who raised this money: "Were there any large subscriptions?"

I think he said that there were thirteen or seventeen subscriptions of $10,000 apiece, and he added, "One or two persons in that list have opposed giving out their names. When I get back home I will see if the list can be published. We raised the money by appealing to specific and generally humane and neighborly arguments to a multitude of those who had not been in the habit of giving. When the matter was brought home to each individual heart we had a subscription."

I look around this convention and see some other men or do not see them, and those not here are conspicuous by their absence. There was William L. Scott of Erie, who to a large extent cut out the probable triumph of Cleveland here. He it was who manufactured Pattison anew to run for Governor of Pennsylvania against Delamater and Quay. Just as he had everything in order he died. Here is Brice, whose partner Thomas was in the Republican convention for Harrison. Their railroad property, which they took up just after they sold out the Nickel Plate railroad to the Vanderbilts, has now passed into the hands of the Drexels, which means, of course, a receivership, revised and given in another form a lease of life. I noticed in Minneapolis as well as in Chicago that the biggest investor and he who cuts the highest figure in our time is the man who has pulled out of territorial railroads and taken up with municipal corporations like electrical and street railroads.

The Cleveland Claims.

The figures given for Cleveland by different parties approximate closely to the figures given out by Harrison's mentors at Minneapolis. They fluctuate from 527 votes to 560. The Harrison men asserted that they had from 520 to 530, and the balloting showed that upon a stiff standoff they had not more than 500, so that I mildly suspect that Cleveland may have 500 votes here, and that he expects to get more by the process of dissolution among the other candidates who have not yet come together.

Their ingenious system of coming together reminds me of Æsop's lion who first divided the bulls and then conquered them. The anti-Cleveland notion is to divide and conquer Cleveland. They go on the principle which pulled down the center-pole in the Chicago wigwam. Each of the candidates has put his part of the delegation at one of the guy ropes, but they are dangerously far apart, and the order is "each man to pull his own way, and presently we will pull all those fellows and the tent-pole down."

Even here is a lesson in experience. The city politicians, such as was Hill in Elmira, and the Tammany Hall men in New York City, are out of their moorings when they come to these national conventions. But Cleveland has been in national politics now more than eight years, and with his managers the running of this convention is a familiar task. Tammany Hall does not know the composition of the Democratic party in the outer States, and is all at sea when such words as Wisconsin and Minnesota are mentioned. It would pay Tammany Hall well to have a map of the United States put up without any names on it, and at the conclusion of the Australian ballot class, when the braves were sent up to the box by thousands and shown how to vote, to have them sing American geography with the name of the boss in the State sung loudly, and the population of the municipal center sung also. As for instance,

"Chicago, Carter Harrison, 1,000,000."
"Detroit, Don M. Dickinson, 200,000."
"Milwaukee, Vilas, 250,000."
"St Paul, Kelly."
"St. Louis, Jones," etc.

Thus, if defeated on the Presidential question, Tammany Hall will get a lot of schooling; and in the end may say with the good Christian, "He makes the wrath of man to praise him."

GATH.

NOT ENOUGH TO EAT.

Massachusetts Delegates Do Not Like Their Treatment.

The Massachusetts delegation, having along with them the Rhode Island delegation and alternates, arrived in Chicago in the afternoon about 3:20 o'clock on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway. Their arrival gave just so much additional confidence to the Clevelandites as practically every man aboard will be found voting in the Cleveland column.

The trip from Boston was substantially without incident of any kind. The weather was pleasant and there was nothing to mar the general pleasure or incident of the trip. It so happened that the railway company did not keep its agreement to run the train from Boston on schedule time but practically reserved for those who were journeying towards the National convention. This had been solemnly promised in the contract, but it turned out that promises, like pie crusts, were made to be broken, and this, as in so many other cases. The company simply neglected or disregarded promises of all sorts and turned what was expected and hoped to be a quiet excursion train, having the great additional advantage of running on regular schedule time, into a common conveyance of the commonest kind for the general public was turned loose, and the quiet train of four or five cars leaving Boston arrived in Chicago a train of pretty nearly three times that number, much to the disgust and open protest of the delegates.

The dining arrangements were abominable, and met with the protest of prominent delegates in the party, and it is said that the Committee of Arrangements has almost decided to break the already broken contract and take the Massachusetts men back home by the way of Niagara Falls. Monday the Massachusetts delegation will meet to look over the ground political and the railway field incidentally.

The delegates were met at Grand Crossing, about eight miles from Chicago, by the Massachusetts Reception committee of the General Reception committee. These gentlemen came aboard and introduced themselves to the surprised and expectant New-Englanders and there was soon no doubt whatever that there was a strong bond of kinship between these representative Democrats uniting East and West. Questioning from one to the other received but one stereotyped response, "I'm for Cleveland."

This seemed very curious to the gentlemen of the Chicago committee, who, by the way, were leading members of Chicago's two leading Democratic organizations — the Cook County Democracy and the Iroquois club. These men had heard or read somewhere in ancient history that Massachusetts would send at least half a dozen Hill delegates, and, like true missionaries, they were anxious to find those misguided men and labor with them. They could not be found. Not a man in the delegation will admit that he will vote for Hill at any time during the convention. The Massachusetts men might have been surprised at this exhibition of Western sentiment had they not been already exhorted at every stopping place along the road by enthusiastic Democrats only anxious to impress upon them the necessity to vote. "Give us Cleveland and we will elect him." At Buffalo a fair-sized collection of enthusiasts strove to impress this upon them.

At points where the train stopped as they went through Indiana the assembled Democrats howled themselves hoarse for Cleveland, notably at Elkhart and La Porte.

PROTEST OF PRINTERS.

Union Men Opposed to the Selection of Flower.

The union printers are sure that they do not wish to see Roswell P. Flower of New York nominated for Vice-President by the Democratic convention, but they did not turn out in very large numbers at the mass-meeting of Democratic printers to protest against his nomination held yesterday afternoon at Uhlich's Hall.

There were only about thirty men in attendance, but they showed enthusiasm sufficient to make up for all the absentees.

John O. Brixey was chosen Chairman and Charles C. Boyer Secretary.

When the meeting was thrown open for remarks Michael Madden was called upon for his sentiments. He roundly scored Gov. Flower for his action in vetoing the New York State Printing-House bill. He said that Flower was bound by a promise made before his election to support the bill and that when he turned around after the bill was passed and vetoed it he proved himself a traitor and unworthy of the support of honest men. He believed that a protest should be entered, not only against the nomination of Flower but against every man who is not a true friend of organized labor, and strongly insinuated that Henry Watterson would bear watching. He had found it convenient from a business standpoint to maltreat and abuse organized labor every time he had an opportunity, but now that he wanted a political job he had grown suddenly friendly and was ready to distribute poor cigars and bad whisky among the boys in return for votes. Now was the time the politicians were going to be mistaken. Not only would they follow Flower, Watterson, and men of that stamp in the present convention, but in every convention until they were all locked up in their little box.

Mr. Madden's remarks brought out considerable enthusiasm, and a few more speeches were made on the same line, after which the following resolutions were presented and adopted:

WHEREAS, This mass-meeting is composed of Democratic union printers who have always in the past shown their allegiance to Democratic principles; and

WHEREAS, the name of Roswell P. Flower, present Democratic Governor of the State of New York, has been mentioned as a possibility on the national Democratic ticket to be nominated by the convention which will convene in this city Tuesday, June 21; and

WHEREAS, The said Roswell P. Flower has by his action in vetoing the New York State Printing bill, and

WHEREAS, The said Roswell P. Flower had given the printers and organized workingmen of the State of New York, prior to his election of Governor, assurance of his friendly attitude toward the measure in question, thereby arousing in them an interest which resulted in his election. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Democratic union printers of Chicago, recognizing in Roswell P. Flower a man who has forfeited all claims to the confidence of the industrial classes, hereby most strongly protest against his recognition by the Democratic National convention for any position of honor and trust whatsoever, and

Resolved, That this mass-meeting most earnestly appeals to the National Democratic convention to seriously consider the just complaints of union printers against Roswell P. Flower and remind them that only disaster would follow if his name be placed upon the ticket.

WHAT PAPERS PRINT

OPINIONS ON THE CONDITIONS OF CONVENTION AFFAIRS.

Opinions Differ as to Cleveland's Chances, but the Majority Believe Him a Sure Winner—Talk That the Anti-Cleveland Men Have United on Morrison and Have Hopes of Winning the Day—The New York "Sun" Makes a Last Appeal for Hill's Nomination.

NEW YORK, June 20.—[Special.]—The Rev. Thomas Dixon's Sunday attack on Tammany Hall outdid in bitterness and invective anything that the editorial chiefs of the Democratic forces in this city hurl at their readers in today's issues, but it must not be supposed for that reason that they have weakened one bit in their assaults. The parson had to preach a red-pepper sermon or it would not have attracted the attention he desired in the face of all the journalistic connonading going on.

Brother Dana is as stanch for Hill as when the snap convention declared him the idol of the New York Democracy and gave him its seventy-two delegates. But Dana has not got that cocksure way of discussing David Bennett's chances as of yore. The aged but virile editor of that luminary, which certainly does not shine any too pleasantly upon the statesman of Lakewood, Buffalo, New York, and Buzzard's Bay, seems to be scanning the horizon for some one to shove forward if Hill's support shows signs of going to pieces. This is apparent in the *Sun's* correspondence from Chicago and in its editorials.

Brother Jones is singing in his most enthusiastic key of victory and tariff reform. Like the fellow in "The Two Sisters," he thinks "There's only one world and just two people in it, our gallant leader" being one.

Brother Bennett is still on the fence. He does not like Harrison and he does not take much stock in Cleveland, because he thinks the latter will be bowled over next November quite as easily as he was before. The *Herald* men at Chicago are onto a scheme of Tammany to support Morrison and Flower and seem to think the tiger has undertaken a big-sized job. The *Herald* editorially announces the death of the Hill boom.

Brother Pulitzer is for restoring harmony, and to secure this is making frantic appeals to the Democratic Senator to eat leek and cry peccavi. What a huge comedy it would be to witness Dave and Grove falling upon each other's necks and Grove saying: "Be a good boy, Davy, and sin no more."

NEW YORK HERALD

The *Herald's* headlines are:

CLEVELAND'S FOES AGREE TO UNITE ON MORRISON.

After Many Consultations the Opponents of the Ex-President Decide That Only Through the Candidacy of the Illinois Statesman Can They Defeat His Nomination.

Only Titanic Efforts Can Accomplish Success.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney Has Handled His Forces in So Masterly a Manner That Victory Appears to Be Almost in His Grasp.

Denunciations Not in Order.

Kind Words for Tammany and Hill at the Headquarters of the Leading Candidate, and His Generals Conduct a Gentlemanly Campaign.

Croker Muzzles His Braves.

Strict Orders Given That the Shouters from the Fourteenth Street Wigwam Shall Allow the Big Chiefs to Do All the Talking.

Will Fight for Free Silver.

Delegates from the Rocky Mountain States Threaten to Bring Their Hobby Into Open Convention—Harrison's Chilean Message and the Force Bill to Be Denounced—Tariff for Revenue Only.

The *Herald's* Chicago correspondent says:

Sharp is the point, but great is the head. The Democratic party at present is like a pin. The Cleveland end is penetrating, but the Western end is the head, so full of brains that there is hope it will be large enough to prevent the other end from going too far. The anti-Cleveland men have at last got together and are working to nominate William R. Morrison of Illinois. The success of this plan seems to be doubtful, but its projectors are determined and desperate, are fairly confident that they can carry it through. Up to this time there has been no concentration of the hundreds opposed to Cleveland. It being seen that Hill was an utter impossibility the thinking leaders, who care more for party success than for the heaping of honors upon any candidate, gathered the Hill men to their bosom and became brothers with them in one common cause. With this combination it is anything to beat Cleveland. The thinkers looked for a Western man, and the opponents of Cleveland willingly joined in approving the selection of Morrison. Together they are battling tonight against fearful odds, and the real serious work of the convention may be said to have begun. It is altogether too early to say, in the event of Cleveland's defeat, that Morrison is the one who will be victorious. It may be, too, necessary to change leaders, and some Western man be found in the end to be the one who can overthrow the master of the present situation. Be that as it may, the development of the day is that anti-Cleveland men have concentrated with a definite object in view, whether they nominate Morrison or not. That end is to prevent the loss of New York State through the nomination of Cleveland. Party success is greater to such men than any one Democratic success, and they have taken up Morrison first because they believe he will lift the party out of the dangerous position it is in in New York State; and second, because Morrison happens to be the man who, in this peculiar crisis, can best be put forth to stem the Cleveland tide and snatch from the leading candidate the palm of victory. New York lends itself with a great alacrity to this plan. Released from their instructions by the complete rout of Hill, the New York leaders, particularly Murphy and Sheehan, grasped at the suggestion of Morrison, and after consultation with Henry Watterson, Carlisle, and other Democrats who do not believe that Cleveland can be elected, quickly joined in the plan of rallying around Morrison and of making every effort to push through the Cleveland line to the head of the ticket. The New Yorkers were fairly captivated with the idea, for the combination includes Roswell P. Flower for Vice-President, and means, in the event of the ticket's supreme success, the elevation of Sheehan to the Governor's chair.

The *Herald* says editorially:

The Hill boom is suffering seriously from what the physicians call ataxia. It is functionally out of order. Tammany has been faithful in the performance of its duties as nurse and has watched the patient night and day, but it seems to have lost heart and finds it impossible to pull itself together. Senator Hill is shrewd in some matters, but he once in a while makes a grave blunder. He can milk the cow with skill and tact, but does not know yet how to keep the cow from kicking the pail over. That valuable knowledge will come after a few more years of painful experience. He has always had an impression, or rather a delusion, that machine politics is omnipotent and that the people count for not much. It is the conclusion of a merely casual observer, not of a sharp-sighted critic. The machine is a good thing in its way, as a sort of auxiliary, but as a main dependence it is not to be trusted. A great many men can be bought, but not the whole people, and unless a candidate is on the side of the bulk of our population he is likely to spend a few weeks after election in the hospital under the surgeon's care. Other booms are lying in contiguous beds with the cemetery in full view. Mr. Hill's boom, however, will probably recover in time to be on hand in 1896.

The New-York Times.

The *Times'* headlines say:

CLEVELAND FAR AHEAD.

Indications of His Nomination on the First Ballot.

The Opposition Fast Dissolving Before the Popular Demand—Even Voorhees Sees What Is Coming—In the Field for Vice-President.

The *Times'* Chicago correspondent says:

Grover Cleveland will, unless all the indications of today are grossly misleading, be nominated for President on the first ballot. There are tonight many indications that the opposition, consisting of a few delegates secured through the exaggeration of the depth and seriousness of the Democratic division in New York, is in the process of dissolution, that it will fall apart before the roll is called for the vote of States, that David B. Hill may get nothing more from the convention than a presentation and seventy-two useless votes, and that the enthusiastic demand of the entire country, reported by every train load of delegates, will be answered by the nomination of Cleveland. One of the indications of the afternoon is that furnished by Senator Voorhees of Indiana. He is not a Cleveland man. But he is a strong Indiana man, and he has always been ready to seize an opportunity for Indiana to get a place. It was a great disappointment that Isaac P. Gray was not nominated for Vice-President in 1888. The opportunity of 1888 has returned. But Gray can only be named by the men who will nominate Cleveland. To secure Gray's nomination it is desirable that he shall have friends. So Voorhees, having looked over the list of delegates and found that the nomination of Cleveland is assured, is preparing to swing Indiana into line for Cleveland preparatory to asking the vote of Cleveland for Gray for Vice-President. But Gray will not be unopposed in his search for honor of an election with Grover Cleveland. There will be an effort on the part of Illinois to get it for Morrison. Palmer, however, scenting the game afar off, has hastened back to Illinois, and it may be that his strength may be sufficient to keep the nomination from Morrison if he cannot get it for himself.

Gov. Campbell of Ohio might have it if it were not for Brice. Brice has behaved so badly in this convention, has evinced so many of the traits of the wrecker in politics, that he has excited a distrust of Ohio, for which Campbell is without blame or responsibility, but for which he may suffer. Brice has been saying, even so late as last night: "Yes, Cleveland will be nominated on the first ballot, and defeated." There would be less apprehension in the popular mind about the fulfillment of this prediction if Brice were permitted to confine his wrecking abilities to railroads instead of exercising them on the Democratic party.

The *Times* says editorially:

All truthful dispatches from Chicago tell of the increasing probability of Mr. Cleveland's nomination on the first ballot. The opposition seems to shrivel and shrink the more it exhibits itself. The supporters of Mr. Cleveland who buckled on their armor two or three days ago with a comfortable feeling that they were going out to certain victory have waxed more fat, and happy, and confident with every passing day. For one thing, Murphy and Sheehan are set down as local and factional, while Mr. Whitney, the wise and skilled leader of the Cleveland forces, is known to be Democratic and national. The managers of the Hill conspiracy are unfamiliar with national politics, unacquainted with national politicians. Moreover, they are a dull and stumbling lot when measured against recognized masters in the game of political fence. Mr. Cleveland, as it now appears, will be nominated, and with the late but not less vociferous support of several powerful politicians and faction leaders who would have earlier declared themselves Cleveland men had they not, through the accidents of ancestry and early training and the lamentable deficiencies of our common schools, been deprived of the physiological and intellectual basis requisite to the formation of trustworthy judgments.

The World

The *World* headlines say:

WEE BOOMS WANE.

Meanwhile Grover Cleveland's Grows Bigger and Bigger.

Ex-Gov. Campbell Refuses to Oppose the Ex-President—Then the "Antis" Turn for Aid to Arthur P. Gorman—He, Too, Refuses to Listen to Appeals of Hill Men.

"Maryland Is for Cleveland," He Afterwards Said.

Cleveland Leaders Report to the "World" Their Confidence That the Ex-President Will Be Nominated—The Friends of Mr. Cleveland Claim 520 to 583 Votes for Him—They Hold an Important Midnight Conference—The Hill Men Still Smile and Work Hard Against Heavy Odds—Carlisle's Position Is in Doubt—Watterson Attacks Whitney, Dickinson, and Others, and Dickinson Replies—Springer's Appearance in Chicago Revives Palmer's Boom—The Illinois Senator on His Way to Chicago in Cleveland's Interest, It Is Thought—"The Old Roman" Says: "Be Sure to Nominate Grover"—Mr. Whitney Says He Is Assured, and Mr. Voorhees Says That Cleveland's Nomination Is a Foregone Conclusion, Also That Indiana Will Support Mr. Cleveland—Who Will Nominate the Ex-President Not Decided—The "World's" Dispatches Read with Interest in Chicago—Effect of the "World."

The *World's* Chicago correspondence says:

Today's developments confirm fully the statements in this morning's *World*. The bottom has dropped out of the attempted anti-Cleveland combination, for the simple reason that no man of sufficient prominence can be found to head the opposition. With both Palmer and Morrison out, as told in these dispatches last night, and Illinois solid for Cleveland on the first ballot under the unit rule, there remained but two available possibilities around whom the disaffected could rally. They were Campbell and Gorman. Campbell arrived at 11 o'clock last night. He was met at the station by a messenger from Brice, who urged him to see Davis of West Virginia at once and Brice this morning at 10 o'clock. The Governor smiled, returned his compliments to Senator Brice, climbed into a cab, and drove to the Richelieu for supper. At 1 o'clock this morning he was in Whitney's room repeating in substance the interview with himself, printed in today's *World*, and adding that no delegate would vote for him so long as he had the strength and voice to prevent it. He was not in the least desirous of repeating McKinley's woeful experience in Minneapolis.

They then turned their attention to Gorman. He was their last despairing hope and worthy of a determined effort. So late this afternoon Ransom of North Carolina, Sheehan of New York, Jones of Arkansas, Compton of Maryland, and Chatterton of Colorado sought and found the wily Senator. They labored with him three long, weary hours. At the end of the interview Gorman made the statement to a reporter: "I am not a candidate. Maryland is for Cleveland. All this talk about me is misleading and unauthorized." Then the Senator went out for a drive and was seen no more this day.

This was the one straw needed to break the camel's back. Voorhees promptly gave up the ghost, said that Cleveland would surely be nominated, and added: "We will soon be on our way home to try to carry Indiana for him."

The Indiana delegation will meet tomorrow, and nobody need be surprised to learn that its entire vote will be cast for Cleveland on the first ballot.

The New Jersey delegation was instructed to vote as a unit for the ex-President, and Connecticut's representatives have followed suit. Of the four traditionary doubtful States, therefore, the great Commonwealth of New York, at this writing, stands alone. It is a strange position and one that cannot be maintained without serious loss of influence in future conventions. Everybody recognizes this fact, and many curious eyes have been turned today towards the smart politicians who have in their keeping the established preëminence of their State and the prospects of their friends.

The *World* says editorially:

When a large majority of the Democrats of the country demand the nomination of Grover Cleveland it is fair to presume that they know what they are about. Mr. Cleveland is not a new and untried man. He was President for four years. He was under the searchlight during a second campaign. He has been before the public, in letter or speech, many times since his defeat. The people know him—his faults as well as his virtues. If they want him, why shouldn't they have him? Are seventy-two delegates elected last winter under snap rules more sure to know the strength of a candidate than 700 delegates chosen at proper times in proper ways and assembled in June? Democracy should be Democratic.

The Sun.

The *Sun's* headlines are:

HILL GAINING VOTES.

Delegates from Various States Flocking to the Standard—Give Us a Man Who Can Win.

That Is the Cry of the Delegates from All Sections.

Five Men in the Maine Delegation Who Will Not Vote for Cleveland—The Illinois Delegation Divided in Sentiment Between Palmer and the Ex-President—The Anti-Cleveland Sentiment Strong in the Indiana Delegation—Colorado Outspoken for Hill—Gov. Campbell Positively Refuses to Allow the Ohio Delegation to Present His Name to the Convention in Opposition to Cleveland—The Gorman Boomers Quietly at Work—Ex-Secretary Whitney Still Claims Over 550 Votes for Cleveland, but the Hill Men Dispute the Claim—A Glimpse of Fuller's Dissolving Boom as It Left Chicago—The Tammany Braves Arrive in Three Trains and Change the Cheers for Cleveland to Shouts for Hill—Brooklyn's Big Delegation Also Arrives.

The *Sun's* Chicago special says:

It is to be hoped that not too many of the opponents of a European Sunday were in Chicago today. If they were, it was a bitter experience, for the wildest imagination of what Berlin or Madrid must disclose on the seventh day could not approach the scene in the freak city of the West. To use a native cowboy expression, the whole city turned loose and stampeded. The few thousands that were corralled in the Palmer House, the Grand Pacific and the Auditorium drove all thought of Christian character of the day to the four noise-laden winds. Those three hotels imitated the situation in and around the Tower of Babel as the chroniclers record it. Inside the walls the people were massed, shoulder to shoulder, so that tens of thousands who hoped to get in were turned away at the portals, and stood outside swelling the crowds that blocked the doorways and pavements. Inside and outside everybody was yelling, generally for Grover Cleveland; bands were playing, drunken men were fighting, Southerners were yelling their peculiar nasal cries, peddlers and hawkers of every sort were plying their trade with badges, portraits, and discordant cries, and it did not seem as though there was a church within 100 miles, a religious notion in anybody's head, or an occupation that had any followers. Inside the great hotels forces of police were necessary to enable the guests to get up and down stairs and to their rooms. In the Palmer House there were so many policemen that the place looked like the old St. Louis Hotel in New Orleans when Kellogg turned it into a State House and guarded it with soldiers. It did not take a lively fancy to imagine that the police were there to keep the crowd from pushing out the walls of the building, for there seemed to be about five times as many people as there was room for, and it looked as though should they all draw a long breath and stretch out their chests the walls would fly into the streets. The kind of people they call jawbreakers were having a great time in all the hotels. They stood on the stair landings, squeezed into little nitches made for statues, or climbed into fancy balconies and delivered blatherskite orations all day long, with the idle crowd cheering and yelling at every point the idiots made. Up above those crowds, on the second stories of the hotels were the parlors of leaders. They were like the Roman gods, who were to utter the decrees that should set the rabble halloing to some purpose.

The *Sun* says editorially:

David Bennett Hill cannot get Republican and Mugwump votes, but he can get Democratic votes, and this country is Democratic if the Chicago convention will give it a chance to vote for a Democrat. If David Bennett Hill had been the candidate in 1888 he would be President today. New York was Democratic then as it was in 1891, as it is now. It elected a Democrat for Governor in 1888; it would have elected a Democratic President if there had been a candidate in whom the Democrats of New York could have had confidence and for whom they could have had enthusiasm. All that could be done to elect Mr. Cleveland was done; but he was a dead weight. The party in New York could not carry him. Hill can carry New York; he has shown his strength here again and again. He has never been defeated here. He cannot be defeated, for the discipline, the organization, the enthusiasm, the power of the Democratic voters, and the power of the Democratic workers are all with him and for him. He has made the State Democratic, and the New York Democracy asks, as it has the right to ask, that the leader who can surely bring to the National Democracy the indispensable Electoral vote of New York shall be the candidate of the National Democracy. Can anybody name a Democratic State which Hill cannot carry? Can anybody name another Democrat who can so surely carry New York?

Gov. Hill is no chaser of rainbows, but he can bring out the Democratic vote. With him as the candidate there will be no dependence upon, no coalition with, the enemy, no yielding of Democratic principles, no grasping after shadows. He can get the full Democratic vote, and the man that can do that is sure of election. If the Democrats want a good, honorable, skillful, successful campaign, under the leadership of a General who doesn't know how to be beaten, Hill is their man. If they allow themselves to be frightened by guerrillas like Grace, and Lanzknechts, like Villard, they are beaten already.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 20.—[Special.]—The *Courier-Journal's* headlines are:

NO LEADER.

This Is Why the Opposition to Cleveland Is Weak.

It Cannot Be Concentrated on Any of the Candidates.

Each Hopes to Be the Legatee of Cleveland's Strength.

Their Votes for Him on First Ballot May End the Contest.

Cleveland Men Make a Fight on the Selection of a Temporary Chairman.

Mr. Watterson Talks Plainly of the Machine Methods of Ex-Officeholders.

Votes Claimed for Cleveland.

The *Courier-Journal's* correspondent telegraphs his paper from Chicago:

Above the Babel of noise and the contention here the fact stands out prominent that Cleveland is the leading and conspicuous figure in the contest, and is the choice of a majority of the delegates. While it is likely that the opposition to Cleveland numbers more than a third of the delegates, still it is so broken and headless as to be utterly helpless to accomplish any definite results. The favorite-son idea in the fight is only interesting at its birth and is short-lived. The great trouble with the opponents of the ex-President is that they cannot unite their forces upon one man, and they are therefore quite incapable of bringing about anything tangible. When you strike a weak Cleveland delegate and tell him that Cleveland should not be nominated, his first question is; "Well, who have you got to beat him with?" This question is a stumper, for there is no answer to it. All of the men mentioned as candidates know that they cannot be nominated without winning over votes from the Cleveland strength, and they therefore attempt to play kindly with the Cleveland delegates, each hoping that Cleveland will be beaten, and each hoping to be his heir to the nomination.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 20.—[Special.]—Editorially the *Republic*, under the caption, "Cleveland or the Western Man," says:

New York has a record of voting the Democratic Presidential ticket every eighth year, and this is the eighth year. The Harrison administration has been unpopular in New York, and its unpopularity has been increased by the way Blaine was knifed by Harrison through Whitelaw Reid, Steve Elkins, and others, and in New York Republicans have a habit of staying at home when a Federal administration is attempting to dictate to them. Cleveland can carry New York in 1892 on his vote of 1888 and its natural increment. Aside from this, he has grown in popularity. The wise and honest conservatism of his administration is more fully recognized now. It has been greatly emphasized by the contrasts of the last three years. He can carry New York by at least 50,000 plurality. With Mr. Cleveland available, if the convention should decide to nominate him, it is perfectly free to nominate not a Western man. With Cleveland or a Western man the Democratic party can win in this campaign, and Cleveland or a Western man it must be. This is no time for blunders.

News and Courier.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 19.—[Special.]—Under the heading of "Cleveland or Harrison," the *News and Courier* will say editorially tomorrow:

In our view, and we believe that we speak the sentiment of every Democrat who is a Democrat in principle between the Potomac and the Rio Grande, there is and can be but one candidate who in every true and adequate sense represents the Democratic party on the one great issue now before the country, the only issue on which the Democracy has any chance of carrying the country, the issue of reduced taxation, of economical government, of pure government, of relief for the taxpaying masses of the people, the all comprehending issue of tariff reform. There is a candidate whom it is not necessary to name when the real fighting issue of the party to-day is presented. His name rises in the mind and to the lips of every Democrat where the question of what the Democratic party—what the plain people of the country are going to fight for in the contest before them this year. If Cleveland were dead we might weigh the comparative claims of the other aspirants to the leadership. To thrust him aside is simply to deprive ourselves of an issue and a leader together. It is to acknowledge defeat before the battle is joined. It is to proclaim that we cannot make the fight of the people against the monopolists. It is to confess that the Democratic party, as is charged by its antagonists, has not the courage of its convictions and, indeed, has neither convictions nor principle, but is blown about by every wind of expediency, and is ready to adopt any heresy, forswear itself, deny itself, stultify itself, wherever any and whenever it believes temporary success can be won by such conduct. If he is set aside by the folly of schemers and wirepullers at Chicago this week, and somebody, anybody, is appointed to take his place and ride at the head of the Democratic column as a man of straw representing nothing but our cowardice and dissensions among ourselves and faithfulness to our own principles, we will be defeated, and there is not an honest, true Democrat in the party from Maine to Mexico that will not lay his hand on his heart and confess with shame that we ought to be defeated; that a party so false to itself, to its principles, to the people, is not worthy to be intrusted with the control of a government representing the interest of 65,000,000 people.

Time Makes Changes.

School-Boy—"I want five cents to buy a pad to do examples on."

Father—"When I was a boy we used slates."

School-Boy (reflectively)—"I guess maybe the school directors wot owned slate factories is dead."—*Good News.*

Swift's Shrewd Scheme.

Dean Swift proposed to tax female loveliness and to have each lady rate her own charms, saying: "The tax would be cheerfully paid and would prove very productive."

BOUND BY UNIT RULE.

CALIFORNIA'S DELEGATION MUST VOTE FOR CLEVELAND.

There Is Some Opposition to the Claimant, but It Is of No Avail—One of the Party Will Work for Hill, Though He Must Support the Other Man—Nevada Men Uncompromising in Their Opposition to the Stuffed Prophet—A Pleasant Trip Across the Country.

Thirteen members of the California delegation and four alternates arrived in Chicago at 7:15 o'clock yesterday morning over the Northwestern railroad. They traveled the entire distance from the Golden Gate in a train of four Wagner sleeping-cars, a dining-car, and a baggage-car well laden with "stores" and nicknamed the "commissary department." Californian hospitality, however, could not permit the delegates from the Golden State to enjoy their commodious quarters alone. Several were accompanied by their wives and daughters, and a large number of people from all parts of the State seized the opportunity of a quick and comfortable trip to Chicago and return. In addition to these were M. F. Tarpey of Alameda, Cal., a member of the Democratic National committee and also of the Executive committee; Robert M. Clark and Senator Hardesty, delegates from Nevada; Fred W. Kiesel, a Utah delegate from the Liberal party's convention, and four men from Salt Lake City who have been sent to Chicago by the Mormon wing of the Democratic party to assist the contesting delegation to gain its seats in the convention.

The trip from the Pacific coast was as enjoyable as a railroad journey in hot weather could possibly be. Considerable enthusiasm was displayed along the line and in some cases members of the delegation addressed the crowds from the platforms of the gayly-decorated coaches.

California will be well represented in the convention. Aside from falling under the head of "good fellows," the delegates are all representative and influential men in their different callings, and many of them have the scalps of high political officers hanging at their belts. Stephen M. White of Los Angeles, one of the delegates-at-large, is now the leading candidate in his State for the United States Senate next term. He has already made a name for himself in the State Senate. W. W. Foote of San Francisco is another member of the big four. He is also spoken of for the United States Senate from California. He is just recovering from his work in the office of Railroad Commissioner of his State. Mr. Foote is a son of Gov. Foote of Mississippi. He studied law at a Virginia university and, as a matter of course, enlisted in the Confederate army when the war broke out.

Outlived a Prejudice.

At its close he still retained a little legal information and went to Omaha to practice it on the unsuspecting people of that city. They, however, did not take kindly to the man whose last suit of clothes had been rebel gray, and force of circumstances compelled Mr. Foote to leave the law and drive a pair of mules for a living instead. He happened to have more force of character and endurance than his Omaha persecutors, however, and he easily outlived their animosity. Now he is a leading lawyer of San Francisco, and when he passes through Omaha the people come out to welcome him.

T. S. Thompson of Santa Rosa is a newspaper man. He has already served a term in Congress and has been Secretary of State for California. W. J. McGee is the district attorney for Amador County. Judge Jeremiah F. Sullivan is from San Francisco, where he has held the office of Superior Judge. From his age no one would believe it however, but besides being a Judge he is the leader of the reform wing of his party. It was he who made the decision in the celebrated Sharon estate case. L. A. Whitehurst is a lumberman, a banker, and a member of the State Legislature. Thomas F. Barry of the Fifth District has served in the Legislature of his State, where he made a good showing in the anti-monopoly movement. He was associated with Judge Sullivan in running the late lamented Chris Buckley out of California politics.

George S. Patton of Los Angeles has been a District Attorney. Jesse D. Carr, the oldest man in the delegation, is a wealthy land owner and financier from Monterey County. W. W. Phillips of the Seventh District is a banker. A. B. Butler, one of the big four and the Chairman of the delegation, is known as the "raisin king" of California.

A reporter for The Tribune met the special train at Omaha and accompanied the delegation back to Chicago. His mission was to gain a forecast of the views of the Californian contingent on convention politics and to ascertain the position it would choose and maintain in the big fight that begins today. To accomplish such a task among a company of people constituted as the California delegation, is not as easy as might be supposed.

Agreed to Let Politics Alone.

From the time the train left San Francisco until it crossed the Chicago River it had been solemnly agreed to leave politics alone and devote every moment of the trip to sociability, untinged by discussions of national affairs. Politics was thoroughly discussed before the train started and was sure to be taken up again as soon as Chicago was reached, but it was a tabooed subject on the California special.

If the delegates declined to discuss the situation and their views among themselves, they were all perfectly willing to talk on the subject in all its phases with The Tribune correspondent. He discussed the situation with every man on the train who had a vote in the convention. The real state of affairs is apparent. Not a man in the delegation, with the possible exception of one, could have come to Chicago with a California vote in his pocket if he had not openly expressed his friendliness to Cleveland before the State convention. It was a strong Cleveland convention and all the delegates except one did express his willingness to vote with the delegation for Cleveland. When it became an absolute certainty that the Cleveland men were in the majority, the convention sealed the vote and addressed it post paid to the Cleveland boom by imposing the unit rule on its delegates. This practically amounts to iron-bound instructions, although it gives the Californians a remote chance to flop if they find the Cleveland strength not up to their liking.

T. J. Moffitt of Oakland, and a delegate from the Third District, is the one exception, and he is openly and unqualifiedly for Hill. Although the unit rule will rob him of his support for Hill, he is liable to make his stand pretty well known and use good Hill influence to offset his Cleveland vote. He hints that if there is a break more of the delegation will come over to the Hill view than the State convention ever dared to imagine.

Four other members of the delegation are Cleveland men with an "if"—in other words, they are Cleveland men because they are obliged to be. Their choice is not necessarily Hill, for Hill's free silver views are a trifle too strong for California's gold industries. Their choice is scattered among a number of men, including Whitney, Campbell, Gorman, and Boies, and they might easily combine at a caucus.

There is little danger, however, that a break will occur. It is understood by all that the delegation is to vote as a unit, and the delegates, except Mr. Moffitt, are in honor bound to vote for Cleveland. A strong organization exists in the delegation, and nothing but Cleveland's withdrawal or the complete collapse of his boom will cause a bolt among the "Cleveland if" minority. Even then David B. Hill would not profit by the break.

THEY ARE FOR CLEVELAND.

National Committeeman Tarpey Thinks He Can Carry California.

M. F. Tarpey of Alameda County, Cal., is a member of the Democratic National committee, and one of the Executive committee. He was unavoidably detained at his home and could not join the workers in Chicago until yesterday morning. He accompanied the California delegation in their special train.

Mr. Tarpey refused to talk prospects. He had not been on the ground and did not desire to undo anything that the other committeemen had begun. Therefore he professed ignorance of the temporary chairmanship, also of the permanent chairmanship. All he could be induced to say was as follows:

"When our State convention met it was understood that the delegates were to support Cleveland. Whatever has been said to the contrary is certainly not justified. As for myself, I am delegated to arrange for the convention proper. As one of the committee I have no vote. If rechosen it will be our duty to conduct the campaign according to our best judgment and as our prudence dictates. What we want to do is to insure the election of the nominee. I have seen in some extracts from papers during our journey interviews with people that claim to speak for the California delegation. From the expression of the delegates I am assured that these people speak without authorization. We feel that we have a chance of carrying California if the Harrison dissatisfaction, as was manifested immediately upon his nomination, is continued up to election day, and also for the reason that the Republicans in San Francisco are not at all well organized. There is a factional fight going on there with two county committees. The condition of Republican politics in San Francisco is controlled by bosses and the desire on the part of many Republicans is to free themselves from domination that has brought about a condition of demoralization. The Democratic party is united, enthusiastic, and full of hope for the future, for it has purified itself from bossism. The party has now organized its forces on a basis altogether different from the Republicans. There is no Democratic bossism in San Francisco, the facts for which are mainly due to the members of this delegation."

HE IS IN FAVOR OF HILL.

But He Must Vote for Cleveland Because of His Instructions.

F. J. Moffitt, editor of the Oakland *Times* and a delegate from the Third California District, occupies a unique position in his delegation. Unlike any of the others, he is an outspoken Hill man, but there is no possible chance of his vote being cast for Hill in the convention. He is the only delegate that claims not to have been bound to Cleveland. Although by necessity his vote will be cast for Cleveland, all the influence that he can muster will go towards Hill's support. He says:

"California is a Republican State by 7,000 majority, the Republican majority being increased there since the advent of Clevelandism. When Cleveland was President he was indifferent to the wishes of the people of the coast, both in the matter of appointing public servants and in matters affecting their prosperity. When he became a candidate a second time he approved of anti-Chinese measures from which the people derived some benefit. The reason he gave this bit of balm to California people was so apparent that a man with Harrison's pro-Chinese ideas easily beat him. If Mr. Cleveland is nominated in Chicago the State will give the largest Republican majority it has ever given. It may seem strange when the fact is considered that a majority of the present delegates is for Cleveland, but this can be explained for the reason that the ex-officeholders of Cleveland, who never showed up in politics before, are now out howling for him. The Republican press of the State is shouting for Cleveland, knowing how easy it will be to beat him. The Central Pacific railroad corporation—that is to say, one wing of it—the wing that controls politics—had all its henchmen around the outskirts of our convention exercising their influence in every way."

WILL USE ANY FAIR MEANS.

Nevada Men Desire to Defeat Cleveland Because of His Attitude on Silver.

Robert M. Clark of Carson City and Col. Hardesty of Elko, members of the Nevada delegation, arrived in the city yesterday morning on the California special. Being in company with the California people they were placed in a somewhat paradoxical situation, for they are against any ticket that might aid to place Grover Cleveland in the Presidential chair. Politics, however, was left entirely out of consideration during the journey from the West, and in reality the Nevada delegates were the most welcome of guests. Their presence on the Cleveland train, however, did not prevent them from emphatically airing their views of the situation.

Mr. Clark said, and his remarks echoed Col. Hardesty's opinions: "We are unqualifiedly against Mr. Cleveland's nomination at Chicago. We are for any fair means for preventing his nomination for the Presidency. We have nothing against him as a man and we recognize and admire the purity of his administration, but we dissent wholly from his views on the monetary question. We are for free and unlimited coinage of silver and its use as money. We know that Cleveland is against this view, that he is a monometallist, and that he favors gold as a measure of value and to perform the functions of money. We know this from his letter to Warner and from his first and subsequent messages to Congress, in which he recommended the suspension of the Bland bill. We are against Cleveland because he is without support in New York. We consider his candidacy unprecedented for the very reason that New York is against him. The paramount industry of Nevada is silver mining. It has been paralyzed by the demonetization of silver. The dying industry could be revived if the monetization of silver could be renewed. Cleveland has done more against this important industry in Nevada than has Benjamin Harrison or John Sherman. Cleveland is a sound Democrat on tariff reform, but he is a Republican on monetary reform. We consider the silver question to be of the greater consequence. We want a Democrat who is for both.

"We want to destroy the fight in New York. Boies of Iowa, Palmer of Illinois, or Carlisle of Kentucky could do it. I have seen the platforms of twenty-three State Democratic conventions held in 1890 and they declare, without reservation, in favor of the remonetization of silver. There are six of us in our delegation. Every one of us is earnestly against Cleveland and we will vote as a unit. The silver-producing States, Republican or Democratic, would support Boies. Cleveland would not get 1,000 votes in Nevada."

SENATOR GRAY'S NAME MENTIONED.

The Delaware Delegation May Present Him as a Candidate.

The name of Senator Gray of Delaware may be presented to the convention by the men from his State when the roll-call is called for nominations.

The delegations from Mr. Bayard's State arrived at the Richelieu last evening. Mr. Bayard went to the home of a friend from the train, but Gov. Robert J. Reynolds led the others of the delegation to the hotel.

There were only seven persons in the party, but they were enthusiastic, and with all of them save John W. Causey, Senator Gray was the first choice.

Gov. Reynolds' son, who accompanied his father, took opportunity while the others were registering to say that while a general opinion was entertained that Delaware was solid for Cleveland such was not really the case. Then the Governor said:

"Every man in the delegation is his own boss. We are not instructed and will vote for any man we like. There is no unit rule to bind us down, either. My own first and last choice is our own Senator, Mr. Gray, who is an available man, and who would make as strong a candidate as any man named."

"Will his name go before the convention?"

"In my opinion it will, but I do not know who will present it. In fact, much will depend on Senator Gray himself, who we expect will arrive in the city tonight or not later than tomorrow. Delaware has a right to put in a candidate, and as we have good timber we want to use it."

"Who is your second choice?"

"Senator Gray. He's my choice all the time, but if there appears to be no chance for him I am for Cleveland. But I think it altogether probable that we will have our own candidate in the field."

Delegate Richard P. Kenney said Senator Gray was his first and only choice, but Congressman Causey declared himself for Cleveland first, although he said he would show up in the fight earnestly for Senator Gray if his name were presented.

LEW WALLACE PREDICTS SUCCESS.

He Favors Cleveland for the Democratic Nomination.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 19.—Gen. Lew Wallace in talking of political affairs said:

So far as I know the nomination of President Harrison is giving perfect satisfaction. Before the delegates opposed to him at the convention departed, nineteen-twentieths of them expressed an avowed determination of supporting the ticket. For instance, the Blaine club of Cincinnati on the evening after the nomination, as they were marching to their train, wheeled into line before the Indiana headquarters and gave three rousing cheers for Harrison and Reid. The Fort Wayne opposition has also declared for the ticket, as has Mr. Platt and Chairman Clarkson. The result is that the Republican party enters the campaign a united, well organized, aggressive force.

"Although I should certainly regret it, yet if a Democrat must be elected, Cleveland would give the best satisfaction. I don't think it is the consensus of opinion that he is a great statesman, but he is an honest man in whose charge the affairs of the government may be safely trusted."

WISCONSIN ON HAND.

IT HAS A CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

It Will Present the Name of Gov. Peck, and Claim His Selection on the Ground that He Was Once a Union Printer—Marching Clubs from All Sections Come to Town and Add Banners and Brass Bands to the Other Convention Incidents—Delegates Arriving.

The Wisconsin delegation came down from the Badger State yesterday afternoon and brought a Vice-Presidential candidate along with it in the person of Gov. George W. Peck. That Gov. Peck's name will be presented for the second place on the ticket there is little doubt. The boom for Wisconsin's Executive started on the train and it swelled to a prodigious size in a short time. Gov. Peck didn't hear of the plans of his friends until late in the afternoon and then he entered an earnest protest. "Such a thing mustn't be mentioned," he declared. "Why, man alive, I'd rather stick type with old Typographical Union No. 6 than be Vice-President."

"That's just where you are in it, Governor," yelled one of the men who had been instrumental in working up sentiment for the Governor. "You are an old-time printer, one of the original type-stickers, and your nomination would just sweep Whitelaw Reid off the face of the earth."

The novelty of having a veteran printer on the ticket to oppose Whitelaw Reid caught the delegates, and it was decided to work the boom for all it was worth. The champions of the Governor said he would get the votes of every union man in New York. Peck was almost born and bred a printer, having learned the trade in New York City when he was a member of Typographical Union No. 6. "Big 6" had the Governor for a member for many years, or until he left New York and came West where he started a paper. Since he came West Gov. Peck has been identified with the printers and is known throughout the ranks of the union printers as a strong friend of union labor. Although he has not "stuck" type for many years the humorous executive of the Badger State is just as good a printer as ever, and three days ago he set up half a column of matter in the office of the Madison *Democrat*, and he worked nearly as rapidly as in the old days.

Gov. Peck was found in the Wisconsin headquarters at the Leland Hotel and informed of the boom started in his interest.

"O, that is all foolishness," he said laughing. "I'd rather go back to setting type than be Vice-President and I won't entertain any talk of this kind. Why, young man, I couldn't afford to be Vice-President. I'm a poor man, and Vice-Presidents when they go to Washington have to set up big establishments and spend heaps of money. No, sir, it wouldn't do at all. I don't believe any of my friends seriously think of presenting my name anyhow, and if they did entertain any thoughts I'd stop it. It is and has been generally conceded, I believe, that the nominee will be either Boies or Gray, for of course Grover Cleveland is to be nominated."

"But you are an oldtime printer and your friends say that your friendliness toward the union printers would contrast wonderfully in the ticket's favor with the record of Whitelaw Reid?"

"I don't know about that. It is true I was for some years a member of old Typographical Union No. 6 in New York. I left the organization many years ago, however. I have always been friendly toward the union, though, but that fact doesn't at all mean that I'm going to be nominated. As I said, I couldn't afford to be a candidate, but as I haven't yet been offered the place it is altogether idle to discuss the matter, and I hope you newspaper boys won't put anything in the paper about it."

The Wisconsin delegation is all for Cleveland. No other name is mentioned. The delegates came down from Milwaukee on a special train. Many of the delegates wore little badges on which was printed the extract from Gen. Bragg's famous speech in nominating Grover Cleveland: "We love him for the enemies he has made."

Later in the day the Juneau and Jefferson clubs of Milwaukee came in, nearly 1,000 strong. They were distributed about the various hotels. Their sole object during the convention will be to outhustle the Tammany clubs, some of which are quartered at the Leland.

Gov. Peck was the life of the delegation. He told funny stories and made fun of his own boom for Vice-President. "I expect my boom will be something like that of Henry Delaney's of Racine, at the St. Louis convention four years ago," he said. "An alternate named Strong went to the convention determined to secure the nomination for Delaney. The day before the convention met Strong sent a dispatch to Delaney saying, 'I have got one alternate who will vote for you. Will you accept?'

"The next day Delaney received another dispatch like this: 'I have received assurances that a nigger alternate besides myself will vote for you. Will you accept?'

"I expect there will probably be one alternate prepared to vote for me for Vice-President."

The Wisconsin delegation is solid for Cleveland. "There isn't a delegate but will vote for Mr. Cleveland to the last," said Gov. Peck; "and all reports to the contrary are untrue. There are one or two fellows who are not delegates who pretend we do not represent the sentiments of the Democrats of Wisconsin, but that is not true. We are all loyal to Grover."

Gov. Peck is preparing a surprise for the Tammany tigers. He has a live badger at his home in Madison, and Tuesday it will be brought down by the Madison club, which numbers 200. "One live badger can whip any stuffed tiger," said the Governor, "and we will pit him against the New York animal at any time."

The delegation will hold a meeting at headquarters this morning, and resolutions will be introduced and adopted binding the delegation to vote for Cleveland until it is demonstrated that he cannot be nominated. "But there will not be more than one ballot taken," said Gen. Bragg, "for I understand that Mr. Cleveland's friends are already assured that he has enough votes to nominate him on the first vote. With Cleveland as a candidate you can put Wisconsin down as safely Democratic."

"Yes, and Illinois too," added Gov. Peck.

MARCHING CLUBS ARRIVE.

Enthusiastic Democrats Come to Town with Banners and Music.

Yesterday was a great day for marching clubs. They came from every point of the compass, marched from depot to hotel with bands playing and colors flying, and then melted into the crowds with which every hotel was thronged. The proceeding was much the same as at Minneapolis, but with one difference. At Minneapolis, every time a band played at the head of a delegation or marching club the whole town turned out to see the sight. In a metropolitan city like Chicago a club that could raise a ripple of excitement in a march through the streets was fortunate. Chicago does not enthuse over marching clubs to any great extent.

The County Democracy Marching club had made arrangements to meet each visiting marching club at the depot. Capt. James H. Farrell, the Marshal, had his men out early. They were ordered to report at 7 o'clock, but at that hour there were only 100 present. Some of these looked as if they had been strangers to sleep several nights.

But Marshal Farrell took them in hand and prepared them for inspection. Silk hats were brushed up, soiled ties were exchanged for spotless white ones, badges—the elaborate gold embroidered and gold fringed insignia of the club—were unpinned from the inside of coats and the outside of vests and fastened on coats over the hearts of the owners, black gloves were donned, umbrellas were rerolled, buttonhole bouquets were pinned above the badges, and the members of the club looked as fine as you please. Ranks were formed, the Second Regiment Band placed at the head of the column, and with light step the club proceeded to the Polk Street Depot to meet the first morning arrival, the Democratic Gravel Hall club of Dayton, O.

The club, about 100 members strong, came on a special train of flag-draped coaches, and from the appearance of the decorations had no particular favorite in the Presidential race. The members were jauntily attired in white straw hats and linen dusters. The club made a fine appearance and took well with the crowd as it marched in good order to the Grand Pacific and Palmer House.

At 1 o'clock the club met the Samoset club of Omaha at the Union Depot, and escorted it to the Sherman House. The ranks of the Cook County club had been swelled to 140 by this time, and with the Samoset club, 150 strong, the effect was to startle into wild enthusiasm the small boys along the line of march. The Samosets had at their head Maj. Nevans' band, which was at the depot to await the arrival of the Westerners. The club formed the escort of Gov. Boyd of Nebraska, who rode in a carriage at its head. The members wore finely decorated badges, bearing the simple inscription "Samoset-Omaha." Banners and flags added to their appearance, their marching being in good order. They arrived on a special train of thirteen coaches, all gayly decorated and bearing inscriptions, of which the most suggestive was: "Give us Boies and we will give you Iowa."

The 5:30 p. m. train on the Monon brought two Indianapolis clubs. The Hendricks Marching club had a fife and drum corps at the head. The 100 members wore high white hats, long linen dusters, and badges galore. Every once in a while they let out a yell for their idol—Cleveland.

They were accompanied by the Gray club of the same town, who wore crimson badges bearing an inscription and a belligerent rooster in gold. They wore slouch hats and cape dusters. There were eighty men in line. Both clubs were quartered at the Victoria.

The Cleveland club of Indianapolis, fifty strong, arrived by the "Big Four" route at 6:45 o'clock last evening. The boys wore silk hats and linen dusters and marched to their quarters at the Commercial Hotel.

The first section of Hendricks' Association, numbering 150 men, of St. Louis arrived at Dearborn Station over the Wabash at 5:30 p. m. yesterday and marched to the Grand Pacific. Another section will arrive this morning. In all from 400 to 500 members of the club are expected. G. M. Burke, a member of the club, said: "The club is divided between Cleveland and Hill. For my part I prefer a Western man and a large number of our members feel as I do. Between Cleveland and Hill, Missouri is strongly for Cleveland."

Oklahoma's two delegates, with the Guthrie Democratic club, arrived at 9:30 over the Santa Fé yesterday morning and repaired to the Saratoga. A second installment of "boomers" will arrive this forenoon. In all 185 boomers are expected.

The St. Paul Democratic club arrived yesterday at 7:15 a. m. over the Maple Leaf line.

The Columbia Democratic club of Washington, D. C., with Lawrence Gardner, its President; John S. Miller, Captain; and Capt. E. W. Anderson, Secretary, rolled into the Union Depot over the Pennsylvania road on the fifth section of the New York express. Capt. Miller said: "We come to Chicago to do everything we can to defeat Cleveland. We do not care whether Hill or somebody else is nominated, just so we defeat Cleveland."

Gorman's whoopers came in at 12:30 o'clock this morning, and half of them—the Calumet club of Baltimore—marched up State street to the ringing music of "Maryland, My Maryland" and "Dixie." They were resplendent in white plug hats and glossy black clothes. Every man wore gloves and carried a stick. They bore the Stars and Stripes and the flag of Maryland in their ranks. Altogether they made the finest appearance of any club which has yet arrived. All the able shouters from every section of Baltimore are in the party. Today they will begin work for their idol—the man from Laurel.

Iowa came in about sunset, wearing soft gray felt hats, tanned complexions, and emitting vigorous yells whenever the name of Gov. Boies was mentioned. Two big trains on the Rock Island road were made up at Cedar Rapids under the auspices of the Jeffersonian club of that city. They included first of all the Jeffersonian club itself, with 150 members on board, besides delegations from Benton, Jones, Cedar, Scott, Muscatine, and Davis Counties.

On the first section of the Iowa train was the Cedar Rapids National band, of twenty-two pieces, which comes to demonstrate for Boies. A portion of the Boies club of Davenport was scattered through the first and second sections of this train, but its greatest representation will arrive on the Rock Island at 7:30 this morning. The Marquette Hotel (the old Honoré Block) has been made the headquarters for various Iowa delegations.

JUSTICE CRAIG SUGGESTED.

An Illinois Delegate Wishes to Have His Name Presented After That of Palmer.

A. M. Brown of Galesburg, a delegate from the Tenth (Illinois) District, is opposed to the admission or recognition of the anti-snap delegates from New York.

"I do not think they should be admitted," he said, "and it is my belief that their actions will have a tendency to injure Mr. Cleveland's chances rather than to benefit him. I think the convention will refuse to let them in; and in so doing Mr. Cleveland's prospects for securing the nomination will be greatly reduced."

As to his personal choice, Mr. Brown said he believed Justice A. M. Craig of the Supreme Court of this State to be the most desirable man to lead the ticket should the convention fail to nominate Mr. Cleveland.

"I will follow the instructions of our State convention," he said. "If it should seem prudent that the nomination should come West I shall support Gen. Palmer as long as there is any hope for his nomination, but if it should happen that he cannot, then I will come out for Justice Craig. It is my belief that he could command all the strength, if not more than Gen. Palmer."

SHOUTING FOR BOIES.

Five Carloads of Admirers of the Iowa Man Reach the City.

Five carloads of Boies boomers arrived yesterday morning from Waterloo. They comprised the Horace Boies club of Waterloo, augmented by Democrats from Waverly, La Porte City, Cedar Falls, and other points immediately contiguous to Gov. Boies' home. J. F. Burns, the President of the club, announced that they had come here to stay until Boies was nominated, and he thought that they could go home by Thursday next at least.

Their trip was marred by one unfortunate accident. As the train left Waterloo Saturday night a belated passenger jumped upon the steps of a coach, and as he did so he tripped and fell against Mr. E. Speicher of Waterloo and knocked him from the train. In attempting to save himself one arm was caught by the wheels and cut off. He is an old gentleman and a well-known merchant of that city.

There was a slight sprinkling of Republicans in the crowd from the Governor's home and also some two or three Cleveland Democrats. These gentlemen had little to say, however. They went up to the Iowa headquarters and after a formal call went to the Cleveland headquarters and were soon sitting behind big Cleveland badges. Later on they took the badges off, for they said it would hardly do to let the Iowa folks see them decorated in that manner.

BOIES WILL DIRECT HIS FORCES.

The Iowa Candidate Has a Special Wire to Chicago.

Des Moines, Ia., June 19.—[Special.]—The Boies boomers have been arriving today in large numbers from surrounding towns. Another special train carrying the Iowa State Band started for the convention city tonight and will reach Chicago in the morning. The Boies men have not been particular to observe the Sabbath, but devoted the day wholly to the Presidential boom.

The Governor himself spent the day at Waterloo, his old home. He will return in the morning. A special telegraph line has been run into his private office at the State-House and tomorrow morning an operator will take up his place at the instrument. The Governor will thus be in direct communication with his forces at Chicago, and when it becomes necessary will be able to direct the movements in person. The Governor seems to be taking more interest in the outcome at Chicago than his frequent protests that he does not want the nomination would warrant. It begins to look as if he does not want to be beaten.

Cleveland Ahead with One Trainload.

Cameron, Mo., June 19.—[Special.]—The Bandana club of Leavenworth, Kas., which filled seven coaches, was polled on choice for President as follows: First choice—Cleveland, 100; Gorman, 12; Flower, 2; Hill, 5; Carlisle, 2; Boies, 1. Second choice—Gorman, 79; Boies, 17; Flower, 8; Hill, 3; Carlisle, 3; Palmer, 3; Morrison, 2; Gray, 2; Cleveland, 1.

Delaware Delegation Will Shout "Gray."

Wilmington, Del., June 19.—Delaware's delegation to the Democratic National convention left for Chicago this morning. The delegation, comprising also the Young Men's Democratic club members, carried with them a handsome crayon portrait of United States Senator George Gray, whom they will advocate for the Presidency.

A HILL MANIFESTO.

HIS FRIENDS DECLARE THEIR POSITION PLAINLY.

They Claim That the Successes of Their Candidate Entitle Him to the First Place—Recital of His Victories in Securing the Legislature, the Gubernatorial Chair, and His Present Position—What He Has Done and How He Did It, and What They Will Do.

The New York delegation at its caucus last night ordered the issuing of the following declaration:

Success is the test of popularity. David B. Hill has always been successful in political contests. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor of New York in 1882 by a plurality greater than that received by the Democratic candidate for Governor. In 1881 Grover Cleveland, Democratic candidate for President, carried the State by a plurality of 1,149, and the next year David B. Hill, Democratic candidate for Governor, was elected by a plurality of 11,134. In 1888 Grover Cleveland, again the Democratic candidate for President, lost the State by 12,002. That same year, in the same election, David B. Hill, again Democratic candidate for Governor, carried the State by a plurality of 19,162. The difference in the vote between Cleveland and Hill was 31,164. This notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Hill neglected his own canvass in the State and stumped Indiana and other States in the interest of Mr. Cleveland. Three years later Roswell P. Flower succeeded David B. Hill as Governor. He was elected by a plurality of 47,937.

Such is a record of the unbroken victories of David B. Hill in New York. It is mainly due to his record as Governor and to his extraordinary executive ability. He became Governor when the State debt was over $7,000,000. When he left the office the debt was only $2,000,000. This debt was not due, but Gov. Hill left in the Treasury the money to pay it when due. Since then $1,400,000 of the $2,000,000 has been paid, and the money to pay the remainder when due is now in the Treasury. Thus while Governor David B. Hill practically wiped out the State debt.

In the last year of his administration the people got the lowest tax rate they have had for thirty-six years; thus while the State debt was being paid the taxes were actually decreased.

How He Got the Legislature.

In his seven years at Albany he was always confronted by a Legislature Republican in one or both branches. His struggles with these Republican Legislatures attracted the attention of the Nation. The State Constitution requires an enumeration of the inhabitants and a reapportionment of the legislative districts each ten years. The Republicans refused to obey this mandate of the Constitution.

It was mainly through the efforts of Gov. Hill that a Democratic Legislature was finally elected and a reapportionment secured. Unequal representation of the people in the Legislature had led to unequal taxation. Republican districts were favored at the expense of Democratic districts. The Democratic city of New York was forced to pay 49 per cent of the taxes on a one-fifth representation in the Legislature. Republican counties reaped the benefit. St. Lawrence drew $20,000 a year out of the State Treasury more than it put in it and other Republican counties in proportion.

By Gov. Hill's efforts equal representation and equal taxation for the people of New York are already secured. The State Legislature is practically made Democratic. A Democratic Legislature has already placed a Democrat in the United States Senate in the place of Senator Evarts, and there is every prospect that a second Democrat will succeed Senator Hiscock. Gov. Hill's action has also made probable the election of seven more Democrats to the House of Representatives, thus securing in all nine additional votes against the force bill.

Following in the footsteps of Gov. Seymour, Gov. Hill has endeared himself to the people by steadily setting his face against all sumptuary legislation.

His Claims on Labor.

While Governor he was active in the interests of labor. He made a Railroad Commissioner out of a locomotive engineer, and has recommended and signed many bills asked by the workingmen's assembly. He was the author of Labor day and the half-holiday. Repeatedly has he been thanked by State assemblies of workingmen for his action.

Gov. Hill is also strong with the farmers. His face is familiar at agricultural fairs and he has signed many bills demanded by agriculturists. Among these are the oleomargarine bill and the bill enlarging the powers of the Dairy Commission.

Gov. Hill is also popular with the veterans of the war. The Grand Army newspapers all speak well of him because of the interest he has taken in legislation regarding the soldiers. For similar reasons he is a favorite with the State Militia.

Aside from this Gov. Hill has endeared himself to the Democracy of the State by his sturdy adherence to Democratic principles and Democratic policies.

These are some of the reasons for the increase in Gov. Hill's plurality each time that he is a candidate for office in the State of New York.

The Electoral vote of New York is absolutely necessary to the success of the Democratic national ticket. David B. Hill retains all these elements of popularity, and past experience has proved that he can surely carry the State.

The Democrats of New York desire success regardless of personal interests. In State convention assembled they have unanimously instructed their delegation to the National convention to vote for David B. Hill for President.

Believing that the fruits of the Democratic victories won in New York under the leadership of this great Democrat are at stake, the presentation of the above facts has been made for the enlightenment of delegates who have the interest of the party at heart and who desire above all else its success in the coming campaign.

FROM THE SUNNY SOUTH.

Delegates Arrive from the States of Mississippi and Georgia.

The Mississippi delegation arrived at the Grand Pacific at 7 o'clock last evening. The only member of the delegation who could be found in headquarters was W. N. King of Meridian. He was visited by missionaries in Cleveland's interest from New York. Mr. King listened to their arguments courteously, but declined to commit either himself or the delegation to any fixed line of action.

The Mississippi delegation is split between Cleveland and Hill. It is uninstructed, save that the convention which chose it passed a resolution indorsing Cleveland's Administration. The delegation will organize, and perhaps agree on some course of action, at 10 o'clock this morning.

The South Carolina delegation arrived yesterday afternoon and immediately proceeded to its headquarters in the Palmer House. Senator John L. Irby, delegate-at-large, is a Hill man, and in speaking of the feeling in the South, said: "There is no use of talking. The people in the South will not vote for Cleveland. If he his nominated it will make the South very doubtful, as the people down there are opposed to him on two questions. One of these is Mr. Cleveland's position on silver, and the other is that they believe that he will put the force bill into effect."

"Do you think Cleveland will be nominated on the first ballot?"

"From what I can gather I do not think there is any danger that Mr. Cleveland will be nominated on the first ballot. Our delegation of eighteen votes stands, as far as I can learn, seventeen against Cleveland and one for him."

CONGRESSMEN ARRIVE.

A Distinguished Party Reach the City in Mitchell's Private Car.

Congressman Mitchell of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign committee, and party arrived last night over the Baltimore and Ohio in Mr. Mitchell's private car. Senator Palmer of Illinois was in the party. The others were four members of the Executive committee, Messrs. Bynum of Indiana, Whiting of Michigan, McKinney of New Hampshire, and Wilson of West Virginia, and the following Congressmen: Bowman of Iowa, Tarsney of Missouri, Caruth of Kentucky, McCreary of Kentucky, McClellan of Indiana, Lynch and Brickner of Wisconsin, Warner of New York, Outhwaite of Ohio, Coburn of Wisconsin, McGann of Illinois, Gillespie and Mutchler of Pennsylvania, and Clerk Kerr and Sergeant-at-Arms Yoder of the House.

Most of the Congressmen favor Cleveland's claims, Congressman Whiting said, though they came here as spectators mainly.

One of the Congressmen said the break from Cleveland in North Carolina would lead to his defeat, as other States would follow North Carolina's example. Another one of the party said that North Carolina had never belonged in the Cleveland column, and two days ago a member of that delegation had offered to bet $100 even that Cleveland would not get a vote in the whole delegation.

SILVER DELEGATES CONFER.

They Will Decide Monday on the Candidate They Will Support.

Silver is certain to be an important factor in this convention. A second meeting of delegates from silver States and Territories was held at the Grand Pacific last night and at 2 o'clock this afternoon an adjourned meeting will be called at the Colorado headquarters at the Palmer House, at which a silver plank will be prepared for submission to the Committee on Resolutions and the question of a candidate on whom they can unite will be discussed. It is the intention of the silver men to make this afternoon meeting final and to decide to which candidate their strength will go.

At last night's meeting thirty-five strong silver men were present. Montana headquarters, Room 411, at the Grand Pacific was selected and at 7:30 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Martin Maginnis, and Barnard Brown of Montana was selected as Chairman. The States and Territories, with their representatives at the meeting, were: Idaho, James H. Hawley; Colorado, T. J. O'Donnell; Wyoming, George T. Beck; Montana, W. A. Clark; Nevada, Col. R. M. Clarke; Arizona, A. G. Oliver; Utah, Fred J. Keisel; New Mexico, I. L. Fielder.

T. M. Patterson of Colorado, the delegate-at-large from that State and the man who has led the fight for silver, made a speech in which he outlined the situation and gave his views regarding the fight as it should be made. He favored a strong free-silver plank, and said that the delegates from the silver States should insist upon a plank which would come out openly in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver. He was followed by George T. Beck, the Wyoming representative, who is the son of the late Senator Beck of Kentucky. W. A. Clark of Montana, R. M. Clarke of Nevada, James H. Hawley of Idaho, and T. J. O'Donnell of Colorado also delivered short speeches. All of those present were strongly in favor of the proposition to make silver an issue in the coming campaign, and to insist upon the plank and, if possible, upon a candidate for President who is known to be favorable to free silver. After a full discussion of the subject the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Martin Maginnes, the Chairman of the meeting, said after the meeting adjourned that he was sure success would come from their organized effort. The States represented have forty-six votes and every man of them is interested in the production of the white metal. "In addition to the mountain and Pacific slope States and Territories, all of which we expect to be solidly in favor of silver, we are counting upon a strong following from the Southern States. The Farmers' Alliance has in conventions declared in favor of free silver, and throughout the Southern States and many of the Western States the result of the election this fall will depend upon the vote of the members of that party. A silver plank will bring them without hardly a dissenter into the ranks of the Democratic party, and will make success sure for the nominees of this convention. We expect to have 200 votes in all."

EX-GOV. BUCKNER IS FOR CLEVELAND

He Thinks the Ex-President Could Win Many Republican Votes.

Louisville, Ky., June 19.—Ex-Gov. Buckner was seen while on his way to the Chicago convention and outlined his views of the situation.

"It is difficult," he said, "to judge at this distance from the scene of what will be the action of the convention. It is very easily seen, however, that there is a determination on the part of a small minority of the party to defeat Mr. Cleveland at all hazards. The leaders of this movement seem to be composed chiefly of men who have personal grievances to gratify and who desire for a candidate a man of more plastic nature than Mr. Cleveland, who can be molded to the will of those who desire to manipulate him. The small minority seems to operate on the fears of patriotic Democrats by urging that Mr. Cleveland is not available in consequence of the opposition of that portion of the party in New York generally known as the machine.

"But it is a sad spectacle to see the opposition of Mr. Cleveland driven to the necessity of relying upon the selfish views of one organization so undemocratic and so unpatriotic as to accomplish their purpose of defeating Mr. Cleveland by thwarting the manifest wishes of a large majority of the party, and of thrusting upon the party some candidate comparatively unknown and untried.

"I regard Mr. Cleveland as the strongest candidate that can be nominated. It is conceded, even by his enemies, that outside of New York he is stronger before the people than any other possible candidate. I believe him stronger, even in New York, than any other candidate that has been named. He is stronger there because he would receive many thousand more votes from conservative Republicans who from conviction are opposed to the robberies of the tariff than any other Democratic candidate would receive. In spite of the swearing of the bosses he would receive almost the entire Democratic vote of that State, for the opposition there is chiefly manufactured for a purpose and can't control the hearty Democratic sentiment of the masses, who believe in the integrity of Mr. Cleveland. He would also secure the support of the leaders themselves, for when the party announces its purpose in a convention of all the States the bosses will at once yield to that supreme will, or else they will find their occupation gone."

MINNESOTA CROWDS COMING.

Chairman Roach Says North Dakota Is Not Solid for Cleveland.

St. Paul, Minn., June 19.—[Special.]—The Minnesota delegates and alternates and their friends left this morning for Chicago on two special trains. A few of the more prominent members of the delegation went to Chicago several days ago, but the greater number waited for the Sunday specials, together with almost all the alternates. These, with the several political clubs from St. Paul and Minneapolis, made a party numbering close to 600. The Burlington special pulled out at 7:30 o'clock, and the Kansas City half an hour later. The latter had on board the members of the Jefferson and Cleveland clubs of Minneapolis and the Young Democratic club of St. Paul, the last about 100 strong. The regular morning trains on the other Chicago lines were also well filled.

Conclusive evidence was obtained today from W. N. Roach, Chairman of the North Dakota delegation, that the State is not for Cleveland. The sentiment of the State convention was favorable to Cleveland, but there were no instructions, and Cleveland can look for no support from that quarter unless the majority of the delegation, after becoming familiar with the situation in Chicago, should determine that he is the strongest candidate and the one most likely to win.

CAR ROLLED DOWN THE RIVER BANK.

Several Passengers Injured, Some Seriously, but None Killed.

Cleveland, O., June 19.—A car on the Electric line between Wellsville and East Liverpool, O., jumped the track today and rolled down the bank of the Ohio River. There were twenty-five passengers on board. The car turned over twice before it stopped and a dozen of the passengers were badly hurt, but none were killed. Miss Mary Brooks had three ribs broken and was internally injured. Fears for her recovery are entertained, as well as of Eddie Applegate, aged 12, whose legs were broken. The road ran within one foot of the bank, but it had been regarded perfectly safe.

UNITING THE ANTIS.

[*Continued from first page.*]

tious man to make a speech. Mr. Watterson vouches for it that Owens' speech will be a good one and will have plenty of tariff reform doctrine. This ought to settle it with the Cleveland people.

A Ghost That Haunts the Antis.

The ghost of the unit rule still haunts the anti-Cleveland delegates. If they could break it they might accomplish Cleveland's defeat, but with about one-fourth of the State delegates so instructed this is unlikely. The circumstances are not all identical, but there is enough similarity to keep the unit delegations together. The Hill delegates in the Pennsylvania delegation last night notified Boss Harrity that they would carry the fight into the convention and make an appeal against giving the sixty-four votes to Cleveland. It would be a great gain if Pennsylvania could be broken, but Harrity's grip is probably too firm to be shaken.

There were hints last night that the invaluable Whitney would be called in to curb the impetuousity of some of Mr. Cleveland's supporters who have ready tariff planks that come pretty close to free trade. All are agreed that the plank will be radically for tariff reform, yet there is a stopping point short of free trade. Whitney tried to keep Cleveland from sending in his free trade message to Congress. Since then Cleveland has learned wisdom, and it may be taken for granted that Mr. Whitney has the tariff plank in his pocket which the convention will adopt.

The later developments last night did not encourage the Cleveland managers to depend much on the South. They made a great ado over a gain of two in Georgia, but kept quiet over their losses in North Carolina and elsewhere. But with so many votes in the North and East they can offer to spare some in the South.

The proposed new ticket of Morrison and Flower at a late hour was not making much headway, because Illinois could not be taken absolutely out of the Cleveland column.

WEAKER THAN HIS PARTY.

How Cleveland Ran Behind His Ticket in Twenty-six States in 1888.

The Cleveland literary bureau over at the Pacific is not having the field to itself. The following bombshell came from the New York delegation at the Auditorium last night:

The following is a tabulated statement of the number of votes by which Mr. Cleveland ran behind his ticket in twenty-six States of the Union—more than two-thirds—in 1888. Where no State officers were elected the comparison is with the vote for Congress:

Alabama—Cleveland behind Congress	353
Arkansas—Cleveland behind Congress	8,715
California—Cleveland behind State ticket	2,170
Colorado—Cleveland behind Congress	158
Florida—Cleveland behind State tickt	694
Georgia—Cleveland behind State ticket (October)	21,500
Illinois—Cleveland behind State ticket	7,041
Iowa—Cleveland behind State ticket	576
Kansas—Cleveland behind State ticket	3,608
Louisiana—Cleveland behind Congress	1,403
Maine—Cleveland behind State ticket (September)	10,868
Massachusetts—Cleveland behind State ticket (Russell)	925
Michigan—Cleveland behind State ticket	2,991
Minnesota—Cleveland behind State ticket	5,876
Mississippi—Cleveland behind Congress	3,143
Missouri—Cleveland behind Congress	49
Nebraska—Cleveland behind State ticket	4,868
New York—Cleveland behind State ticket	14,707
Nevada—Cleveland behind Congress	379
New Hampshire—Cleveland behind State ticket	750
North Carolina—Cleveland behind State ticket	1,690
Rhode Island—Cleveland behind Congress	120
Texas—Cleveland behind Congress	2,526
Vermont—Cleveland behind Congress	2,363
West Virginia—Cleveland behind State ticket	502
Wisconsin—Cleveland behind State ticket	191

Trade and Labor Assembly Takes Action.

T. J. Lyon presented the following at the Trade and Labor Assembly meeting yesterday afternoon:

Whereas, The name of Roswell P. Flower, Governor of New York is prominently mentioned as a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Vice-President of the United States, and,

Whereas, This same Flower vetoed the State printing bill after it had been passed by the State Senate and Legislature of the State of New York, after he had sacredly pledged his support to the bill, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago do all in its power to prevent his name being brought before the Democratic convention for nomination.

A riotous discussion followed this. Chairman Tom Mitchell broke his gavel trying to get the men in line, then pressed in a walking cane as a gavel. It was finally decided to refer the matter to Typographical Union No. 16.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Roy Jarvis, 10 years old, was drowned at Janesville, Wis., Saturday afternoon.

E. A. Burbridge's [illegible]-year-old girl was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun at Quincy, Ill., yesterday.

Charley Henderson, an orphan, was drowned at Vandalia, Ill., yesterday while attempting to wade Bear Creek.

Nellie Nulton, aged 16, and Dollie Johnson, aged 20, were drowned at Fort Madison, Ia., yesterday while bathing.

Lightning struck a house at Pittsburg, Pa., last night, in which were thirty-five people, some in every room, but nobody was shocked.

Carl Nelson, the defaulting teller of the Union National Bank of Grand Forks, N. D., has been sentenced to five years at Sioux Falls.

Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders.

The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food.

The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food.

That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food.

Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Dr. Haines, of Rush Medical College, Consulting Chemist of the Chicago Board of Health, says: "Royal is not only the purest, but the strongest baking powder with which I am acquainted."

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.
Vanilla Lemon Orange Rose, etc.
Of perfect purity—
Of great strength—
Economy in their use.
Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

DIRECTORY OF THE STOPPING-PLACES OF THE POLITICIANS.

Where the Men Who Are to Select the Democratic Nominee for President Will Live While in Chicago—Many Independent Workers of Greater or Less Magnitude Have Not Yet Arrived—Club Parties to Live in the Cars Which Bring Them Here.

The following hotel directory contains the names of the principal delegations and politicians who had arrived up to 10 o'clock last night, and also the names of many who have engaged rooms for today. A large number of independent workers of greater or less importance and also a number of clubs and excursions will arrive before Sunday night, but scarcely any of them have secured accommodations in advance. It is probable that a good many of the club parties will live in the trains which bring them here.

Headquarters of the various States are located as follows:

The Headquarters.

Alabama—Palmer House.
Arkansas—Grand Pacific.
California—Auditorium.
Colorado—Palmer House.
Connecticut—Auditorium.
Delaware—Palmer House.
Florida—Palmer House.
Georgia—Palmer House.
Illinois—Sherman House.
Idaho—Sherman House.
Indiana—Palmer House.
Iowa—Palmer House.
Kansas—Palmer House.
Kentucky—Palmer House.
Louisiana—Palmer House.
Maine—Palmer House.
Maryland—Palmer House.
Massachusetts—Palmer House.
Michigan—Palmer House.
Minnesota—Grand Pacific.
Missouri—Grand Pacific.
Mississippi—Palmer House.
Montana—Grand Pacific.
Nebraska—Grand Pacific.
Nevada—Palmer House.
New Hampshire—Palmer House.
New Jersey—Auditorium.
New York { Albany—Auditorium. Syracuse—Grand Pacific.
North Carolina—Palmer House.
North Dakota—Victoria Hotel.
Ohio—Palmer House.
Oregon—Clifton House.
Pennsylvania—Sherman House.
Rhode Island—Clifton House.
South Carolina—Palmer House.
South Dakota—Sherman House.
Tennessee—Palmer House.
Texas—Palmer House.
Vermont—Palmer House.
Virginia—Palmer House.
Washington—Palmer House.
West Virginia—Palmer House.
Wisconsin—Leland Hotel.
Wyoming—Grand Pacific.
Arizona—
New Mexico—Palmer House.
Utah—Palmer House.
Oklahoma—
District of Columbia—Grand Pacific.

Delegates and visitors are stopping at these hotels:

Auditorium.

Abbett, Leon, Gov. N. J.	Kelley, Oliver, N. Jersey.
Andrews, A., California.	King, Floyd, New York.
Archer, Lawrence, Cal.	Krueger, G., New York.
Barker, G. H., N. J.	Lathrop, Gen., New York.
Beckwith, C. G., Conn.	Lulley, J. C., New York.
Belmont, Perry, N. Y.	Manning, J. H., New York.
Bevener, R. B., Cal.	Marble, Manton, N. J.
Bigelow, John, N. Y.	McClure, David, N. Y.
Bruno, J. M., N. Y.	McLaughlin, Dennis, N. J.
Buck, L. W., Cal.	McPherson, Senator, N. J.
Butler, A. B., Cal.	McQuade, John, N. Y.
Braun, L. J.	Menger, L. A., Cal.
Bryson, John, Sr., Cal.	Miner, H. C., N. Y.
Boyle, James E., N. Y.	Murphy, Edward Jr., N. Y.
Campbell, Hon Frank.	Nevins, Thomas, N. J.
Campbell, Tim J., N. Y.	Nicoll, Delancey, N. Y.
Carroll, John F., N. Y.	Niedringhaus, F. G., Mo.
Carr, J. D., California.	Kirk, W. B., N. Y.
Chapin, C., New York.	Osborne, N. G., Conn.
Clark, W. H., New York.	Patton, H. W., Cal.
Clark, Joseph, California.	Patton, Geo., California.
Clarkson, R. L., Conn.	Pinney, E. C., Connecticut
Coleman, J. V., California.	Phelan, Jas. J., New York.
Cornelius, E., Connecticut.	Crickett, T. E., Connecticut
Croker, Richard, N. Y.	Rice, Frank, New York.
Cummings, Amos J., N. Y.	Ridgway, J. W., New York.
Curtis, Edward, Cal.	Robinson, G. L., New York
Danforth, Elliott, N. Y.	Roosevelt, R. B., New York
Davis, Clinton B., Conn.	Ross, Miles, New Jersey.
Davis, Roberts, N. Jersey.	Ryan, T. F., New York.
Dickson, Don M., Mich.	Scudder, J. H., Connecticut
Dooling, M. T., California.	Sexton, J. B., New York.
Ehret, George, New York.	Shannon, J. P., Connecticut
Eustace, A. C., New York.	Shirley, Paul, California.
Farrelly, R. A., New York.	Sheehan, Lieut.-Gov., N. Y.
Fellows, John R., N. Y.	Sickles, D. E., New York.
Filley, J. P., Missouri.	Slocum, H. W., N. Y.
Fletcher, A. A., New York.	Smith, James, New York.
Flower, Gov. R. P., N. Y.	Stevens, F. P., New York.
Foote, W. W., California.	Stephens, Russ, Cal.
Fox, John, New York.	Stoddard, E. G., Conn.
French, Carlos, Conn.	Taylor, C. W., California.
Goldfogle, H. M., Justice, New York.	Thayer, Charles, Conn.
	Thompson, T. L., Cal.
Goodwin, J. D., Cal.	Tilden, S. J. Jr., N. Y.
Grant, Hugh J., Mayor, New York.	Vance, R. J., Conn.
	West, C. W., Utah.
Graves, E. M., Conn.	White, S. M., California.
Hawkins, Edw., New York.	Wheeler, S. A., New York.
F. A. Hyde, Connecticut.	White, Judge A. J., N. Y.
Hyde, Frank E., Conn.	Wood, Ben, New York.
Johnson, W. H., N. York.	Yates, Jos., New York.

Brevoort.

Murphy, D. C. and party, Wilmington, Del.	Stephenson, R. D. and party, California.
Sage, John and party, Iowa.	Young Men's Gray club, Indianapolis.

Briggs House.

Congman, B. F., Indiana.	Allen, John, Mississippi.

Brunswick Hotel.

Cantwell, W.P., New York.

Clifton House.

Ashley, H. W., Mass.	Hobey, Samuel R., R. I.
Brady, Philip, Mass.	Houghton, A. C., Mass.
Bartlett, Fayette E., R. I.	Jackson, S. E., Ind. Ter.
Carroll, Hugh J., R. I.	McNary, W. S., Mass.
Corcoran, John W., Mass.	Mathews, Nathan, Mass.
Collins, Patrick A., Mass.	O'Brien, John F., Mass.
Coughlin, John W., Mass.	O'Reilly, L., R. I.
Devine, Thomas A., Mass.	Owen, Franklin P., R. I.
Donovan, J. J., Oregon.	Parker, John T., R. I.
Daly, J. J., Oregon.	Quincy, Josiah, Mass.
Donohoe, Peter H., Mass.	Russell, John E., Mass.
Grady, H. C., Oregon.	Stock, James H., Mass.
Ham, A. Woodbury, Mass.	Sullivan, John H., Mass.
Hamlin, Chas. S., Mass.	Thayer, John R., Mass.

Grand Pacific.

Anderson, E. Ellery, N. Y.	Kenney, A. T., Minnesota.
"Anti-Snap" N. Y. delegation.	Lane, John J., St. Louis, Missouri.
Archibald, J. P., N. Y.	Little, William J., Ark.
Arkansas delegation.	Lutz, J. F., Missouri.
Associated Press staff.	McDonald, W. A., Miss.
Atkins, Barton, N. Y.	McLaughlin, F. J., N. Y.
Baker, Lewis, Minnesota	Mackey, William F., N. Y.
Beach, W. N., N. Y.	Martin, J. W., New York.
Bishop, Charles F., N. Y.	Martin, Thomas B., Ark.
Braggert, F. A., N. Y.	Melbourn, J. G., N. Y.
Bridgford, G., N. Y.	Minges, J. L., New York.
Brinden, J. H., Miss.	Missick, J. L., Missouri.
Buffalo Enquirer staff.	Moffett, C. C., Missouri.
Bunn, H. J., Arkansas.	Moore, E. C., Missouri.
Burchinell, J. P., Pa.	Monroe, Robert G., N. Y.
Burke, J. J., Missouri.	Montana delegation.
Caruth, Col., Arkansas.	Nebraska delegation. (p't)
Canda, C. J., New York.	New York Cleveland del.
Clardy, M. L., Missouri.	New York Staats-Zeitung staff.
Clark, Wm. A., Mont.	
Cleveland Ass'n, Buffalo.	New York Tribune staff.
Cleveland club, St. Paul.	O'Brien, C. D., Minnesota.
Colorado Silver League.	Orr, A. E., New York.
Comins, T. E., Montana.	Phelps, W. H., Missouri.
Cooper, R. J., N. Y.	Philadelphia Press staff.
Whitney, E. B., N. Y.	Polk, Van Lear, Ten.
Wilson, Thos., Minn.	Portland, Oregonian staff.
Winston, Mayor, Minne.	Preston, D. C., Wyoming.
Woodward, R. D., N. Y.	Quinlan, J. J., New York.
Yost, C. H., N. Y.	Richmond, J. M., N. Y.
Cooper, Walter, Montana	Rickey, Joseph, Missouri.
Coudert, Fred'k R., N. Y.	Robson, J. E., New York.
Cox, W. M., Mississippi.	Rogers, J. H., Arkansas.
Davidson, B. R., Arkansas	Rose, U. M., Arkansas.
Doran, Michael, Minn.	Sackett, A. L., Minnesota.
Doucher, W. A., New York.	Scott, R. A., New York.
Fuhlan, George W., Ill.	Shepard, E. M., New York.
Fleckenstein, Val., N. Y.	Sims, W. H., Mississippi.
Fletcher, John G., Ark.	Smalley, P. J., Minnesota.
Foote, C. M., Minnesota.	Smith, M. F., Mississippi.
Fordyce, W. S., Arkansas.	South, J. C., Arkansas.
Forman, William S., Ill.	Spaulding, Judge, St. Louis, Mo.
Francis, Gov. D. R., Mo.	
Fuller, Frederick, A., N. Y.	Speers, J. B., Arkansas.
Goodman, M. S., Missouri	Steele, J. S., Arkansas.
Goodwin, J. C., Arkansas.	Stowers, W. J., Arkansas.
Guthrie, D. E., Missouri.	Straus, N., New York.
Hanton, J. A., New York.	Street, H. M., Mississippi.
Harper, J. S., Wyoming.	Streeter, James, N. Y.
Hausen, L. T., ex-Gov., Montana.	St. Joseph Gazette staff.
Hawthorne, J. C., Ark.	St. Louis Hendricks Democratic Association.
Hendricks club, In'apolis.	Sullivan, W. V., Miss.
Hendricks club, St. Louis.	Tilden club, Jamestown, N. Y.
Higgins, F. G., Montana.	
Horner, B. H., Wyoming.	Wallace, W. H., Missouri.
Hunter, Colin, Wyoming.	Warner, J. D., New York.
Jones, C. H., Missouri.	Washington Post staff.
Kansas City Times staff.	Wheeler, John N., Ark.
Kelly, P. H., Minnesota.	

Gault House.

Young, C. M., and party, Pennsylvania.	Canfield, Dr., Wisconsin.
Taylor, James, Iowa.	Blackman, William, and party, New York.

Grace.

Washington, Ind., Democratic club.	Young Democracy, Wilmington, Del.
Young Men's Democratic club, Washington, Ind.	

Gore's Hotel.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Democratic club.	Jefferson Democratic club of St. Paul.
Campbell, Senator, Iowa, and party.	McDonald, J. J., Illinois.
	New York Tribune staff.
Democratic club, Buffalo, N. Y.	O'Brien, C. D., and twenty people, New York City.
Donley, J. G., Milwaukee.	Randall club, Pittsburg.
Edwards, Judge, and party, Iowa.	Roesche, George, and twenty people, Albany, N. Y.
Glover, R. F., and party, Cheyenne.	St. Paul Democratic club.
Hawkeye club, Des Moines.	Sykes, R. G., Ohio.
Huesner, L. D., and fifty people, Rochester, N. Y.	Thurman Democratic club, Columbus, O.
	Ward, John W., Boston.

Great Northern.

Aurora club, Kansas City.	Kessenger, A. R., New York.
Babcock, H. W., New York	McMahon, J.D., New York
Buffalo Cleveland club.	New York Herald staff.
Clark, J. F., New York.	Philadelphia Young Men's Democratic club.
Democratic club, Cleveland, O.	
Dempsey, J. F., New York.	Shaw, A. P., Mississippi.
Flanagan, J. H., New York	Steele, F. E., New York.
Kansas City Young Men's Democratic club.	Wiggins, Judge H. C., New York.

Kuhn's Hotel.

Caldwell, E. F., Illinois.	Wilson, E. S., State Treasurer, Illinois.
Sherwood, Isaac R., and party, Illinois.	

Leland.

Bragg, Edward S., Wis.	St. Louis Globe-Democrat staff.
Cline, Virgil P. and party, Cleveland, O.	
Donnelly, J. G., Wis.	Strong, W. W., Wis.
Knight, John H., Wis.	Tammany (part).
New York Sun staff.	Tilden, S. J. and party, New York.
New York World staff.	Vilas, ex-Secretary William F., Wisconsin.
Peck, Gov. Geo. W., Milwaukee.	Walker, J. H., Montana.
Plunkett, Senator G. W., N. Y., and 25 people.	Wall, E. C., Wisconsin.
	Winslow, Rush, Wisconsin
Pratt, George W., Wis.	Wisconsin delegation.
Purroy, H. D., New York.	Young Men's club of Madison, Wis.
Sampson, B. K., Wis.	

McCoy's Hotel.

Des Moines Hawkeye Democratic club.	Noonan, Mayo, St. Louis Mo.
McGuire, J. K. Cleveland, O.	Pittsburg Randall club.
Milwaukee Jefferson Democratic club.	Tammany (part), New York.
	Wilkie, M. F., Philadelphia.

Marquette Hotel.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Jefferson Club.

Palmer.

Abrahams, W. J., Kentucky	Huston, R. C., Indiana.
Adams, S. M., Alabama.	Hutchison, J. J., Ohio.
Adams, Frank, Colorado.	Indianapolis Journal staff.
Allen, J. M., Tennessee.	Isenhart, S. B., Kansas.
Allen, David F., Indiana.	Ireland, John, Texas.
Amason, S. C., Alabama.	Jameson, N. C., New H.
Anderson, David D., Tenn.	Jacobs, George, Colo.
Atlanta Constitution staff.	Jennings, U. A., Ind.
Ayers, A. C., Indiana.	Jewett, C. L., Ind.
Ball, T. H., Texas.	Jones, Frank H., Illinois.
Baltimore American staff.	Jones, Frank, N. Hamp.
Barnes, F. W., N. C.	Kansas City Star.
Bass, J. P., Maine.	Keisler, Fred J., Utah.
Bayard, T. F., Delaware.	Kennedy, Dr. Styles, Mich.
Begnor, S. L., Michigan.	Kilbourne, James, Ohio.
Beggs, John, Indiana.	Kimball, A. S., Maine.
Bellamy Jr., J. D., N. C.	King, W., Alabama.
Bingham, Harry, N. H.	Korbly, Charles A., Ind.
Blackler, R. P., Michigan.	Lamb, John E., Indiana.
Blee, Robert, Ohio.	Lee, Fitzhugh, Virginia.
Boies, Gov., Iowa.	LeGrand, J. T., N. C.
Boston Globe staff.	Lintz, J. J., Ohio.
Boston Post staff.	Linn, T. P., Ohio.
Boucher, W. A., N. Y.	Lindsay, William, Ky.
Bowersmit, W. L., Ohio.	Lowe, R. W., Alabama.
Bowman, P. G., Alabama.	McClure, J. E., Colorado.
Bradford, J. C., Tenn.	McCormick, H. F., Mich.
Brice, Calvin S., Ohio.	McDonald, H. D., Texas.
Bringham, H. F., V.	McFall, G. B., Iowa.
Brown, Austin H.	McGillicuddy, D. J., Me.
Brown, Gov. Frank, M.	McHugh, R. J., Iowa.
Bryson, John C., Cal.	McKenstry, O. L., Ala.
Burnett, H. C., Tenn.	McKenzie, James A., Ky.
Burrell, H. F., Oregon.	McKinney, W. R., Virginia.
Bovington, E. T., Ga.	McManigle, Clyde, Kans.
Caldwell, John, Tenn.	McNiff, Thomas B., Mich.
Camden, J. N., W. Va.	Marsh, S. L., Iowa.
Campbell, Edward, Ia.	Martin, B. F., Grafton.
Campbell, Gov. J. E., O.	Martin, L. M., Iowa.
Caine, S. M., Maine.	Matthews, A. T., W. Va.
Caine, J. T., Utah.	Merrio, P. E., Alabama.
Carpenter, C. C., Tenn.	Meyers, Benj., Ohio.
Cargrain, Chas. W., Mich.	Miller, G. O. C., Vermont.
Cass, J. E., Ind.	Miller, Ruben, Ky.
Castleman, John B., Ky.	Montgomery, R. A., Mich.
Catlin, Thomas, Ind.	Morss, Samuel E., Ind.
Chandler, G. B., N. H.	Morton, Charles B., Me.
Chamberlin, H., Mich.	Murdock, James, Ind.
Chitwood, Joshua, Ind.	Murphy, J. H., Iowa.
Cleves, Nathan, Maine.	Neal, Lawrence, Ohio.
Clifford, Geo. F., Maine.	New York Press Staff.
Cockran, Bourke, N. Y.	Niblack, M. E., Indiana.
Cogan, Thomas J., Ohio.	Nixon, Henry, Alabama.
Cohen, Joseph M., Utah.	Ochs, George N., Tenn.
Collins, John, Washington	O'Connor, Andrew, Ill.
Compton, Barnes, Md.	O'Donnell, Theodore, Colo.
Compstock, A. W., Mich.	Ohlinger, L. F., Ohio.
Conely, Edwin F., Mich.	Armas, J. B., Colorado.
Corbin, S. Wilford, Va.	Orr, J. W., Kansas.
Coryell, C. A., Colorado.	Overton, John, Tenn.
Crocker, Thos. M., Mich.	Owens, W. C., Kentucky.
Custer, Brice, Ohio.	Parker, D. C., Maine.
Cullop, W. A., Indiana.	Pasco, Samuel, Florida.
Cummings, J. K., Ohio.	Patterson, T. M., Colo.
Currigan, Martin, Colo.	Paul, Dr., Colorado.
Daniels, J. W., Virginia.	Penley, Ferdinand, Maine.
Davis, F. G., Ohio.	Pettus, E. W., Alabama.
Davis, Henry G., W. Va.	Philadelphia Enquirer.
Dickinson, Don M., Mich.	Philadelphia Press staff.
Donnelly, J. H., Vermont	Porter, James D., Tenn.
Donovan, C., Colorado.	Power, John, Michigan.
Dougherty, Hugh, Ind.	Powers, Orlando W., Utah.
Downey, J. B., Ohio.	Prather, J. G., Missouri.
Drew, Byron, Texas.	Reed, W. A., Kentucky.
Dubignon, F. K., Ga.	Rhea, John S., Kentucky.
Dudley, O. W., Virginia.	Reque, L. S., Iowa.
Duncombe, J. F., Iowa.	Rich, Joseph C., Alabama.
Eggers, E. A., Ohio.	Richardson, E. P., Ind.
Emery, G. B., Maine.	Richardson, F. H., Ga.
English, Wm. E., Ind.	Richardson, J. J., Iowa.
Essary, John T., Tenn.	Richie, W. B., Ohio.
Evans, H. C., Iowa.	Rickey, Joseph, Mo.
Ewing, James S., Illinois.	Ryan, Edward, Mich.
Fairbanks, Crawford, Ind	Ryan, J. J., Col.
Fedewa, John R., Mich.	Rhodes, R. N., Ala.
Ferry, William M., Utah.	Robinson, John, Vt.
Fields, Scott, Tex.	Robinson, J. A. W., Va.
Filler, John L., O.	Ross, M. L., Tenn.
Fischer, Spencer O., Mich.	Salyer, J. P., Ky.
Fitch, Thomas, Kas.	Scharf, Thomas, Md.
Fletcher, Frank, Va.	Semple, William, Va.
Florida delegation.	Seymour, R. H., Ala.
Fuller, Charles D., Ia.	Sharp, Walter, Ky.
Folsom, H. E., Vt.	Shaw, J. G., Me.
Foster, L. M., Ind.	Shaw, M. D., O.
Fox, Lewis, Ind.	Sheldon, A. Howard, Ia.
Fulkerson, A., Va.	Sherrick, J. D., Kans.
Gamble, S., Md.	Shields, J. H., Ia.
Gardner, S. W., Ia.	Shout, Joe O., O.
Gear, William C., O.	Smalley, B. B., Vt.
Georgia delegation.	Smith, E. C., N. C.
Gibson, Senator, Md.	Smith, James M., Georgia.
Giddins, D. C., Texas.	Smith, Lloyd T., Virginia.
Gilbert, Dr. C., Kansas.	So. Carolina Delegation.
Gill, C. B., Kansas.	St. Clair, J. W., W. Va.
Gill, John, Maryland.	Stevenson, Adlai, Ill.
Glass, Carter, Virginia.	Stetson, Francis L., N. Y.
Glick, George W., Kansas.	Sulloway, A. W., N. H.
Goen, L. W., Iowa.	Swett, E. C., Maine.
Goode, John, Virginia.	Frank, Talbot, Maryland.
Gordon, B., Virginia.	E. T. Taliafero, Alabama.
Gorman, Senator A. P., Md.	Talbot, Frank, Maryland.
Green, W. J., N. Carolina.	Taney, J. B., W. Virginia.
Griggs, C. W., Washington.	Tarpey, D. F., Utah.
Guerry, Dupont, Georgia.	Taylor, Jules A., Tenn.
Harrahan, Dr. J. O., Vermont	Templeton, Howard, Tex.
Harrell, R. D., Texas.	Throckmorton, J. W., Tex.
Harriman, O. B., Iowa.	Thurman, Allen W., Ohio.
Harrison, G. P., Alabama.	Tracy, Charles, N. Y.
Harrity, W. F., Philadelphia	Tuscarora Society, Utah.
Haskell, Charles K., Ohio.	Uhl, Edw. F., Michigan.
Hawkeye Club, Des Moines	Voorhees, Dan W., Ind.
Heiskell, S. G., Tennessee.	Waddell, O. H., Ky.
Henderson, H. F., Utah.	Waithall, Thos. M., Ala.
Henderson, W. H., Ky.	Walton, M. L., Virginia.
Henry, F. A., Ohio.	Ward, C. A., Michigan.
Henks, Geo. E., Maine.	Watterson, Henry, Ky.
Henderson, James R., Ky.	Welch, W. S., Kentucky.
Hines, W. G., Colorado.	Wells, Lucius J., Iowa.
Hobeler, Wm., Ohio.	Winston, B. L., Virginia.
Holliday, C. K., Kansas.	White, Thomas, Maine.
Hogan, H. H., Kansas.	Williams, W. H., N. C.
Holdeman, Kentucky.	Yeomans, J. D., Iowa.
Holt, O. T., Texas.	Young Men's Dem. Assn., Philadelphia.
Huffman, Frank, Ohio.	
Hughes, G. E., Maine.	Young Men's Dem. Club, District of Columbia.
Hull, G. W., Ohio.	
Hunnewell, W. R., Maine.	Zugsworth, Albert, Ohio.

Revere House.

Duckworth club, Cincinnati.	Jackson club, Columbus, O.

Richelieu.

Alton, Edward, New York.	Lane, Smith E., N. York.
Beebe, G. M., New York.	Lane, T. F.
Cable, B. T., Cong., Ill.	Lesh, F. H., Boston.
Campau, D. J., Detroit, M.	McCabe, Joseph.
Casey, Delaware.	McClure, A. K., Penn.
Dickinson, Don M., Mich.	McLauth, C., New York.
Durborow, A. C. Jr., Ill.	Platt, D. B.
Grady, Thos., New York.	Potter, F., New York.
Geary.	Pullman, C., N. Y. City.
Howland, R. S., Michigan.	Roosevelt, R. B., N. York.
Johnson, J. L., New York.	Stokes, E. S., New York.
Kessler, S., Pennsylvania.	Weston, J. M., Michigan.

Saratoga.

Cook, John, Iowa.	Simpson, Judge, Alabama.
Craig, John, Keokuk, Ia.	Thomas, Charles S., and party, Deadwood, Dak.
Hick, D. W., S. Dakota.	
Hoffman, C. R., Iowa.	Todd, W. E., Alabama.
Kone, B. S., Ohio.	YoungMen'sClub, Lima, O.
Nendecker, L. H., Md.	Young Men's Club, Waterloo, Ia.
Oklahoma Boomers.	
Penney, M. E., Montana.	Young Men's Club, West Union, Ia.
Scarff, W. G., Texas.	

Sherman House.

Beltzhoover, F. E., Penn.	King, John A., Ill.
Brown, A. M., Illinois.	Kings Co. (N. Y.) Democ'y.
Brown, J. S., Illinois.	Krickbaum, Wm., Penn.
Cable, Benj. T., Illinois.	Lenahan, J. T., Penn.
Chase, Sam. B., Illinois.	Le Roy, David, Illinois.
Crawford, M. C., Illinois.	Lynch, Thomas, Penn.
Cochran, J. H., Penn.	McAleer, H. J., Penn.
Corcoran, P. J., Penn.	McKinney, Pennsylvania.
Coyle, John A., Penn.	Meyer, Henry, Penn.
Crafts, Clayton E., Illinois.	Miller, J. H., Illinois.
Cusack, Thomas, Illinois.	Monroe, Peter, Penn.
Deady, R. J., Penn.	Murphy, W. K., Illinois.
Dennis, A. E., Wisconsin	Newcomb, R. F., Illinois.
Dickinson, O. B., Penn.	Osburn, Frank C., Penn.
Dunham, Charles, Illinois.	Phillips, J. J., Illinois.
Eckels, J. H., Illinois.	Philadelphia Pattison club.
Ewing, James S., Illinois.	Purdy, George S., Penn.
Farmer, W. M., Illinois.	Read, John R., Penn.
Fitzsimmons, F. J., Pa.	Reavill, A. J., Ill.
Given, W. B., Pa.	Reggs, J. M., Ill.
Green, A. W., Illinois.	Rinard, Adam, Ill.
Guffey, James M., Pa.	Robinson, Charles, Penn.
Hagenman, Judge, Pa.	Ross, Senator Geo., Penn.
Hall, Senator H. A., Pa.	Singerly, W. M., Penn.
Hensel, W. U., Pa.	Smith, Adjt.-Gen., Ind.
Herring, Grant, Pa.	Samoset club, Omaha.
Hogan, J. J., and party, La Crosse, Wis.	Stevenson, A. E., Ill.
	Tammany, McL'h'n fact'n.
Holding, A. M., Pa.	Todd, J. Heston, Penn.
Hopkins, J. P., Illinois.	Watson, Walter, Ill.
Jones, Frank H., Illinois.	Worthington, N. E., Ill.
Josephs, Samuel, Pa.	Young Men's Democratic Associat'n, Philadelphia.
Karr, Lyon, Ill.	
Kimbrough, E. R. E., Ill.	

Tremont House.

Calumet club, Baltimore.	Newark, N. J., Joel Parker Democratic club.
Crescent club, Baltimore.	
Durant, Mayor E. W., and party, Stillwater, Minn.	Samuel J. Randall club, Philadelphia.
Rasin, Freeman, Md.	Ryan, Edw., Iron Mountain, Mich.
Iroquois club, Baltimore.	
Mahon, John, Md.	

Victoria.

Babcock, H. W., N. Y.	Mooney, W. J., N. D.
Beardsley, S. A., N. Y.	O'Brien, J. F., N. D.
Bolger, C. M., New York.	Power, Maurice J., N. D.
Bjorson, J. H., N. D.	Rawlins, J. L., Utah.
Bluet, A., North Dakota.	Reeve, Budd, N. D.
Cole, E. E., North Dakota.	Roach, W. N., N. D.
Curtis, D. D., New York.	Smith, F. M., New York.
Ely, J., North Dakota.	White, Horace, New York.
Hare, Joseph, N. D.	Williams, P. L., Utah.
Henderson, H. P., Utah.	Whitney, H. G., Utah.
Kinder, F. M., N. D.	Villard, Henry, N. Y.
Merritt, S. A., Utah.	

Wellington.

Andrews, Col., California.	Johnson, H., New Orleans.
Archibald, J. P., N. Y.	Keller, F., Auditor Kings County, New York.
Bane, Oscar F.	
Barnard, L. J., Boston.	Kenna, Judge Thomas J., Kings County, N. Y.
Bissell, W. T., Buffalo N. Y.	
Brady, — Albany, N. Y.	Lambrecht, George, Kings County, New York.
Butler, A. B., California.	
Campbell, ex-Gov. James E., Ohio.	Levering, F. D., N. Y.
	Lewin, A. C., New York.
Connolly, Judge R. E., Kings County, N. Y.	Lyon, Farnham.
Corcoran, Gen. John, N. Y.	McCarren, Pat, Kings C. New York.
Corrigan, Joseph, N. Y.	Nolan, Francis, Kings C. New York.
Cotlier, John, Kings County, N. Y.	O'Neill, Port Huron, Mich
Crimmins, John D., and party, N. Y.	Ramsdell, I. J., Cal.
	Rowley, L. E., Lansing, Michigan.
Courtney, Sheriff John, Kings County, N. Y.	Russell, Gov., Mass.
Doran, Thomas J., N. Y.	Schwab, Abe, Brooklyn, New York.
Eaton, Judge J. A., Winfield, Kas.	Shea, John L., Kings C., New York.
Fagin, C. A., Pittsburg.	
Foote, W. W., California.	Tate, Col. Steve, Ga.
Gilbertson, John, Kings County, N. Y.	Thompson, W. J., N. J.
	Turner, William L., N. Y.
Grace, ex-Mayor W.G., N.Y.	Tenney, E. C., N. Y.
Gresecke, W. J., Jefferson City, Mo.	Ward, C.A., Pt. Huron, M'h.
	Walker, C. E., Corning, N.Y.
Gledhill, Henry, N. Y.	Weber, J. W., Kings Co. N.Y.
Hover, E. C., and party, Boston.	Whitehouse, S. Stewart, Kings County, N. Y.
Hyde, A. P., Hartford, Conn.	Whitney, ex-Sec. W.C., NY.
	Williams, John, K. C., Mo.

Miscellaneous.

J. G. Carlisle, 419 Erie-st. T. F. Bayard, 86 Cass-st. Wm. F. Vilas, 86 Cass-st.

Emin Pasha's Safety Assured.

BERLIN, June 19.—A dispatch has been received here stating that Emin Pasha has arrived at Bukoba in good health. He came via Darres Balaam, a port twenty-five miles south of here. It was dated June 3, and is believed to have been sent later than the date on which he was reported to be dead.

Land of Steady Habits.

More than 26,000 persons have been divorced in the State of Connecticut since 1860.

REFUSES TO INDORSE.

"BIG SIX" TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION PASSES RESOLUTIONS.

Action of the Committee at Minneapolis Repudiated in Mass Meeting—Will Support No Man for Political Preferment—No Hostility to the Republicans—Claim the Committee Had Only Power to Say That the Fight Had Closed—Kenny Says They Acted for the Best.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—Wild disorder, shouts, cat-calls, and hisses marked the meeting of Typographical Union No. 6 today in Clarendon Hall, called to consider the action of the union committee of printers which at Minneapolis indorsed the candidacy of Editor Whitelaw Reid of the *Tribune* for Vice-President of the United States. The committeemen, against overwhelming odds, stood their ground, and declared that what they had done was for the best interests of the union and that they did not regret it. They had accomplished what the union had been striving for for years, and had made the *Tribune* composing-room a union office. As long-tried, upright, union printers, they said they were proud of their work, and thought in the end all loyal members of the craft would commend their course.

The meeting was abruptly declared adjourned by the Chairman without any more than a verbal report having been made by the Chairman of the Minneapolis committee. The printers then took possession of the hall and started a mass-meeting. They finally passed resolutions repudiating the committee's indorsement of Mr. Reid. An attempt was also made to pass a set of resolutions attacking the committeemen, but the Chair refused to entertain them.

Crowds of printers thronged the sidewalks in front of the hall long before 2:30, the time set for the meeting, discussing the situation. As soon as the doors were opened the men poured into the hall. Many of them were smoking, and the place was soon foggy. "Big Six" has a membership of 5,000. They packed the hall so that there was hardly standing room. Admission was by ticket only, and representatives of the newspapers were excluded. President John A. Kenny, Chairman of the Minneapolis committee, was accompanied by Robert Costello and Thomas Hancock, also members of the committee. Pierce De Huley and William J. Brennan, the other members, are still in Philadelphia attending the convention of the National Typographical Union.

Mr. Kenny was made ill by his trip and hard work at Minneapolis and looked pale and nervous. He called the meeting to order at 3 o'clock. He had hardly finished pounding the table with his gavel when cries of "Report," "Report," "Give us a statement," came from all parts of the hall and the meeting was soon in an uproar.

Made a Verbal Report.

President Kenny, after order had been partially restored, said that he had not had time to make a written report, but would give a verbal statement. All he cared to say was that the committee had acted for the best interests of the union while in Minneapolis, and that no union scale had been violated in regard to the arrangement made with the *Tribune*.

Some one then jumped up and moved to adjourn. The motion was regularly seconded. This stirred up the printers who had gone to the meeting with the intention of repudiating the committee indorsement. Men all over the hall howled for recognition, but the Chairman would not notice them. Cries of "Snap meeting!" "Snap meeting!" resounded.

Chairman Kenny was determined and called for the yeas and nays. Terrific roars were given by both sides. Mr. Kenny decided that the motion was carried and declared the meeting adjourned. All over the hall demands were shouted for a count by tellers, but Mr. Kenny refused to yield and abruptly left the chair.

The howling crowd surged forward toward the end of the hall. Men mounted chairs and called lustily for a mass-meeting. President Kenny declined to preside at the mass-meeting, and so did Vice-President Murphy. Ex-President James M. Duncan was asked to preside and took the chair amid cheers.

William A. Bouelly took the floor and said that he had a set of resolutions that he would like to introduce. This announcement was greeted by cries of "Read! Read!" He read as follows:

The Resolutions Adopted.

WHEREAS, It has been claimed by the public press that Typographical Union No. 6 through a committee has indorsed the nomination of Whitelaw Reid for the office of Vice-President of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, This organization has never given the Minneapolis committee power to indorse any person for political preferment, but simply authority to assure the Republicans in convention assembled that hostility to the party had closed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while No. 6 still asserts that it has no grievance as an organization against the Republican party, we cannot indorse any person for political office.

We desire to have it thoroughly understood that No. 6 is an organization of printers designed solely to advance the interest of its membership, and that no one individual or individuals, nor any newspaper publication of any description whatever, has the right to speak for No. 6 unless upon duly authorized credentials given under the seal of the union.

When asked if the resolution presented at Minneapolis was genuine Mr. Hancock said that he could not answer that as that would be part of Chairman Kenny's forthcoming report. Cries of "Ah, ah, ah!" greeted this announcement. Mr. Borelly said that the differences that existed about the work of the committee and the *Tribune* office being unionized could be settled at a regular meeting of the Union three months before election. He called for a vote on his resolutions. They were carried with a tremendous roar. The minority called for the yeas and noes. The result was 575 to 8 in favor of the resolution.

Wanted to Censure the Committee.

Eugene O'Rorke read a long set of resolutions which attacked the committee, declaring that they had brought organized labor into disrepute and contempt. O'Rorke was hissed by the friends of the committee.

Chairman Duncan stated that, as the resolutions called for the revocation of much that the committee had done under the power given them by the union, they could not be entertained.

"We are not here to talk politics, but to condemn those who have dragged us into politics. Mr. Blaine, who is the dearest friend of Mr. Reid, was unable to get him to make his paper a Union office when the former was running for President. Now, when he sees a chance to better his own political fortune, Mr. Reid has bought the printers for sixty pieces of silver. For a paltry $60 a week paid to a union foreman, No. 6 is to be bound to our old enemy's chariot wheel."

A motion was then carried that the resolutions be given to the press and the meeting adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 19.—[Special.]—The recent action of Typographical Union No. 6 of New York in indorsing the candidacy of Whitelaw Reid of New York for the Vice-Presidency produced a lively meeting for Typographical Union No. 2 when the matter came up for discussion today. Resolutions denouncing Mr. Reid and calling upon the Republican party to withdraw his name were submitted, and, though they met with manifestation of approval, the Republican members of the union leading, formal approval was withheld until next Sunday afternoon, out of deference to Typographical Union No. 6 of New York. The latter union met today to take action upon the matter of the action of the committee at Minneapolis, and No. 2 had no desire to forestall any action on the part of "Big Six."

The resolutions, which were presented by Fred W. Long, recite the acts of Mr. Reid in antagonism to the union and his employment of cheap labor on his Ophir Farm residence; recall his attitude toward the union in the campaign of 1884; "choosing a boycott and opposition to James G. Blaine rather than make concessions."

TO CONSULT THE VANDERBILTS.

Depew Supposed to Be Awaiting Their Approval Before Going Into the Cabinet.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—Chauncey M. Depew came home from Washington tonight to consult with the Vanderbilts before he tells President Harrison whether he will be Secretary of State or not. His acceptance of the place is supposed to be contingent upon his being able to arrange with the Vanderbilts to resume the Presidency of the New York Central railroad upon his retirement from the Cabinet. No one, not even Mr. Depew himself, can tell what the decision will be. It depends in part on the other people, the interests to which he is related and a settlement of his business future. The prevalent belief is that Mr. Depew will accept.

Mr. Depew said: "I am not rich as fortunes go nowadays. I am not a railroad builder, like Mr. Brice, nor a railroad reorganizer, like Samuel J. Tilden was, but I am a manager of railroads, a counselor of men who own them. If Whitelaw Reid goes to France for four years his paper continues just the same. If Levi P. Morton becomes Vice-President his banking house continues to transact business and obtains an international reputation. If I should drop my business for three months or six months I would have to begin over again. I could not take up my business where I left it. I am employed for a salary."

In these words lies the explanation of the return of Mr. Depew to New York for consultation with the Vanderbilts before giving the President a decisive answer.

"I saw Senator Hill in Washington," said Mr. Depew. "He did not seem anxious or disturbed over the occurrences at Chicago. He is in a difficult position. Should the Democrats nominate a man outside this State I do not see that it would make much difference in Mr. Hill's control of the State machine, but should Mr. Cleveland be nominated—and it looks to me from the dispatches that he will be—Mr. Hill will have to do one of two things: either elect Mr. Cleveland and see the Federal patronage turned over to Mr. Cleveland's friends, or defeat him and retain his grasp of the State organizations. Will Senator Hill do the heroic sacrifice act or the martyr act? Which?"

Mr. Depew was radiant, and he never seemed happier than when talking of his Washington experience.

OCEAN RACE WON BY THE ALASKA.

The Trip Made in Seven Days Five Hours and Forty-five Minutes.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The race between the White Star steamer Alaska and the Cunarder Aurania, across the ocean to the west, was won by the former off Sandy Hook this afternoon in seven days five hours and forty-five minutes, with only about twenty minutes to its credit. The Alaska passed Roche Point at 12:12 p. m., and the Aurania at 12:41 p. m. Sunday last, and, with a slight exception, kept in sight of each other all the way, reaching the Hook at 1:33 and 1:54 p. m. today, respectively. The Alaska was delayed by broken machinery a few hours Tuesday last, during which time the Aurania passed it and went out of sight, but the Alaska soon overhauled and forged ahead of its competitor on the completion of its repairs.

Will Notify Mr. Reid Tuesday.

The committee which will formally notify Whitelaw Reid of his nomination as Vice-President will be at Ophir Farm, his summer residence, next Tuesday. Dinner will be served for 200 persons, and many prominent Republicans will be present, it is expected.

Three of a Crew Down with Yellow Fever.

The steamship Federation, which today arrived from Brazil, reports the transfer of three of its crew to a hospital in Rio Janeiro. They were suffering from yellow fever. Two of the trio died and the other was not expected to recover when the vessel sailed. The ship was detained at quarantine for disinfection.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR FLOOD SUFFERERS.

State Treasurer Wilson Acknowledges Receipt of $5,445.32.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—State Treasurer Wilson acknowledges receipt of the following contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the floods along the Mississippi since his last report, June 11:

Chicago Copper Refining company, Chicago, $50; Wright & Hill Linseed Oil company, Chicago, $25; Gage Bros. & Co., Chicago, $50; employés Gage Bros. & Co., Chicago, $25; Wagner & Pardey, Chicago, $25; John H. Trumbull, Chicago, $25; R. Kilchsperger, Chicago, $3; citizens of Bishop Hill, Ill., $60; First Presbyterian Church, Sterling, Ill., $25.88; citizens, Bloomington, Ill., $437.84; citizens, Metropolis, Ill., $475.95; Dunlap Grange, No. 919; P. of H., Dunlap, Ill., $26.85; P. R. Torode, Oak Park, Ill., $2; Board of Trade, Chicago, $1,300; Woman's Work Com., Freedom Grange, Freedom, Ill., $3.27; D. A. Jones Sr., Wyanet, Ill., $1; citizens, Rushville, Ill., $115.50; Rohrer Chapel congregation, Waverly, Ill., $15; citizens, Woodstock, Ill., $132.50; New England Church, Chicago, Ill., $111.07; Norman D. Frazer, Chicago, Ill., $25; W. H. Hutchinson & Son, $25; William W. K. Nixon, Chicago, Ill., $50; L. C. Huck, Chicago, Ill., $100; Francis Beidler, Chicago, Ill., $25; Jacob Rosenberg, Chicago, Ill., $200; C. H. Chappell, Chicago, $50; Mrs. E. McDuffee, Chicago, $100; Marcus A. Farwell, Chicago, $50; W. A. Giles, Chicago, $25; citizens, Lincoln, Ill., $273.74; Crow Meadow Grange, Henry, Ill., $20; citizens, Macomb, Ill., $100; Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Ill., $25.75; George S. Grammer and wife, Downer's Grove, Ill., $19; A. C. Tewell, Lerna, Ill., $1.69; William E. Rollo, Chicago, $25; Frank B. Tobey, Chicago, $50; Staver & Abbott Manufacturing company, Chicago, $25; H. D. Moss, Springfield, $10; Selz, Schwab & Co., Chicago, $100; Elma M Jones, Chicago, $20; citizens, Avon, Ill., $26.85; the Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, $50; citizens of Western Springs, Ill., $3.50; employés Western Electric Co., Chicago, $2.50; collections per F. A. Hecht, Chicago, $25; Lazarus Silverman, Chicago, $25; collections by E. C. L., Chicago, $13.45; citizens, Highlands, Ill., $64; citizens, Rockford, Ill., $41.70; citizens, Palestine, Ill., $64.55; W. M. Hoyt & Co., Chicago, $50; Sprague, Warner & Co., Chicago, $100; W. H. Colvin, Chicago, $100; Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Chicago, $100; Corbin, May & Co., Chicago, $25; John A. Tolman company, Chicago, $25; Merriam Collins & Co., Chicago, $25; Steele Wedeles & Co., Chicago, $25; McNeil & Higgins company, Chicago, $25; Thomson & Taylor Spice company, Chicago, $25; the J. K. Armsby company, Chicago, $25; J. B. Inderrieden & Bro., Chicago, $25; W. F. McLaughlin & Co., Chicago, $25; C. H. Savage, Chicago, $25; Bell, Conrad & Co., Chicago, $10; Arthur Orr, Chicago, $100; Miss Bella E. Craig, Cherry Valley, $2; Mrs. W. F. Myrick, Chicago, $25; Congregational Church, Mill Creek, Ill., $10.10; John T. Dale, Chicago, $10; Thomas Dent, Chicago, $5; S. H. Kirchberger, Chicago, $5; Herman Elson, Chicago, $15; ladies of Church of the Messiah, Chicago, $25; Rev. C. M. Reese, Hannah, N. D., $5; citizens (additional), Cerro Gordo, Ill., $44.85; Pleasant Hill Church, Virden, Ill., $40.88; West Grove Sabbath School, Virden, Ill., $1.10; total, $5,445.32.

Mr. Wilson has disbursed the following amounts in aid of the flood sufferers to the following named persons, local committeemen of the various districts:

C. M. Wheeler, Chester, Ill., $3,000; W. C. Hunter, Degognia, Ill., $1,100; Dr. P. H. McRaven, Wheatland, Ill., $1,500; S. F. Douglass, Renault, Ill., $450; Henry Williams, East Cape Girardeau, Ill., $250; Bennett James, Mitchie, Ill., $1,000; A. H. Shields, Kilbourn, Ill., $10; W. G. Pine, Naples, Ill., $10; Jacob House, Wagner's Landing, Ill., $250; J. W. Underwood, Belleville, Ill., $250; total, $7,820.

PLANO, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—Mayor Turpin of this city mailed a Chicago draft today to State Treasurer Wilson for $86.25, being the amount contributed by Plano citizens for the Illinois flood sufferers, in response to Gov. Fifer's late appeal.

COLLAPSE OF THE JAIL AT MILWAUKEE.

The Old Structure Partially Goes Down—Narrow Escape of Patients.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—Four women and a little babe had a narrow escape from going down in the wreck of the old county jail on Broadway, which partially collapsed this morning. Since the old jail was abandoned for the new one it has been occupied as the female department of the Emergency Hospital, which adjoins it on the south. On the north of the old jail the excavation is nearing completion for Capt. Pabst's new power house. The deep pit extending below the foundation of the jail left the old building in a dangerous condition. In a communication to the County Board a week ago Capt. Pabst called attention to the danger and requested that means be taken to prop up the old building. The Supervisors paid no attention to the warning. Shortly before 4 o'clock this morning Miss Sheldon, the hospital matron, whose room was on the second floor of the jail, was awakened by a cracking noise in the wall. Realizing the danger, she rushed into the female ward, where three women and a babe were sleeping, and awoke them. The building was now settling fast and in their nightclothes, one of them carrying the babe, the women hurried into the adjoining hospital. Just as the last one had crossed the threshold of the door which connects the two buildings the collapse came. It was heard for blocks around and sounded like an explosion. The entire north wall toppled over, together with part of the second floor and roof. The bed which the matron had left but a minute before fell into the pit adjoining, forty feet below, while the beds which had been occupied by the patients also went down in the wreck.

Refused to Renew Its Contract.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 19.—[Special.]—The Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic has refused to renew its contract for the use of the Northern Pacific track from Iron River Junction into Duluth, forty miles, and, beginning Monday, will run its trains into Duluth via the Chicago, St. Paul and Omaha, from Mason around by Spooner Junction, into West Superior, using the St. Paul and Duluth tracks from there into Duluth.

Mars and the Earth.

Aug. 5 Mars will arrive at a point directly opposite the earth; which it reaches but once in every fifteen years, when the distance will be reduced from 141,000,000 to 35,000,000 miles.

DEFEATED BY INFANTS

WIRTZ' PLAYERS ARE PRESENTED WITH NINE GOOSE-EGGS.

The Prospective Pennant-Winners Are Outbatted and Outfielded—The Rivals Finally Become Rattled and the Crystals Sweep the Diamond with Them—The Brands Defeat the Franklins in a Hot Game—The Lake Views Beaten by the Whitings by a Score of 10 to 1.

The standing of the clubs in the City League pennant race to date is shown in the table below. The Crystal, Brand, and Whiting teams were the winners yesterday:

Clubs.	*Played.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Per cent.*
Rivals	7	6	1	.857
Crystals	7	5	2	.714
Brands	7	4	3	.571
West Ends	7	4	3	.571
Franklins	7	3	4	.429
Garden Citys	7	3	4	.429
Whitings	8	3	5	.375
Lake Views	8	2	6	.250

NINE GOOSE-EGGS FOR THE RIVALS.

They Are Completely Outwitted by the League's Infants, the Crystals.

After winning six successive games, the prospective pennant-winners suffered ignominious defeat at the hands of the league's infants. One could hardly recognize Manager Wirtz as he slowly walked off the field after his players were presented with nine large goose-eggs. They were outbatted and outfielded, and only three men reached third, while their hits numbered but four. Parker's wildness was responsible for quite a number of runs. The batting of the Crystals in the fourth and fifth innings was terrific, and base hits rained incessantly. Their fielding, with a few exceptions, was perfect. Griffin's delivery was a puzzle, and his speed tremendous. "Shorty" Umbach did excellent work behind the bat, stopping wild-pitched balls and making catches on the saw-dust order, which created frequent applause from the 2,000 spectators.

For the Crystals McAdams flew out to Parker, Meehan reached first on Kinzie's wild throw, going to second on a wild pitch, and scoring on Lyon's single to left. Boyd got a life, McKivitt being thrown out on first, and Lang striking out retired the side with two men on bases.

In the second they went out in order. After Meehan and Lyon were put out in the fourth Boyd received his second base on balls, advancing to third on McKivitt's drive to right field, and scoring on a passed ball. Lang again struck out and finished the inning.

In the fourth, fifth, and sixth innings the Rivals became rattled, which the Crystals took advantage of, hitting the ball whenever and wherever they pleased, while their opponents' errors were of the costliest nature. Three times did opportunities present themselves for the Rivals to score and thus save a shut-out, but their weakness at the bat and sharp field work of the Crystals prevented them from getting a run. The score:

Crystals.	R	B	P	A	E	*Rivals.*	R	B	P	A	E
M'Adams, 2b	1	1	0	4	0	Traynor, ss	0	0	2	3	1
Meehan, ss	3	1	0	3	0	Baker, 2b	0	0	1	3	1
Lyon, 3b	1	1	3	1	1	Kinzie, 3b	0	0	2	3	2
Boyd, 1b	1	0	13	0	0	Possehl, lf	0	1	1	0	0
McKivitt, lf	0	2	2	0	0	Parker, p	0	2	2	2	0
Lang, cf	0	0	1	0	1	M'Don'ld, 1b	0	0	12	0	1
Kelly, rf	3	1	0	0	1	Gubbins, c	0	0	4	3	1
Umbach, c	3	2	7	4	0	Ball, cf	0	1	2	0	1
Griffin, p	1	2	1	5	1	Novak, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	13	10	27	17	3	Totals	0	4	27	14	7

Crystals..........1 0 1 5 4 2 0 0 0—13
Rivals............0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0

Earned runs—Crystals, 2. Sacrifice hits—McAdams, Lyon, Boyd, Umbach, Griffin (2), Baker. Stolen bases—McAdams, Meehan, Lyon, Boyd (2), McKivitt, Kelly, Umbach, Griffin, Traynor, Gubbins. Double play—Parker-Baker-McDonald. Bases on balls—McAdams, Lyon (2), Boyd (2), Kelly (2), Traynor (3), Possehl, Parker, McDonald. Struck out—McAdams (2), Meehan, Lang (2), Baker, Kinzie (3), McDonald, Gubbins, Ball (2), Novak. Hit by pitched ball—Gubbins. Passed balls—Umbach, 1; Gubbins, 1. Wild pitches—Griffin, 3; Parker, 4. Time—2:30. Umpire—McCarthy.

Brands, 5; Franklins, 4.

The Brands and Franklins had a lively set-to on the Southwest grounds, and the Brands pulled in winners through the splendid battery work of Hawkins and Quigley. Hawkins, although hit hard towards the last, pitched a great game, striking out thirteen men. Most of the strike-outs came when there were men on bases, and when a hit would have meant defeat and utter disaster.

In the second inning, with two on bases, Hawkins fanned out the foe; in the fourth, with two more Franklins on the lines, he induced Justi to bat a grounder, which retired the side; in the sixth, with every base overloaded, six drop balls disposed of the enemy, and in the eighth, with three men waiting for a hit and none out, this man of curves struck out three victims in succession. And, as a final performance, after three runs had been batted across in the ninth, and two men were out, with a Franklin palpitating on every corner, "Hawk" shot in three curves, and all was over. Back of Hawkins the Brands put up a rattling game. The work of the four infielders and Quigley's catching caused repeated applause, and Hawkins had no cause for complaint so far as support was concerned.

The Franklins, up to the seventh inning, played cleverly, although they did very little at the bat. But the seventh, which was a wild fantasma of base hits, errors, and muddy ground combined, broke them all up and really lost the day.

At the beginning of the last half inning the Brands had five runs, acquired through clever base running and the mistakes of the other side. The Franklins had only one run, and seemed hopelessly lost. But they rallied, hit the ball savagely, piled up three runs after two were out, and filled the bases. But Hawkins struck out the last man and the game was won. Score:

Brands.	R	B	P	A	E	*Franklins.*	R	B	P	A	E
Hamilton, lf	0	2	1	0	1	Ortman, 3b	0	1	3	5	2
Galavin, ss	0	1	0	3	0	Zeigler, c	2	3	7	5	0
Est'rq'est, 3b	0	1	0	2	0	Har'gt'n, p	1	1	0	2	0
Lewis, 1b	1	2	9	0	0	Gastfield, 2b	1	3	5	3	1
V'n Zandt, cf	1	1	0	0	0	Nellis, cf	0	2	1	0	2
Quigley, c	2	0	14	3	0	Stein, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Rob'rts'n, 2b	0	0	3	1	1	Justl, 1b	0	0	10	0	4
Hanson, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Seng, ss	0	0	1	0	0
Hawkins, p	1	1	0	3	0	Dillon, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	5	8	27	12	2	Totals	4	11	27	15	9

Brands............0 2 0 0 0 1 2 0 0—5
Franklins.........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3—4

Two-base hits—Gastfield, Hamilton. Three-base hit—Nellis. Stolen bases—Harrington, Gastfield, Stein (2), Hamilton, Esterquest, Lewis, Quigley. Double play—Gastfield-Seng. Bases on balls—Hawkins, 6; Harrington, 1. Struck out—Hawkins, 13; Harrington, 7. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Sullivan.

Whitings, 10; Lake Views, 1.

The Lake Views were outplayed and nicely beaten by the Whitings, who came near shutting the suburbanites out. Both pitchers, Joe Murphy especially, were effective, but there were few base hits throughout the afternoon. In the first inning the Whitings scored five unearned runs, after which, although the Lake Views worked hard, they could not overtake the champions. Score:

Whitings.	R	B	P	A	E	*Lake Views.*	R	B	P	A	E
Schnur, 3b	1	0	4	2	0	Andrews, cf	0	1	0	0	0
O'Brien, 2b	2	0	0	2	0	Healy, 2b	0	0	3	1	1
Daly, rf	2	2	1	0	0	Hudson, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Murphy, p	2	1	1	2	0	Gubbins, 1b	0	0	11	1	0
Rheims, ss	2	2	0	2	0	Heine, lf	1	0	0	0	0
Mehrle, 1b	0	0	12	0	0	Samuels, ss	0	1	3	2	2
Honan, cf	0	0	1	0	1	Anson, 3b	0	1	0	5	2
Adams, c	1	0	8	2	0	Murphy, p	0	0	2	6	1
Hollison, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Ayers, c	0	0	7	1	0
Totals	10	5	27	10	1	Totals	1	4	27	14	6

Whitings..........5 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1—10
Lake Views........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1— 1

Postponed Because of Wet Grounds.

The Myrtle-Pickwick, the Garden City-West End, the Edgar-West End, and the Standard-Alert games were postponed on account of wet grounds.

THEY LOST BOTH GAMES.

Cowboys Go Down Before Fort Wayne—Other Western League Games.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 19.—Two thousand people saw the Fort Waynes slaughter the Kansas Citys in two games today. The second game was of only seven innings owing to darkness. The batting of Sutcliffe, Moss, and Sunday was heavy. First game—Score:

Ft. Wayne.	R	B	P	A	E	*Kansas City.*	R	B	P	A	E
Donahue, lf	2	0	3	0	0	Manning, 2b	2	0	3	6	0
Sutcliffe, rf	0	3	1	0	0	Sunday, 3b	1	3	1	0	0
Smith, 2b	1	2	5	2	6	Eiteljorg, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Motz, 1b	1	2	9	0	1	Carney, 1b	0	1	13	0	0
Alvord, 3b	1	2	0	3	0	M'Mahon, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Holland, ss	1	1	0	5	2	Lake, c	1	2	2	3	0
Hogrie'r, c.f.	1	0	3	0	0	Alberts, ss	0	0	3	5	0
Dugdale, c	0	2	6	0	1	Andrus, cf	1	0	1	1	0
Wadsw'th, p	0	2	0	1	0	Hughey, p	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	7	14	27	11	4	Totals	5	9	27	17	0

Fort Wayne........0 0 0 0 2 3 0 0 2—7
Kansas City.......0 1 0 0 2 0 2 0 0—5

Earned runs—Fort Wayne, 2; Kansas City, 1. Two-base hit—Motz. Three-base hits—Motz, Smith. Stolen bases—Fort Wayne, 4; Kansas City, 7. Base on balls—Fort Wayne, 5; Kansas City, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Donoghue, Andrus. Struck out—By Wadsworth, 5; by Hughey, 2. Passed ball—Hoke, 1. Wild pitch—Hughey. Time—2:10. Umpire—McQuaid.

Ft. Wayne	R	B	P	A	E	*Kansas C'y.*	R	B	P	A	E
Donoghue, lf	2	2	3	0	0	Man'g, p&2b	1	1	1	3	2
Sutcliffe, c	4	2	2	0	1	S'nd'y, 3b&p	0	0	2	1	0
Smith, 2b	3	2	3	4	0	McQuade, lf	1	2	3	0	0
Motz, 1b	3	3	5	0	0	Carney, 1b	1	1	8	0	0
Alvord, 3b	0	1	3	2	0	McMahon, c	0	1	1	0	0
Holland, ss	2	2	2	3	1	Lake, 2b3brf	1	0	1	0	0
Ho'rie'er, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Alberts, ss	0	1	0	3	1
Dugdale, rf	2	1	1	0	0	Andrews, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Cun'gh'm, p	3	2	0	4	0	Hughey, rf1b	0	1	1	0	1
Totals	19	15	26	9	2	Totals	4	8	18	7	4

Fort Wayne........3 5 2 1 2 6 *—19
Kansas City.......1 0 0 3 0 0 0— 4

Earned runs—Fort Wayne, 6. Two-base hits—Sutcliffe, Motz (2), Smith, Alvord, Holland, McQuade, Alberts. Home runs—Dugdale, Cunningham. Stolen bases—Sutcliffe (2), Smith, Motz. Double play—Smith to Holland. First base on balls—Fort Wayne, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Lake. Struck out—By Cunningham, 2; Manning, 1. Passed ball—Sutcliffe. Wild pitch—Cunningham. Time—1:35. Umpire—McQuaid.

WON TWO GAMES YESTERDAY.

Ishpeming Defeats Marinette Twice—Green Bay Beats Menominee.

ISHPEMING, Mich., June 19.—[Special.]—Twelve hundred people witnessed two games at Union Park today, Ishpeming winning the first after a hard battle, and the second with hands down. The features were Taylor's excellent work on second, and the heavy batting of the Unions. The score:

First game:

Unions.............2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—4
Marinette..........0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Batteries—Welch, O'Neara and Boland; Shicker, O'Neil and Stanley. Errors—Unions, 4; Marinette, 8. Hits—Unions, 5; Marinette, 7.

Second game:

Unions.............3 2 6 4 0 0 2 2 0—19
Marinette..........0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0— 2

Batteries—Garfield and Boland; Shicker, Brandenberg, and Stanley. Errors—Unions, 1; Marinette, 7. Hits—Unions, 18; Marinette, 8.

Menominee, 2; Green Bay, 4.

MENOMINEE, Mich., June 19.—[Special.]—The Green Bays defeated the Menominees today. The features of the game were the effective work of both pitchers and the fielding of Hobright and Zimmer for the home team. The score:

Green Bay..........0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0—4
Menominee..........0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

Batteries—McNale and Burns, Vogel and Whalen. Errors—Menominee, 4; Green Bay, 4. Hits—Menominee, 5; Green Bay, 4.

St. Louis, 3; Louisville, 0.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 19.—The Browns won today's game in the eighth inning through consecutive hits made off Viau, who had up to that time been invincible. Weather hot. Attendance, 9,000. Score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	*Louisville.*	R	B	P	A	E
Crooks, 2b	0	1	2	5	0	Brown, cf	0	0	4	0	0
Carroll, lf	0	0	1	1	0	Weaver, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Werden, 1b	1	2	13	2	1	Jennings, ss	0	0	3	6	1
Glassco'k, ss	1	1	1	1	0	Grim, c	0	1	3	1	0
Brodie, cf	1	1	2	1	0	Kuehne, 3b	0	0	0	3	1
Caruthers, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Dowse, 1b	0	0	9	1	0
Pinkney, 3b	0	0	0	3	0	McFarl'd, 2b	0	1	4	1	0
Moran, c	0	0	5	2	0	Meekin, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Gleason, p	0	1	1	4	0	Viau, p	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	3	7	27	19	1	Totals	0	4	27	13	2

St. Louis..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 *—3
Louisville.........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2. Two-base hit—Caruthers. Stolen bases—Brodie, Caruthers, Pinckney. First base on balls—Off Gleason, 5; Viau, 3. Struck out—By Gleason, 2; by Viau, 1. Passed ball—Moran. Wild Pitches—Gleason, 2; Viau, 1. Time—1:50. Umpire—Hurst.

Columbus, 4; Milwaukee, 6.

COLUMBUS, O., June 19.—Milwaukee won today because the home team did not care to. The umpiring of Zerad was awful. The game was played in a sea of mud and water. Attendance 1,800.

Columbus.	R	B	P	A	E	*Milwaukee.*	R	B	P	A	E
Merritt, ss	1	0	3	3	0	Ward, 2b	1	2	1	8	0
O'Ro'rke, 2b	0	0	0	2	0	Henry, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Campau, lf	1	1	3	0	0	McGarr, ss	0	1	0	4	2
Lally, rf	2	3	2	0	0	Twitchell, lf	3	3*	2	0	0
M'Cl'lan, 2b	0	1	3	1	1	Kreig, 3b	1	1	1	0	0
Br'kr'ge, 1b	0	1	10	1	0	Earl, 1b	0	2	12	1	0
Abbey, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Donahue, c	0	0	6	0	0
Jackson, c	0	0	0	2	0	Hamb'rg, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Clausen, p	0	0	0	3	0	Weidner, p	0	0	0	3	1
Totals	4	6	24	10	1	Totals	6	10	27	14	1

Columbus...........3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—4
Milwaukee..........3 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 *—6

Earned runs—Columbus, 2; Milwaukee, 3. Two-base hits—Ward, Henry, Kreig, Hamburg. Three-base hit—Kreig. Home runs—Lally, Twitchell. Base on balls—By Clausen, 5; by Widner, 5. Struck out—By Clausen, 2; by Widner, 6. Time—2:00. Umpire—Zerad.

Quincy, 9; Aurora, 7.

QUINCY, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—Quincy won today's game by hard batting. It took twelve innings to decide the game, a single, two errors and a triple giving Quincy the winning runs. The score:

Quincy.............3 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—9
Aurora.............0 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0—7

Batteries—Donnelly and Summers, Mays and Graulich. Errors—Quincy, 3; Aurora, 7. Base hits—Quincy, 11, Aurora, 6.

Terre Haute, 6; Joliet, 4.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—In the ninth inning Umpire Shultz ordered Pitcher Jones of Joliet out of the game for a vicious kick against one of his decisions and McVicker let Terre Haute have two runs in the tenth. The score:

Terre Haute........1 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 2—6
Joliet.............3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—4

Batteries—Flood and Terrien; Jones, McVicker, and Mahoney. Errors—Joliet, 5. Hits—Terre Haute, 11; Joliet, 10.

Baseball Notes.

It is becoming apparent that Buck Ewing's arm is no better and that his catching days are over.

Long John Ewing has decided not to attempt to pitch this season. He thinks he will be all right next year.

Big Chief Roseman is thinking of organizing a colored team in opposition to the Cuban Giants and the Gorhams.

Stovey has given it out that he will retire from baseball before he will consent to be transferred from the Bostons to any other club.

Jack Farrell, the old Providence second baseman, has jumped the Star Athletics of Newark, and is now playing with the Somerville (N. J.) team.

The Indianapolis management has reinstated Hengle and has ordered him to report for duty. Hengle is now playing with the Omahas, and there is fear that the Omahas may object to surrendering him.

The Washington club refuses to carry out its agreement to transfer Donovan to Pittsburg because "Pfeffer is sick and Washington now needs Donovan." Pittsburg has appealed to President Young to force the Washington club to live up to its bargain.

The New Haven club has withdrawn from the Eastern Baseball League, and a scheme is now on foot to establish an eight-team league, dropping Providence or Philadelphia on account of the great expense of reaching those cities, and taking Erie, Pa., into the league.

Charlie Bennett seems to be the catcher destined to be set loose by the Bostons as a result of the new thirteen-player limit scheme, and it is surmised that Nick Young, who has the power to dispose of the superfluous players, will send him to New York. Clarkson is also to be pooled, it is said.

The new Western League umpire, Guenther of Chicago, has already struck several snags, owing to the unchecked and encouraged kicking of Western League players and the mob spirit of Western cranks. At Omaha, the 13th, he had a close and unusually difficult game to umpire, and as the home club lost (through five bad errors), Guenther came in for a share of the blame, and he had to have police protection to a carriage, in which he fled from the grounds.

LATONIA SPRING PRIZE WEIGHTS.

Farraday's Splendid Trial Makes Him a Factor in the American Derby.

COVINGTON, Ky., June 19.—[Special.]—The weights for the Latonia spring prize for 3-year-olds are out. Farraday's impost is 127 and Newton's 125 pounds. As both are in the American Derby there is some doubt about either starting here again. The weights of the probable starters outside of the two named are:

Adalia, 111 pounds; W. B., 116; Irish Chief, 113; Semper Rex, 109; Frank Eisman, 105; Alary, 100; Perblaise, 101; Old Pepper, 97.

Everybody is talking about the form shown by Farraday yesterday, and the opinion is general that he will win the American Derby, and that his more dangerous competitors will be Azra and Newton. So far as is now known Isaac Murphy will probably ride Farraday, Britton will be on Chief Justice, "Tiny" Williams on Newton, and Clayton on Azra.

Illume, the colt ruled off here a few weeks ago, is in the American Derby, and he ran a wonderful trial at Latonia yesterday. He covered the six furlongs in 1:15, the mile in 1:40¾, and the mile and a quarter in 2:06½. Efforts have been made to have the colt reinstated, but it is said the chances are slim.

John Clay has sold the 3-year-old filly Greenwich to the Eastern turfman, P. O'Leary, owner of Merriment and Rancocas. The price was $3,000. O'Leary will ship his string to Saratoga. The track will be heavy tomorrow as it rained last night and today.

Turf Notes.

Green B. Morris says he will never again pay over $3,000 for a yearling. His purchase of the brother to Troubadour for $10,000 in 1890 has cured him of the high price mania, as the colt has proved almost worthless. Mr. Ruppert is understood to have expressed a similar opinion, based on his purchase of St. Domingo at the Belmont sale in October last for $30,000.

Last Friday afternoon DeCourcy Forbes and David Gideon were discussing the relative merits of St. Florian and His Highness, and the result was an offer by Mr. Gideon to match His Highness against St. Florian one and a quarter miles, conceding the latter twelve pounds, the race to be run at Sheepshead Bay four days before the Realization Stakes; the amount to be any part of $25,000 a side down to $5,000. The Messrs. Morris do not match their horses, therefore nothing will be done.

Santa Anita boasts of twenty-nine weanlings this year. Ten are by Emperor of Norfolk, nine by the imported Australian stallion The Hook, seven by Gano, and three by Verano. The colt foaled May 12 should be a crackerjack. He is by Emperor of Norfolk, dam Clara D. Clara D. is the dam of the great race horse Santiago and that equally great race mare Santa Ana. The Hooks are said to be splendid lookers, and they should be race horses, too, for few better bred horses (or stronger outcrosses) were ever brought to this country than the Australian.

Eight winners of the English Derby have been imported to America. They were Diomed, Saltram, Spread Eagle, Sir Harry, Archduke, Lapdog, Blue Gown, and St. Blaise. Of these Diomed, Sir Harry, and St. Blaise have exercised the most influence on the blood of American horses. Blue Gown died on shipboard. Diomed, winner of the first Derby, was a chestnut foaled in 1777, by Florizel, out of a sister to Juno, by Spectator; bred by Sir C. Bunbury and imported to Virginia in 1799 when 22 years of age. He died while the property of Col. John Homes, in 1808, at the age of 31 years.

IS OPPOSED TO REID.

THE TRADE AND LABOR ASSEMBLY CRITICISES HIS POLICY.

Resolutions Offered at Yesterday's Meeting Denouncing The Vice-Presidential Candidate—Committee Appointed to Visit the Democratic Convention and Ask the Delegates to Patronize Only Restaurants Employing Union Help—More Waiters Are to Be Called Out Today.

The Trade and Labor Assembly meeting yesterday was a lively one. Many questions bearing on politics were brought into the proceedings, and the Democratic and Republican members of the assembly quickly locked horns. The Democratic members made many protests in favor of their party. The fight opened with a resolution to the effect that Whitelaw Reid, candidate for Vice-President on the Republican ticket, was an enemy of organized labor. This was accompanied by a resolution savagely denouncing Reid and the Republican party. W. C. Pomeroy moved to refer this to Typographical Union No. 16. This precipitated a wild fight. After two hours' controversy it was referred.

President Crook of the Horseshoers' Union offered a resolution to the effect that Birk Bros., brewers, had refused to employ union labor in their trade and asked that a committee be appointed to call on them to try to induce them to join the ranks of employers of union labor. The committee was appointed. W. C. Pomeroy offered the following as an appeal to the members of the Democratic party now in Chicago, which was adopted, and the committee named below was designated to carry out its ideas:

Gentlemen: The Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago, representing 40,000 workingmen, having determined to stand by the waiters of this city in their present struggle for better wages and shorter hours, respectfully request that you patronize only such hotels and restaurants as have come to an agreement with the Waiters' Union. We would further inform you that the Great Northern Hotel, where 500 members of Tammany are quartered, has discharged a full crew of union men and replaced it with non-union men. The following restaurants are now running non-union men: Boston Oyster House, Lakeside Oyster House, Rector's Oyster House, Chicago Oyster House, Saratoga Restaurant and Hotel, and Great Northern Hotel. The Democratic party has ever posed as the champion of the workingman, and we believe that it is only necessary to call your attention to these facts to have you act in accordance with the oft-repeated pledges of your party.

The committee appointed was Messrs. Beck, Fischer, Shannon, Wheeler, Nellis, Morahan, O'Brien, Kain, Carroll, Garland.

The Bartenders' Union applied for admission to the assembly. This was objected to by members of the Waiters' Union and the request was refused. The bridge and construction men applied for admission to the assembly. This was opposed by the Architectural Iron Workers' Union, which charged that the construction men were but a political order. Their request for admission was denied.

A resolution was offered by James Morahan asking that a committee be appointed to call on the Democratic convention and ask that body to take action against the sweater system, convict labor, the employment in factories or mines of children under 15 years old, and in favor of State boards of arbitration. This was adopted. The following committee was appointed to visit the convention: James Morahan, Thomas Lynch, J. J. Linahan, John Nellis, and E. J. L. Shannon.

The committee of ten appointed by the Trade and Labor Assembly to call on the visiting Democrats on behalf of the striking waiters, and notify them which houses are employing non-union waiters, went last night to the Great Northern Hotel and called on the various delegations there. It next visited the Palmer House. The men were unable to meet the committee. They were told to call at 10 a. m. today. A large company of workingmen had assembled about the committee. It called at the headquarters of the Maryland delegation and gave three cheers for Gorman and then marched to the Kentucky headquarters. Pomeroy then made a speech complimentary of Carlisle and three cheers were given the Kentucky statesman. The Kentuckians present handed out cigars and other compliment symbols, and gave three cheers for the striking waiters of Chicago.

TO CALL OUT MORE WAITERS TODAY.

Meeting of the Strikers—They Think Their Success Depends Upon Today.

The striking waiters met yesterday at No. 82 Lake street. Speeches of congratulation on the progress made were delivered by Pomeroy, Parker, Barnett, Beck, Garland of the gasfitters, Thomas Mitchell of the Trade and Labor Assembly, and a number of others. A procession was then formed and, headed by the American flag, the strikers marched to Bricklayers' Hall, to the meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly. On entering the hall they were greeted by rounds of cheers.

The striking waiters will call out the men in a half dozen more houses today. The result of the several conferences between the colored waiters, German waiters, and the striking American waiters is as yet undecided. The colored waiters are liable to strike today. The German waiters are striking daily in the smaller houses. The developments of the strike today are anxiously looked for. If there be a combined effort made the strike, it is thought, will be a success; if not, it will probably be a failure. The city is now full of people. If the strikers cannot make a formidable demonstration today they will begin losing their grip, it is said, on the public and the proprietors of eating houses.

Labor Notes.

Five hundred firemen at the Stock-Yards were organized into a union yesterday by Hoyt Raymond, State organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

A street fight took place at 2 a. m. yesterday in front of Rector's Oyster House. As the non-union waiters came out they were assaulted by a lot of union waiters and a general mêlée ensued. The police reached the scene and a few arrests were made.

MALT HOUSE BURNED AT CLEVELAND.

M. M. Spangler's Establishment Totally Destroyed—Fully Insured.

CLEVELAND, O., June 19.—The malt house of M. M. Spangler on Michigan street was totally destroyed by fire last night. The flames broke out near the roof and are supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The house was well stored with grain and the loss will be heavy. Loss on the building, $10,000, and on the stock, $60,000; fully insured. The fire was supposed to be under control at one time, but broke out again and carried everything before it, threatening a number of adjoining manufacturing establishments.

MANSFIELD, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—Fire started in the kitchen of the Commercial Hotel this morning and in a few minutes the house was enveloped in flames. It also burned out H. Peck, confectioner; W. S. Richners, butcher shop; Omansfield & Co., hardware and furniture dealers, and F. Sullivan, harness shop. The loss is $10,000 to $15,000, partially insured.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 19.—A part of the Kentucky Malting company's plant here burned this morning, including 165,000 bushels of malt. The loss will be $135,000; insurance equal to loss. E. W. Herman, President of the company, says the Chicago branch of the company will prevent any delay in business.

WILL RESIGN HIS MISSION.

Minister Grubb Returns from Spain—He Thinks Harrison Is a Winner.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—Gen. Edward B. Grubb, United States Minister to Spain, arrived at Hoboken yesterday on the Hamburg-American steamer Columbia. He was accompanied by his mother, wife, daughter, and five servants. Asked if he proposed to resign his portfolio as Minister to Spain, the General said he had accomplished all that he set out to do, and therefore considered his mission ended. He had succeeded in getting the reciprocity treaty ratified with Spain, lifted the embargo off American pork, and got a treaty for copyright reciprocity. He will go to Washington Monday and hand his resignation to President Harrison.

Gen. Grubb will probably be a candidate for Governor of New Jersey this fall. He is in the hands of his friends.

Without a Shadow of Turning.

She—"I thought you told me Mr. Nixon was a man of regular habits?"

He—"Well, he has been drinking steadily ever since I knew him."—*Life.*

IN A NEW CALLING.

"KORESH" TEED MAKES HIS DEBUT AS A LECTURER.

He Addresses the People's Debating Society on a Socialistic Topic, and Takes Occasion to Deny the Stories Told About Him—An Italian Plunges a Dagger Into the Back of a Young Man for Calling Him a "Dago"—A Building Wall Sinks and Frightens the Residents.

"Koresh" Cyrus H. Teed last night made his first public appearance on the Chicago lecture platform before the People's Debating Society at No. 116 Fifth avenue, and incidentally to his subject, a socialistic one, made some startling denials of the stories which have of late been printed about him.

"The whole secret of the attacks upon me," he said, "is that I oppose a degenerate Christianity. They began in a little church in New York of which I was a member, and have grown into the wholesale falsifications of the present time. It is said that we are not Christians, but believers in primitive Christianity, not modern degenerate Christianity. We believe in Jesus Christ. He was a great reformer, a great socialist, and perhaps in the light of some definitions a great anarchist."

To a group of hearers before the lecture he went farther: "All this bosh about breaking up homes is the rankest nonsense," he said. "It is said that I broke up Mr. Cole's home. The facts in the case show the average truth of all the stories about me. Mr. Cole and his wife quarreled for seven years before I knew her and finally separated, he leaving her. After he had been gone a few days he returned to his home and found his wife had moved over on La Salle street. That was before I knew her. And yet people say I break up homes."

In further support of his position Dr. Teed called attention to the last copy of the *Flaming Sword*, which had been freely distributed among the auditors. In the chief article he entered upon what he is pleased to call a little personal history. He tells how in 1870, after devoting many weeks to the investigation of chemico-electrical science, he made the discovery of certain principles in physics which comprised the foundation of a radical revolution in religious and scientific convictions. That discovery became the basis of his subsequent religious formula. No sooner had he promulgated his theory than the church turned against him. His name became the synonym of everything corrupt.

"A hypocritical and bigoted clergy, a vilifying, slanderous, and lying press, a community wrapped up in the guise of moral rectitude but rotten to the core with degenerating influences, impulsed by the additional stimuli of fusel oil, nicotine, and gluttony, have conspired," he says, "to destroy the reputation of one who has never entertained a thought in opposition to the universal happiness of the human race, and whose life has been a perpetual sacrifice to this end. Individual appeals for a candid hearing of our case have been made to clergymen and publishers without avail. Every sensational report adverse to our character and reputation has been seized upon with the rapacious avidity of the vulture of human defamation. Columns have been devoted to our vilification, but not one edition of a prominent daily paper has been found with justice enough to hear and moral courage sufficient to insure us a public statement in our own behalf. The court in which we have been tried and upon which our public reputation depends is one in which all the testimony bearing upon our case has originated with narrow-minded clergymen and moral and social lepers, whose prostitutions are poll-evils of social degradation of the most pronounced type, with a heraldry of pronunciamento whose pamperings of the public appetite have created a demand for slanderous, villainous, and recreant defamatory abuse. We are tried in a court packed with our enemies without one word of rebuttal, and upon this testimony rests the verdict of public opinion regarding us."

The doctor then sets forth the principles of Koreshanity and denies the accusations recently made against him.

The subject upon which Dr. Teed was advertised to speak was, "The Economical Adjustment of Labor and the Equitable Distribution of Wealth." He held that primitive Christianity is a degree of social evolution, that there has been a declination of the social ideas held by the founders of Christianity, and Christianity has fallen into paganism, and that a reformed Christianity is a reformed socialism. He touched upon the subject of a bountiful provision of nature, assisted by art, for the uses of humanity, and held that the lack of an economical distribution is conducive to poverty, and that the distribution between the capitalist and the laborer is simply a result of the shrewd application of competition. The accumulation of wealth is the robbery of the wealth creator. But all this is to be changed. Modern Christianity, with modern governments, is about to be dissipated.

Among the first persons to arrive in the lecture hall, and the most attentive listeners to the address, were a number of the angels of Teed's Heaven, who, though not attractive in appearance or dress, divided attention with the speakers. The address was delivered in a masterful style of oratory, and was enthusiastically received.

PLUNGED A KNIFE IN HIS BACK.

Assault Made by Joseph Duseanda on Harry Cavanaugh on the Street.

Yesterday afternoon about 4:30 o'clock Harry Cavanaugh, 18 years old, and living with his parents at No. 1423 Michigan avenue, was walking along Seventeenth street, near Wabash avenue, in company with his younger brother and a friend, when they met Joseph Duseanda, an Italian. One of the boys called him a "Dago," when Duseanda drew a dirk-knife and plunged it into young Cavanaugh's back. The blade entered near the spine, and made a wound two inches deep, penetrating the liver. Just after the stabbing Cavanaugh's younger brother struck Duseanda on the head with a ball club, knocking him down.

The wounded boy was cared for by Dr. Woolridge of No. 1735 Wabash avenue, after which he was removed to his home. His injury is of a serious nature and may prove fatal. Duseanda was arrested and locked up at the Twenty-second street station, but he was afterward taken to the county hospital for treatment, as he was suffering from the blow on the head.

BELIEVED IT WAS COLLAPSING.

Tenants of No. 342 West Madison Street Have a Lively Experience.

The tenants of the two-story brick building No. 342 West Madison street had a narrow escape for their lives early yesterday morning, the west wall, near which an excavation is being made, settling nearly a foot on account of the recent heavy rains. The family, consisting of Mrs. Lulu Genzon, her daughter Maud, Thomas Harris, and Hattie Doyle, had just arisen and were preparing for breakfast when a deafening report was heard and the building began to go down. They occupied the second floor, and were paralyzed with fear for a time. All ran in frantic efforts to reach the front stairway, while the walls continued to creak and groan, and bricks commenced to tumble down. In a few moments the people had reached a place of safety on the sidewalk, and, when they were assured that the building had not collapsed, they began making an investigation of the premises.

The west wall rested on a dozen piles driven into the soft ground where the work of excavation is going on and the rain of Saturday night loosened them so that they could not hold the weight of the wall, which sank a foot and parted lengthwise where the first and second floors connect.

Robert Smale, the owner, who carries on a meat business on the ground floor, was sent for and he put carpenters to work to brace the stairway so that no further damage could be done. Mrs. Genzon is unable to move her household goods and said she would remain in the building on the assurance of the owner that there was no danger.

DEPLORE FACTIONAL QUARRELS.

Meeting of Delegates from the Various Irish Societies of Chicago.

Three hundred and twenty-seven delegates, representing 109 of the Irish societies of Chicago, met in convention in Fitzgerald's hall, at Halsted and Adams streets, yesterday, and perfected preliminary arrangements for the annual demonstration to be held at Ogden's Grove Aug. 15. The meeting was called to order by ex-President William H. Joyce and after the routine business had been disposed of the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John F. Finerty; Vice-President, D. O'Connor; Secretary, Timothy F. McCarthy; Corresponding Secretary, John Dowling; Treasurer, William Gain. These officers represent the United Irish societies at Chicago. President Finerty addressed the convention in a lengthy speech, telling of the growth and prosperity of Irish societies throughout the country, and of the indestructibility of Irish national sentiment. The Committee on Credentials, consisting of L. R. Buckley, James C. Strain, James McKenna, Thomas A. Ahern, and D. O'Connor, reported favorably upon the admission of all the delegates.

A lengthy discussion of the arrangements which should be made for the annual picnic resulted in the appointment of a committee of sixty members to meet at McCoy's Hotel Saturday night, June 25, for the purpose of perfecting them. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the United Irish societies of Chicago and Cook County, in regular convention assembled, deplore the factional quarrel among the people's representatives in Ireland, and earnestly entreat a speedy restoration of fraternity and union.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that no funds be subscribed by Irish-Americans for the purpose of faction fights, but that when a union is established we will do all in our power to aid our brethren at home in their struggle for national independence.

HE COULDN'T LIVE WITHOUT HER.

Mattie Wolffherd Marries Another Man, So Albert R. Avery Commits Suicide.

Because the woman he loved married another man Albert R. Avery killed himself at his room, at No. 201 South Halsted street, yesterday. It was 8 o'clock in the morning when a messenger delivered a note at the residence of Mrs. Mattie Collins, No. 206 South Peoria street. Mrs. Collins received the note herself and opened it. It was from Avery, who requested her and her husband, George Collins, to come to his room at once. They hastened there and found Avery lying on the bed.

"Mrs. Collins," he said, turning to her, "I have taken poison because life to me without you is unbearable. I wanted you to come and bid me good-by."

Dr. Tuck of No. 206 South Halsted street was called and by administering restoratives he soon had the young man out of danger. When it was said positively that he would recover Mr. and Mrs. Collins returned to their home.

Avery, however, was determined to die. At 3 o'clock his roommate, Timothy O'Connor, tried to enter his room, but found the door locked. Forcing an entrance he saw Avery lying on the bed dead. He had swallowed a mixture of rat poison and laudanum. The remains were removed to the County morgue.

Avery was employed as a salesman in John M. Smyth's furniture store on West Madison street. He was 20 years of age. Mr. Collins, who is employed by Armour & Co. at the Stock Yards, said last night that Avery was at one time engaged to marry his wife, whose maiden name was Mattie Wolffherd. Mr. and Mrs. Collins were married May 18.

TO PROTECT CONVENTION VISITORS.

The Central Station Detective Force Increased—Arresting All Suspects.

The detective force at the Central Station has been reinforced by thirty officers from outside stations, which now gives Capt. Shea, Chief of Detectives, 100 men for use during the convention. All persons known to the police to be thieves and all suspicious characters who are unable to give a good account of themselves are being locked up and moved from the Central Station to outlying stations, and will be kept locked up until after the convention has adjourned and the crowds left the city. The men will then be charged with vagrancy. In the meantime if the men now locked up in the police stations get out it will be by means of habeas corpus writs.

"I don't propose to have any such business here as there was in Minneapolis during the convention," said Capt. Shea yesterday afternoon. "The thieves tore Minneapolis to pieces. I understand there were on an average of 300 'squeals' a day there. I don't apprehend any serious trouble with thieves here. Most of the stealing will be done on the trains coming in and going out of the city."

BECAUSE HE WASN'T A DEMOCRAT.

Harry Eiserlies Assaulted by Two Badge Peddlers on Madison Street.

Harry Eiserlies, a young man living at No. 586 Nineteenth street, came to grief last night about 6:30 o'clock because he is not a Democrat. Eiserlies was passing along Madison street, in front of Burky & Milan's Restaurant, when he was accosted by Billy Whalen and Lewis Marshall, boys 14 years of age, who were peddling convention badges. He was asked if he would not buy a Cleveland badge. "I am not a Democrat," said Eiserlies, "if I was I would buy one from you."

"We'll make a Democrat of you," replied the Whalen boy, and without further ado he dealt him a blow on the mouth. Young Marshall took a hand in the peculiar method of making Democratic voters, and struck Eiserlies with a beer bottle, which was shattered by the blow, breaking the bridge of the young man's nose and inflicting a cut three inches long on his left cheek.

Officer McGann of the Central Station happened along at this time and placed Eiserlies' youthful assailants under arrest.

FLOODED BY THE HEAVY RAIN.

Much Trouble Experienced by Residents and Property-Owners on the West Side.

Many West-Siders who prolonged their Sunday morning naps until a late hour yesterday awoke to find their cellars flooded and water standing deep in basements and back yards. The majority of them were not aware until then to what extent damage had been done by the brief but heavy rainfall of the night before. West Madison street and Washington boulevard, together with adjacent thoroughfares, particularly suffered, a deluge of water pouring into them from defective sewer connections. When the five-foot sewer on Madison street, one of the largest in the city, caved in at one point it seemed as if others would yield, and water was forced out at a tremendous rate of speed from tributary connections.

In the territory devoted almost exclusively to residences property-owners suffered not so much loss as inconvenience. Families on Warren avenue, Carpenter street, Washington boulevard, and, in places, as far south as Jackson boulevard awoke to find five feet of water in their basements. The operation of preparing breakfast was not of the usual kind. Beefsteaks and roasts that had floated out of sideboards were fished up from pantry floors, and all sorts of sticks and poles were brought into service to guide rolls of butter and coffee urns to a place of utility. Heads of families joined with servants in an effort to collect enough edibles for a morning meal and, by way of exercise afterward, put in an hour or so bailing out their houses.

DEDICATE THE FANE.

St. Elizabeth's Congregation Open the New Edifice.

St. Elizabeth's Church, located at Wabash avenue and Forty-first street, was dedicated yesterday morning with the usual impressive ceremonies. The church, with a seating capacity of 1,400 and one of the most beautiful in Chicago, was crowded to its utmost capacity with people of every denomination, all friendly to the pastor, the Rev. D. J. Riordan, under whose fostering care the parish has grown to its present proportions.

Archbishop Feehan officiated at the dedicatory services, while the pontifical mass was celebrated by Bishop John S. Foley, D. D., of Detroit, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Butler of St. James. The Rev. E. J. Dunne of All Saints' acted as deacon, and the Rev. J. M. Dunne of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament as subdeacon. Among the many church dignitaries present were Bishops Moes of Covington, Ky., Cosgrove of Davenport, Ryan of Alton, Spalding of Peoria, McGalrich of Duluth, Jansen of Belleville, and the Rev. Fathers Domey, Henneberry, Van de Laer, McShane, McGuire, Hitchcock, and many others.

The quartette choir, Miss Dunlop, soprano; Miss Baird, contralto; C. H. Callahan, basso; and W. Hefferman, tenor; with a chorus of seventy voices and a fine orchestra, rendered Hadyn's third mass.

The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Bishop Spalding of Peoria, whose subject was "Life." Bishop Spalding's effort was unusually interesting and at its conclusion he regretted that he had touched but a part of what he wanted to tell. It was a many-sided view of life as it is and as it should be, philosophical and light, grave and gay. He quoted from poet and philosopher alike to show that they considered life a disappointment, a continued battle for something which when gained was not the thing sought. He touched on politics and called the system "organized hypocrisy," and politicians schemers for self alone.

The new church presents a strong contrast to the church architecture which has long prevailed. It is a happy adaptation of the French-Romanesque to the requirements of the modern parish church. It has a frontage on Wabash avenue of about seventy feet and Forty-first street of 150 feet, the width across the transepts being ninety feet. The customary columns and arcades are dispensed with, and an uninterrupted vista of richly decorated wall and wide vaulted ceiling lends an impression of power and dignity to the auditorium. The whole is of stone and the estimated cost is close to $80,000. The stained glass and decorations are of the richest character. It is lighted throughout by electricity.

The present pastor, the Rev. D. J. Riordan, was appointed priest of the St. Elizabeth parish in 1881, when about 150 families comprised his congregation. He purchased a church from St. Anne's parish which served as a place of worship until November, 1884, when the church at Forty-first and State streets was dedicated. The rapid increase in the congregation compelled new quarters, and the church dedicated yesterday is the result.

HELD ITS INAUGURAL RECITAL.

Program Rendered at the Swedish Immanuel Church.

The Swedish Immanuel Church, Sedgwick and Hobbie streets, held its inaugural recital with its new grand organ yesterday afternoon. The exercises began at 2:30 o'clock. The church was filled with an audience numbering over 2,000 when the program was begun by the assistant pastor, the Rev. Mellander, with prayer. Clarence Eddy was at the keyboard, and as the prayer closed the organ made its début with an overture, "Oberan," transcribed for the occasion by S. P. Warren. Its tone proved delightfully perfect and the excellent acoustic properties of the remodeled church added to the effectiveness of the instrument. The choir rendered "By Babylon's Wave" and John Ortengren, baritone, sang a solo from Mendelssohn's "Elias." Mr. Eddy then rendered a selection on the organ from Handel and another by Krebs.

After the reading of the ninety-second psalm the Rev. C. A. Evald made an address in Swedish, taking for his subject "Glory be to God in the Highest," in which he offered thanks for the magnificent instrument they were dedicating to the use of the church. As he closed, the organist began a funeral march merging it gradually into the "Seraphic Song," a masterpiece by Guilmant. After "Du helga natt" in Swedish by the Orion quartet, John Ortengren sang "The Lost Chord." Hansen's "Fantasie" was then given on the organ, followed by Svendsen's "Coronation March." "Praise the Lord" by the choir followed, and the program closed with the "Nuptial Benediction" and the finale "Laus Deo" on the organ.

The new instrument cost $6,000. The total number of pipes is 1,969, and with its improved arrangement of stops and couplers is entitled to rank among the finest organs in the country. The funds for its purchase were raised through the efforts of the Swedish Immanuel Church Organ society, which was formed by 500 members of the congregation for the purpose.

FOUR HUNDRED PEOPLE WERE THERE

The Annual Reception Given at the Michael Reese Hospital.

The annual reception at the Michael Reese Hospital was held yesterday afternoon. The doors of the home for trained nurses were opened to the public for the first time, and about 400 people visited the buildings during the afternoon. The buildings were beautifully decorated with flowers. Eighty patients in the hospital aided as far as they were able in receiving and welcoming the visitors.

The home for nurses is a three-story brick structure standing just to the north of the hospital. A maternity ward occupies the west part. This ward is exclusively for the use of charity patients and is fitted to accommodate twenty people.

The dwelling part of the building has twenty neatly furnished rooms, each of which is large enough for two people. The upper floor is not yet finished, but will be constructed after the same plan as the other floors.

The Reception committee consisted of Isaac Greensfelder, Herman F. Hahn, Herman Shaffner, Charles Hefter, Benjamin J. Werthimer, Alfred Snydacker, Bernard Cahn, Isidor Eisenstaldt, Henry L. Frank, Abraham Strauss, Henry H. Hart, Henry Elkan, Emanual Frankenthal, Jacob Rosenberg, and Leo Fox.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

For the Elks' Picnic.

For the Elks' picnic at Burlington Park Aug. 2 extensive preparations are being made by the local committee. A large amphitheater, capable of seating 4,000 people, will be erected under the direction of H. Ballard of the Chicago Opera-House. A dancing platform for the ballet will be raised and large enough for the fairy and bird ballets which Prof. C. H. Jacobsen will introduce. Already over 100 volunteers are on the list, and several young women will also take part. The widow of the late Sam Colville has sent the original book of "Babes in the Woods," made so popular by Lena Melville and Will Eduin, and this version will be closely followed, and the chantileer will crow loudly from the wall for the Elks Tuesday, Aug. 3. Full list of cast and particulars will soon be given.

He Locked Them Both Up.

Sergt. Johnson of the Maxwell Street Station had a lively time with two pickpockets on a South Halsted street car at Taylor street Saturday night. Miss Mary Maloney of No. 201 Forquer street was about to alight from the car with her purse in her hand when Michael Gleason seized her by the waist and snatched the pocketbook from her. He started to run, but the conductor caught him and Johnson ran up and placed him under arrest. George Parkinson, an associate of Gleason, threatened to kill the policeman. The latter locked both men up at the Maxwell Street Station.

Gave a Sunday Fruit Festival.

The Tract Mission at No. 517 West Madison street gave the children a flower and fruit festival in its Sunday-school rooms yesterday afternoon. One session continued from 12 m. to 1 p. m. and the second from 3 to 4 p. m. The festival was conducted by Nathanial Madison Sheldon. At the latter session Prof. S. D. Gould conducted the music and sang a number of solos. The rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers, and each of the little ones was made happy with a basket of fruit.

Are Enthusiastic Wheelmen.

Henry George and Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland are enthusiastic bicyclists. This afternoon a number of wheelmen will meet the gentlemen at their hotel, and the party will take a spin on their wheels to the World's Fair grounds. Tonight Mr. George and Mr. Johnson will receive their single tax friends at their hotel from 8 to 10 o'clock. Thursday night it is expected that they will address a public meeting under the auspices of the Single Tax club.

Col. Watterson Tonight.

Col. Henry Watterson is to speak tonight in the great Auditorium on "Money and Morals," with a considerable mixture of politics as well. He will have a great house. In addition to hearing Kentucky's gifted son strangers will have an opportunity to see the greatest theater in America and to hear the finest organ in the world. Col. Watterson will be introduced by Judge Gresham.

Silver Wedding and an Announcement.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Silver of No. 2932 State street celebrated their silver wedding anniversary yesterday. At the same time the announcement of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Flora, to Louis Rose was made.

Items.

Unknown thieves entered the residence of E. P. Jackson, No. 5546 Emerald avenue, early yesterday morning and secured a small amount of money and $300 worth of diamonds.

The Auditorium bar needs change. It needed it also yesterday afternoon when one of the bartenders rang for a bell-boy and gave him $150 in large bills to be changed by the hotel cashier. The bell-boy is down on the roster as H. Adams. The police are still looking for him.

Peter O'Brien is locked up at the Desplaines Street Station charged with impersonating Police Inspector Hunt and collecting money in his name. Officer Stratton arrested him Saturday night while he was telling a saloonkeeper on Adams street that he was out for a good time and did not care to go to the South Side and ask for money to carry him through. The saloonkeeper gave him a dollar and the officer called the wagon.

JAMES K. EDSALL DEAD

HE SUCCUMBS TO HEART FAILURE AT HIS RESIDENCE.

The End Comes Unexpectedly After a Lingering Illness—For Many Years a Prominent Member of the Chicago Bar—Arrangements Made for the Funeral—Sketch of the Attorney's Life—Interesting Incidents in His Career That Show the Man's Spirit and Energy.

A long-time resident of this State, a noted lawyer, and an honored and prominent citizen of Chicago has passed away. James K. Edsall died at his home, No. 10 Lane place, yesterday morning at 8 o'clock.

For some years he had not been robust, but his resolute character and his devotion to his profession would give him little respite from duty. Early last December he had an attack of pneumonia, but about Christmas had recovered sufficiently to go to his office. In January he went to Cleveland with Warren Leland on business connected with the sale of the Leland Hotel. There he caught a fresh cold and was taken seriously ill, the symptoms threatening an attack of heart failure. Returning home he remained in the house for some days, but worked on a new case in which he had been engaged. After a day's hard work he suffered on the night of Feb. 2 a stroke of paralysis which affected the whole left side. After a few weeks he rallied and visited his office, but only for brief periods and not for close attention to business. Up to about three weeks ago his progress towards good health seemed favorable. Then he began to suffer from gastric trouble, and at times he breathed with great difficulty.

A week ago he and his wife went to the sanitarium at Kenosha, but, becoming no better, he returned home last Wednesday, and so weak he could scarcely walk. Yesterday morning he was very weak and at 8 o'clock a change, as sudden as unexpected, took place, and in a few minutes he died in his chair from heart failure. He leaves a wife and one son, the Rev. Samuel C. Edsall, rector of St. Peter's Church, Lake View.

The funeral will take place Tuesday morning from St. Peter's Church. Thence the remains will be taken to the Northwestern depot and from there to Dixon, Ill., where the final obsequies and burial will take place. Mr. Edsall will be laid by the side of two of his children who are buried there. He was 61 years of age and was born in Windham, Green County, N. Y.

Admitted to the Bar.

Mr. Edsall studied law in his native town and was admitted to the bar in 1852, and practiced for a short time at Plattsville, N. Y., where he met and became engaged to Miss Florella Moore, whom he afterwards made his wife and life-time helpmate. In 1853 Mr. Edsall started for the then new West, and first located in Milwaukee, where for nearly a year he alternately practiced law and taught school. He then moved to St. Paul, but seeing no opening for himself there in his profession, and being averse to idleness, he became a journeyman carpenter and worked at that trade for several months. But his mental bent was for the law, and he left St. Paul to open an office in a little town in Kansas. This was in the stormy days of that "bleeding" State. There was an election for members of a constitutional convention, but the Border Ruffians came on from Missouri and ran away with the ballot-boxes, so his majority at that time was never ascertained. Soon afterwards another election was held, and he was returned a member of the convention.

In 1856 Mr. Edsall moved to Dixon, Ill., and after being well settled there he went to Michigan for his sweetheart of Plattsville, N. Y., and married her. In Dixon his ability as a lawyer was soon recognized and he rapidly acquired a good business and high standing at the bar. Although but a young man, he was so thorough a student and so able and conscientious a pleader that the old war horses of the northern circuit soon recognized and honored him as an equal. In 1864 Mr. Edsall was elected Mayor of Dixon, and although prevented by the state of his health from going to the war he was, throughout the entire struggle, as a private citizen and as an official, a stanch and patriotic friend of the Union.

In 1880 he was elected to the State Senate, and the first Legislature which met after the adoption of the new Constitution. This was a most important Legislature, as it had to frame all new general laws in accordance with the provisions of the new State charter. Mr. Edsall, by his legal knowledge and thoughtful grasp of vital questions, soon secured prominence and was the author of the general law relating to the government of cities and incorporated towns. He also took an active and influential part in drafting legislation regarding the control of railroads, warehouses, and great corporations, and in seeing that the rights and powers of the State were made manifest and asserted.

His Abilities Recognized.

His abilities as a lawyer and constitutional exponent became so evident that the lawyers and others in both Houses of the Legislature went to him and insisted that he was the proper person to become the first Attorney-General under the new Constitution, and he was afterwards elected to that position. The choice proved a wise one, and his ability and knowledge were soon brought to the test. The constitutionality of what was known as the Granger laws was attacked, and he fought for them with success through the courts of the State and up to the Supreme Court of the United States. The most prominent of these cases was that of Munn vs. the State of Illinois, and his brief in this conflict was so sound and comprehensive that Justice Breese adopted it as the basis of his opinion, and when Justice Melville E. Fuller delivered before the State Bar Association his oration on the death of Justice Breese, he referred to this opinion as the crowning mark of his judicial career.

In 1878 Mr. Edsall, while still Attorney-General, came to Chicago from Dixon, and after retiring from office at the end of eight years he was still retained by the State, as special counsel in constitutional cases arising out of the Granger legislation.

Since his arrival here he has been engaged in many important cases, one of the most vital of which to the people of Chicago was that known as the Lake-Front case, which was decided by Justice Harlan in favor of the city. He was also employed by the Citizens' Association against the gas trust and won his case. One of his latest victories was that for the adherents of Bishop Esher, and his argument in that case, before Judge Shepard, was his last formal pleading in court.

PRESIDENT EATON'S BACCALAUREATE.

Beloit College's Executive Speaks to the Class—Graduation Wednesday.

Beloit, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—With the baccalaureate sermon by the President, at 4 o'clock in the new chapel this afternoon, opened the program of the forty-fifth commencement of the Beloit College. President Eaton in addressing the class said: Now you are to go forth into a great world, some of you to become guides, teachers, leaders of others. Cherish the thought whatever you do of the dignity, the importance in sacredness of each human life. Never look upon mankind as a multitude or rabble, but single out constantly the individuals for your interest and help. Let no political sophistry or charlatan dupe you into forgetting your responsibility as a brother the wide world around.

The annual missionary address was delivered tonight in the chapel by President Fisk of the Chicago Theological Seminary, who spoke upon the aggressiveness of the religion of Jesus Christ. Tomorrow will occur the prize declamation, and ex-Gov. Hoard will speak at night before the literary organizations. Graduation day is Wednesday.

First Fatality on the Alley "L."

The first fatality on the South Side elevated road occurred at 8 o'clock yesterday morning at the Thirty-fifth street station. Leroy Barker, 35 years old and employed as a fireman on engine No. 4, was standing on the footboard of his engine engaged in cleaning the machinery when the engine was backed up catching Barker between the boiler and platform and crushing him to death. Both his arms were broken, his skull crushed, and his chest and back were also crushed. Barker's body was removed to the County Morgue. He lived at No. 310 State street.

Less than the Regular Rate One Way—Chicago to New York.

Is the fare made by the Pennsylvania Short Lines for its three first-class excursions by special trains, on fast schedule, to New York and return, leaving Chicago at 10:45 a. m. July 5, 6 and 7. Tickets good to return for 40 days, or until August 15. Correspondence invited. Address Luce, 248 Clark street, Chicago.

MR. BLAINE ON HIS WAY TO CHICAGO.

Arrangements for His Son's Funeral Not to Be Completed Until His Arrival.

The funeral of the late Emmons Blaine will be held Tuesday from the McCormick residence. Mrs. Blaine has chosen to leave all the details to the wish of James G. Blaine.

W. G. McCormick said yesterday: "I would like you to correct a statement in the papers with regard to the condition of Mrs. Blaine. While suffering terrible mental strain Mrs. Blaine is not in a condition which would warrant any sensational accounts."

Cyrus H. McCormick arrived from Boston shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the limited over the Lake Shore road. During the day scores of Mr. Blaine's friends called to offer words of condolence.

"As soon as I arrived home," said Cyrus H. McCormick, "I went to see Mrs. Blaine. She knows, however, that James G. Blaine and his wife are on their way to Chicago, and it is her wish that no arrangements be made until Mr. Blaine arrives. It is a mistake to say that there was any difficulty in finding Mr. Blaine. Whatever delay there may have been was caused by the press of business in the telegraph offices. Mr. Blaine received every message sent him. He also received the message before the death of his son became known through the press. He left Boston at 10:30 a. m. Sunday and will be in Chicago as soon as steam can carry him. We expect his arrival Monday at 3 p. m. over the Lake Shore."

It is probable that the Rev. Dr. McPherson of the Second Presbyterian Church will preach the funeral sermon. Even this is not definitely arranged. Mr. McCormick said that Dr. McPherson was an intimate friend of Emmons Blaine, and unless James G. Blaine had a wish to the contrary Dr. McPherson would probably officiate at the funeral. Who the pallbearers will be or whether the body will find its last resting place in Chicago is not determined.

Boston, Mass., June 19.—[Special.]—The Hon. James G. Blaine, Mrs. Blaine, and Miss Hattie Blaine arrived in Boston at 6:30 a. m. from Bar Harbor, breakfasted at Young's Hotel, and left for Chicago by the 10:30 train on the Boston and Albany railway.

Augusta, Me., June 19.—The Hon. J. H. Manley today sent the following communication to the agent of the Associated Press:

The statement widely published that Emmons Blaine returned from Minneapolis sorely disappointed at the result, and worn out by his labors, is entirely erroneous. Emmons roomed with me at the West Hotel during the convention, and I was with him constantly. I dined at his home in Chicago Sunday, June 12, and he, with his wife, drove to the station Sunday evening to bid me good-by. He was in perfect health and in the best of spirits. I never saw him in a better frame of mind, lighter hearted, and more full of hope for the future. His last words to me were: "The result of the convention is all right. Give my love to every one in Maine. You will see us all this summer. Do not have any misgivings for father. His fame is sure."

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds, or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, D. C., June 19.—Forecast for Monday:

For Kentucky, generally fair, warmer, southwest winds.

For Ohio, fair in southwest, local showers in northwest portion, southwest winds, generally warmer.

For Indiana and Illinois, warmer, fair, southwest winds.

For Lower Michigan, warmer, generally fair, clearing in northwest portion, southwest winds.

For Upper Michigan, warmer, southwest winds, local showers.

Weather conditions and general forecast—The barometer has fallen rapidly over the eastern portion of the United States and in the extreme northwest. It is high on the South Atlantic, the North Pacific coasts and is unusually low north of Montana. It is decidedly below the normal from Montana eastward to the St. Lawrence Valley. Generally cloudy weather and showers are reported from the region east of the Mississippi and generally fair weather prevails to the westward. It is warmer in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the Southwest. It is also warmer in Southern New England and New York. It is cooler in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. It is slightly cooler in the extreme Northwest and in Northern New England. Local rains will probably prevail in the districts on the Atlantic Coast on Monday. Warmer, Monday, fair weather will prevail in the Central Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, with local thunder storms in the upper Ohio Valley and Eastern Tennessee.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex	29.80	92	96	S. E.	Fair	......
Bismarck, N. D.	29.70	76	78	W.	Clear	......
Boston, Mass.	29.80	70	78	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.68	72	76	S.	Cl'udy	.44
Cairo, Ill.	29.88	78	82	S.	Fair	......
Charleston, S. C.	30.10	78	84	S.	Fair	.01
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.80	78	80	W.	Clear	......
Chicago	29.78	76	78	S. W.	Clear	Trace
Cincinnati, O.	29.88	74	76	S.	Fair	.01
Cleveland, O.	29.74	70	80	S. W.	Cl'udy	.14
Davenport, Ia.	29.78	78	82	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Denver, Colo.	29.84	70	86	N. E.	Clear	......
Des Moines, Ia.	29.80	72	86	N. W.	Rain	.10
Detroit, Mich.	29.72	76	78	W.	Clear	.32
Dodge City, Kas.	29.92	66	90	E.	Clear	.64
Dubuque, Ia.	29.72	78	84	S.	Cl'udy	......
Duluth, Minn.	29.64	60	66	N.	Cl'udy	.18
Erie, Pa.	29.68	74	82	S.	Cl'udy	.68
Galveston, Tex.	......	...	...	......	......	......
Gr'd Haven, Mich	29.74	66	70	S. W.	Clear	.12
Green Bay, Wis.	29.74	70	74	S. W.	Fair	......
Helena, Mont.	29.86	68	80	S. W.	Fair	......
Huron, S. D.	29.74	76	80	N. W.	Clear	.01
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.84	74	82	S. W.	Fair	.08
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.08	78	86	S. E.	Fair	.12
Kansas City, Mo.	29.76	88	90	S.	Clear	......
Keokuk, Ia.	29.76	80	86	S.	Clear	......
Knoxville, Tenn.	......	...	...	......	......	......
La Crosse, Wis.	29.74	74	80	S.	Cl'udy	.16
Louisville, Ky.	29.90	72	74	S. W.	Clear	.48
Manistee, Mich.	29.74	64	66	S. W.	Clear	......
Marquette, Mich.	29.60	60	62	N. W.	Clear	.01
Memphis, Tenn.	29.90	78	82	S.	Clear	.08
Miles City	29.68	82	82	W.	Fair	......
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.74	74	78	S. W.	Clear	......
Minnedosa	29.46	70	74	W.	Fair	......
Montreal	29.70	66	66	W.	Cl'udy	.28
Montrose	[illegible].86	84	86	N.	Clear	......
Moorhead	29.70	74	80	N. W.	Clear	......
New Orleans, La.	29.96	80	86	Calm.	Cl'udy	......
New York City	29.84	74	84	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
Norfolk, Va.	......	...	...	......	......	......
Omaha, Neb.	29.74	80	94	N. W.	Fair	.02
Oswego, N. Y.	29.72	72	78	S.	Cl'udy	Trace
Pensacola, Fla.	......	...	...	......	......	......
Pierre, S. D.	29.76	80	82	N. W.	Clear	......
Philadelphia, Pa.	......	...	...	......	......	......
PortHuron, Mich	29.72	70	78	N. W.	Rain	.78
Pueblo, Colo.	29.84	22	86	E.	Clear	.02
Rapid City, S. D.	29.80	76	78	S. E.	Fair	......
St. Louis, Mo.	29.82	82	84	S.	Clear	......
St. Paul, Minn.	29.64	78	82	W.	Cl'udy	.12
Salt Lake City, Ut	29.98	82	82	N. E.	Clear	......
Sioux City, Ia.	29.74	82	92	N. W.	Clear	......
Springfield, Ill.	29.82	78	84	W.	Clear	......
Springfield, Mo.	29.42	82	86	S. W.	Fair	......
Toledo, O.	29.78	74	80	W.	Fair	.08
Vicksburg, Miss.	......	...	...	......	......	......
Portland, Ore.	......	...	...	......	......	......
SanFrancisco	......	...	...	......	......	......

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York—Arrived—Steamers Alaska and Aurania, from Liverpool; Ludgate Hill, from London; Chicago, from Antwerp; Halley, from Santos and St. Lucia; Federation from Rio Janeiro.

Philadelphia—Arrived—Ohio, from Liverpool.

Queenstown—Arrived—Lord Clive, from Philadelphia.

Havre—Arrived—La Bourgogne, from New York.

Hamburg—Arrived—Scandia, from Baltimore.

Boston—Arrived—Cephalonia, from Liverpool.

Browhead—Passed, Arizona, for New York.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion free

BLAINE—Emmons Blaine, Saturday, June 18, at 11 o'clock a. m. Funeral from No. 135 Rush-st., Tuesday, June 21, at 2:30 p. m. Burial private.

BLUNT—At residence, 1146 West Harrison-st., Lizzie M., beloved wife of Frank M. Blunt, aged 27 years. Funeral services Monday, 10 a. m. Interment at Forest Home.

CONGER—Funeral services of Evelyn A., wife of S. Marshall Conger, will be held at late residence, 52 Bryant-av., Tuesday, June 21, at 3 p. m. Interment at Oakwoods Cemetery.

EDSALL—At his home, 10 Lane-pl., Sunday morning, June 19, at 8 o'clock, James K. Edsall, aged 61 years. Funeral at St. Peters' Church, 1737 Belmont-av., near Evanston-av., Tuesday, June 21, at 10 a. m. Interment at Dixon, Ill.

FLYNN—Jeremiah Flynn, aged 45 years, at 7 Gurley-st. Funeral from house Monday at 10 a. m. to St. Patrick's Church, thence by cars via C. & N. W. to Calvary.

HUDSON—At Chicago, Ill., June 28, Harold Seymour, beloved child of W. V. A. De Carle Hudson; age 1 year 11 months. St. Paul and Winnipeg papers please copy.

LANG—At the residence of his parents, 3523 Cottage Grove-av., Edward C., aged 23 years and 7 months, only son of W. D. and Annie Lang. Notice of funeral hereafter.

QUEALY—June 19, Philip, son of William and brother of Luke, John and Thomas Quealy and Mrs. Thomas Griffin of 3803 S. Halsted-st., aged 37 years. Funeral Tuesday, the 21st, from above number at 9 a. m. to Nativity Church, where requiem mass will be celebrated, and thence by carriages to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FIRST GRAND ANNUAL PICNIC GIVEN by Progressive Lodge, No. 126, International Association of Machinists, to be held at Thornton Park, Sunday, July 10. Bids for bar and all other privileges will be received up to June 30. Address Progressive Lodge, No. 126, I. A. of M., 161 W. Madison.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone "South 127."

ONE WEEK—Matinees Thursday and Saturday. New Hoosier Comedy Drama.

ZEB | CLOD-HOPPER. | ZEB

Next Sunday—THE INSIDE TRACK, with a Great Variety Bill.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION

(HAWTHORNE TRACK).

JUNE MEETING, 1892.

Racing every day, rain or shine. Five or more Races, including a Stake Race, each day.

BOOK MADE ON FOREIGN RACES.

Special Race Trains via the Illinois Central and C., B. & Q. Railroads will run to the Grand Stand in 25 minutes.

Illinois Central trains leave depot at the foot of Randolph-st. at 8:30 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 1:20 p. m., 1:40 p. m., 2:01 p. m., and 2:15 p. m., stopping at all stations. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:50 p. m., and immediately after the last race. C., B. & Q. trains leave the Union Depot at 12 o'clock noon (Bookmakers' train), and 1:50 p. m. Returning, trains leave the race track after the last race.

RACES BEGIN AT 2:30 P. M. SHARP.

ADMISSION, including SEAT IN THE GRAND STAND, 75c.

Tickets for Sale at All Stations.

CHICAGO—WEST SIDE.

BEGINNING TODAY.

The Barnum and Bailey

GREATEST SHOW on EARTH

and Imre Kiralfy's Spectacle of Columbus

And the Discovery of America.

Exhibiting Two Weeks, as Follows:

One Week at West Side B. B. Grounds, Harrison and Loomis-sts., from TODAY until next Saturday, June 25, inclusive.

Three Days on North Side, Clybourn, near Sheffield-av.—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 27, 28, and 29.

Three Days on South Side, Indiana-av. and 37th-st.—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 30, July 1 and 2.

NEW GRAND FREE STREET PARADE

This morning at 8 o'clock on the West Side, and over the following route—Loomis-st., to Monroe, to Ogden-av., to 12th-st., to Loomis, to 14th, to Blue Island-av., to Halsted-st., to 12th, to Wabash-av., to State-st., to Van Buren, to Throop, to B. B. grounds.

Performances Every Day at 2 and 8 p. m.

Doors open an hour earlier.

Admission to All, 50c. Children under 9 years, 25c. Reserved Seats at regular price, and admission tickets at usual slight advance at

ESTEY & CAMP'S MUSIC STORE, 233 STATE STREET.

HOW TO GET THERE—Harrison, Congress Loomis, and Throop-sts. Harrison, Van Buren, and Center-av. cars direct to West Side Grounds.

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.

AMPHITHEATRE

Cottage Grove Ave & 60th St.

PAIN'S

Last Days of Pompeii

COMMENCING JUNE 25, and Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Eves.

GRANDEST PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTION OF PAST AND PRESENT AGES.

HOW TO GET TO POMPEII.

Take Cottage Grove and State-st. cable or Illinois Central cars.

SPECIAL—The Illinois Central Ry. Co. will sell tickets at suburban stations as far south as Hyde Park good for round trip, including admission to Pompeii, for 60 cents. Special trains leaving Randolph-st. station at 7:35 p. m., stopping at all stations and landing people at the Pompeii grounds, returning immediately after performance.

Admission, 50c; Chairs, 75c; Boxes, seating five, $5. After Thursday tickets at Lyon & Healy's and Amphitheater.

THE COLUMBIA.

AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS.......Proprietors

MISS HELYETT (repeated 26 times)

3D BIG WEEK.
3D BIG WEEK.
3D BIG WEEK.

THE OPERATIC COMEDY SENSATION.

Belasco's Bright Comedy, Audran's Lovely Music.

LOUISE LESLIE CARTER and Original Cast.

New Songs. New Dances. New Choruses. The Mandolin Song. The Frou-Frou Dance. The Quaker Maxims. Audran's New Waltz. Mishap of the Quakeress. The Man of the Mountain. The Irish Bull-Fighter. The Volatile Artists. MOLLIE FULLER In the Latest Sensation. The Serpentine Dance. SONG AND MERRIMENT. SHRIEKS OF LAUGHTER. SHOUTS OF APPLAUSE. A BIG, GENUINE SUCCESS!

HOOLEY'S THEATER.

Commencing Tonight—Second Week.

Augustin Daly's Company.

Every Evening, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Lord Tennyson's Poetic Comedy,

The FORESTERS.

Music by Sir Arthur Sullivan.

June 27, Mr. DALY'S FAREWELL WEEK.

Monday.......SEVEN TWENTY-EIGHT
Tues. Eve. and Wed. Mat.....TAMING THE SHREW
Wed. and Thur. Eve.......SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL
Fri. Eve. and Sat. Mat.......AS YOU LIKE IT
Sat. Night, farewell performance.....A NIGHT OFF

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.

MR. DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.

EVERY NIGHT—Matinees Wed. and Sat.

ALI BABA Or, MORGIANA AND THE FORTY THIEVES. THE WHOLE TOWN MUST SEE IT!

By the AMERICAN EXTRAVAGANZA CO.

ALL FUN! ALL MUSIC! ALL BEAUTY! 2d EDITION A Great Popular Hit. 50c—General Admission—50c

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

HARRY L. HAMLIN.......Manager

WHILE YOU'RE RESTING

From the fatigue of convention work you can't do better than visit THOS. Q.

SEABROOKE

In the Funniest of Comic Opera Hits,

ISLE OF CHAMPAGNE.

Great Scenery, Great Music, Great Ballet. Great Fun. Can't Be Equaled. Fifth Week. Only Matinee Saturday.

NANA, THE SENSATIONAL PICTURE and TRIUMPH OF REALISTIC ART.

NOW ON EXHIBITION DAILY AT 205 STATE-ST., NEAR ADAMS.

Suchorowsky's Superb Painting, Nana. The greatest success ever achieved by any painter of the female form divine in ancient or modern times.

THE PRESS UNANIMOUS IN ITS PRAISES. THE PUBLIC LOST IN ADMIRATION. OVER 1,000 VISITORS DAILY.

Hours—9 a. m. till 10 p. m. ADMISSION, 25 CTS.

NEW WINDSOR THEATER—H. R. Leavitt.

Tel. 3829.

Tonight—Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, The Romantic Drama,

☆ SENTENCED FOR LIFE ☆

Sunday Eve., July 3—Grand Benefit tendered to Ben Leavitt.

THE ALHAMBRA—Telephone S. 142.

H. R. JACOBS.......Sole Manager.

Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Summer prices—25c, 50c, 75c—no higher. All this week the Ideal Juvenile Opera Company in

H. M. S. PINAFORE.

The coolest theater in the city.

LYCEUM THEATER.

Whallen & Martell's grand spectacular

South Before the War.

Represented by fifty people.

Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison.

J. W. KELLY

And a Delegate from Jarvis Section. Dick Crolius as Uncle Dan'l. Every afternoon and night. Ally Baby's Quadrille.

10c—ADMISSION—10c

BASEBALL TODAY.

Corner Thirty-fifth-st. and Wentworth-av.

Cincinnati vs. Chicago.

GAME CALLED 3:45 P. M.

GARFIELD PARK CLUB.

GARFIELD PARK CLUB.

Racing Rain or Shine.

Races Start at 2:30 O'Clock.

6 RACES Today.

Admission.......75 Cents

Including Seat in Grand Stand.

RACE TRAINS leave Grand Central Passenger Station, Harrison street and Fifth avenue, at 8:20, 10:20 a. m., 12:01, 1:30, 2:15, 3:15 p. m. Special Fast Train leaves at 1:40 p. m.

Madison Street Cable Direct to Main Entrance.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

World's Fair Grounds Closed on Tuesday.

By order of the President of the World's Columbian Exposition the grounds of the Exposition at Jackson Park will be closed on Tuesday next, June 21st, except to guests specially invited to visit the grounds on that day.

CHARLES H. WACKER,
Chairman Committee of Entertainment.
Chicago, June 19th, 1892.

McVICKER'S THEATER.

Tonight—First Time of the New Irish Comedy,

MY COLLEEN.

By JAMES A. HERNE,

And presented by the following cast of select players: TONY FARRELL,

JAS. A. HERNE, MAUD BANKS, GEO. FAWCETT, KATHARINE HERNE, WM. COURTLEIGH, JENNIE LELAND, G. K. HENRY, MYRA H. BROOKS, L. R. GRISEL, LITTLE OLLIE JONES, FRANKLIN GARLAND, CORA GREY, JAMES BANKSON, MAY ANDREWS, GEO. EARLE, WM. ATWOOD.

The next production of the series will be MARGARET FLEMING.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

CYCLORAMA.

CHICAGO FIRE.

MICHIGAN-AV., Near WIGWAM.

A superbly grand and thrilling reproduction of the burning of Chicago.

The Sight and Sensation of the city. New and startling Effects.

OPEN 8 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

AUDITORIUM.

Press Club Lecture Course.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 20,

The Brilliant Kentuckian,

HENRY WATTERSON

—ON—

"MONEY AND MORALS."

Introduction by HON. WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

GREAT AUDITORIUM ORGAN ——— CLARENCE EDDY.

Popular and Patriotic Melodies.

Tickets Now on Sale at Auditorium and Inter Ocean Office.

FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.

Michigan-av. and 16th-st.

COMMENCING TONIGHT.

REQUEST PROGRAMME.

SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS

50 MEMBERS FROM THE THEO. THOMAS ORCHESTRA 50

Under the direction of MAX BENDIX.

POPULAR PROGRAMMES.

Tickets now on sale at Lyon & Potter's, 174 Wabash avenue. ADMISSION—25 and 50c.

CASINO (Eden Musee)—Wabash-av.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMPANY. OPEN ALL DAY.

HAVERLY'S HOME MINSTRELS | TODAY—EXTRA. NEW ACTS AND BALLADS. "SOUSA'S SARDINE BAND," and "ITALLIANO STILETTO."

Performances—2:30 and 8:15 p. m. General Admission, 25c. Seats 25c and 50c extra.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

LIBBY PRISON,

Wabash-av., bet. 14th and 16th-sts.

The only War Museum in America.

A Wonderful Exhibition of Historical Relics.

Open from 8:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays included.

PANORAMA.

The Grandest Sight in Chicago.

The Panorama of the BATTLE OF

GETTYSBURG.

WABASH-AV. AND PANORAMA-PLACE.

Open every day from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

MADISON-ST. OPERA HOUSE, Bet. State & Dearborn.

Tel. 2198. SAM. T. JACK, Prop. & Managr.

TODAY—TONIGHT—AT 2 AND 8—Two Weeks.

SAM. T. JACK'S | Big Burlesque Co. and Pauline Markham, | Of BLACK CROOK FAME.

50 Handsomest Ladies on Earth. 50

A Wigwam Filled With Beautiful Women. Ten Degrees Cooler Than the Sidewalk Shade. Two Big Shows every day. Prices Mat. 25, 50. Night, 25, 50, 75.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
(Retail.)

State and Washington Sts.

DURING THE REMAINING TEN DAYS OF OUR

GREAT JUNE CLEARING SALE

PREVIOUS TO INVENTORY (JUNE 30)
WE WILL OFFER SOME

Extraordinary Reductions

In each of the eighty departments of our house. In addition to the many special inducements on our regular stock, small lots and items which will not be duplicated have been sacrificed for the occasion.

THIS IS WHAT YOU'LL FIND ON THE

Silk Bargain Tables.

BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED SHANGHAIS,
PRINTED SURAHS,
PRINTED SHADOW SILKS,
PRINTED JAPANESE SILKS,
PRINTED INDIA TWILLS,
27-IN. NATURAL PONGEES,

For which you've paid $1.25 many a time.
Today you can have any of them for **58c**

REDUCTIONS ON

Black Grenadines.

The most durable, dressy black fabric for a summer dress. Every lady should have one, especially at our prices, viz.:

22-INCH ALL-SILK STRIPED TISSUE GRENADINES,
24-INCH ALL-SILK PLAIN GRENADINES, Were 75c and 90c. ONLY **45c**

42-INCH ALL-SILK STRIPED TISSUE GRENADINES, Were $1.50. **$1.00**

THE Colored Dress Goods Dept.

IS OFFERING **33⅓** PER CENT DISCOUNT

FROM REMNANT PRICES on all Short Lengths and Odds and Ends of Plain Colored and Novelty Dress Fabrics. (LENGTHS UP TO 10 YARDS.)

SOME OF THE REDUCTIONS IN THE

Upholstery Dept.

ALL OUR

SAMPLE BRASS BEDS— at..... **25% Discount**

IRON BEDS—
Full size, 1 inch pillars..... $5.50
⅞ size, white and gold, 1¼-in. pillars..... **$12.00**
⅞ size, black and gold, 1¼-in. pillars.....
Formerly $16.00.

CHENILLE CURTAINS— Reduced ¼ and ⅓—now..... **$5.50 and $8.50**

LACE CURTAINS—
In NOTTINGHAM,
IRISH POINT,
SWISS TAMBOUR,
TAMBOUR MUSLIN,
CLUNY,
LOUIS XIV,
BRUSSELS,

REDUCED **25 to 50%** TO CLOSE.

Only 1 to 4 pairs of a kind.

ONE OF THE

Reductions on Parasols.

This Cut shows the style of our $6.00 and $7.00 qualities,



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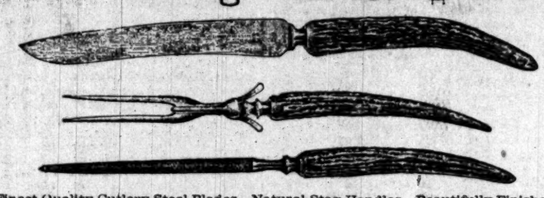
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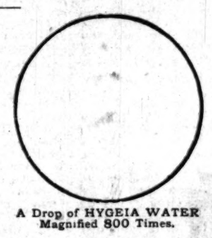
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Our Prices are unquestionably The Lowest.

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Take pleasure in informing the public that their Magnificent New Fast Twin-Screw Steel Steamship

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Will take her place in the DAY SERVICE between Chicago and Milwaukee on TUESDAY, JUNE 21st, leaving Chicago on that day at 9 a. m. and daily thereafter, Sunday excepted, at same hour, arriving in Milwaukee at 2:30 p. m. The New Steamship

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We desire to call the attention of the public to the excellence of the service furnished by these

Two Magnificent New Steamships.

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FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS
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Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1892—SIXTEEN PAGES.

ALL ITS CONVENTIONS.

CONCISE HISTORY OF THOSE HELD BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Names of All the Candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency from 1832 to the Present Day—The Most Important and Interesting Ballots Given—Who the Temporary and Permanent Presiding Officers Were—When the First Dark Horse Appeared.

The following exhaustive article is by Henry H. Smith, who, in THE TRIBUNE *of Tuesday, June 14, gave a concise history of all the Republican conventions. Mr. Smith is the compiler and author of "Digest and Manual of the U. S. H. of R." and "The Parliamentary History of Congress."*

[*Copyrighted by the Author, 1892.*]

The "convention system" of making party nominations and the practice of adopting a platform of principles was first established in the Jackson and Van Buren Presidential campaign. The first National convention to be held was that of the anti-Masons, which party had its birth in Western New York after the alleged abduction of William Morgan in 1826 for having revealed the secrets of Freemasonry. Their convention was held in Philadelphia in September, 1830, and ten States and the Territory of Michigan were represented by ninety-six delegates. An organization was perfected and a second convention held at Baltimore Sept. 26, 1831, in which thirteen States were represented with 112 delegates. The nominees were William Wirt of Maryland for President and Amos Elmaker for Vice-President.

The next convention was that of the "National Republicans," which met at Baltimore Dec. 12, 1831. One hundred and fifty-seven delegates were present from seventeen States. All of the Northern States, save Illinois, sent delegates, Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia of the Southern States being represented. Henry Clay of Kentucky was nominated for President and John Sergeant of Pennsylvania for Vice-President. The call for a Democratic National convention originated in New Hampshire and the convention was called to order by Mr. Sumner of that State May 21, 1832. Two hundred and eighty-three delegates were present, every State being represented except Missouri. Gen. Robert Lucas of Ohio was made Temporary Chairman and John A. Dix of New York Temporary Secretary. They were subsequently made permanent officers of the convention.

The following report of the Committee on Rules was adopted without amendment:

Resolved, That each State be entitled in the nomination to be made of a candidate for the Vice-Presidency to a number of votes equal to the number to which they will be entitled in the Electoral College under the new apportionment in voting for President and Vice-President, and that two-thirds of the whole number of the votes in the convention shall be necessary to constitute a choice.

That in taking the vote the majority of the delegates from each State designate the person by whom the votes for that State shall be given.

That the candidate for Vice-President shall be designated by the ballot or ballots of the persons so selected for this purpose by the respective delegations without nomination in convention, and that if a choice is not had upon the first balloting the respective delegations shall retire and prepare for a second balloting, and continue this mode of voting until a selection is made.

That the meetings of the convention be opened by prayer, and that the reverend clergy of this city be respectfully invited to perform the duty.

This was the origin of the "two-thirds" rule by which all subsequent Democratic National conventions have been governed in making nominations, and though several attempts have been made to abolish it they have been uniformly defeated by overwhelming majorities.

They Indorsed Protection.

The following adopted at a ratification meeting in Washington held shortly after the convention is given as the National Democratic platform for 1832:

Resolved, That an adequate protection to American industry is indispensable to the prosperity of the country; and that an abandonment of the policy at this period would be attended with consequences ruinous to the best interests of the nation.

Resolved, That a uniform system of internal improvements, sustained and supported by the General Government, is calculated to secure, in the highest degree, the harmony, the strength, and permanency of the republic.

Resolved, That the indiscriminate removal of public officers for a mere difference of political opinion is a gross abuse of power; and that the doctrines lately boldly preached in the United States Senate, that "to the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished," is detrimental to the interests, corrupting to the morals, and dangerous to the liberties of the country.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Vice-President, with the following result:

Martin Van Buren, New York	208
Philip P. Barbour, Virginia	49
Richard W. Johnson, Kentucky	26

The following resolution, submitted by Clement C. Clay of Alabama, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the convention reposes the highest confidence in the purity, patriotism, and talents of Andrew Jackson, and that we most cordially concur in the repeated nominations which he has received in various parts of the Union as the candidate for reëlection to the office which he now fills with so much honor to himself and usefulness to his country.

The popular vote resulted: Jackson, 687,502; Clay, 530,189 (the vote for Mr. Wirt being included in Clay's vote), the States of Alabama and South Carolina electing by Legislature.

The Electoral vote resulted as follows:

FOR JACKSON.			
Maine	10	Mississippi	4
New Hampshire	7	Louisiana	5
New York	42	Tennessee	15
New Jersey	8	Ohio	21
Pennsylvania	30	Indiana	9
Maryland	3	Illinois	5
Virginia	23	Missouri	4
North Carolina	15		
Georgia	11	Total	219
Alabama	7		
FOR CLAY.			
Massachusetts	14	Maryland	5
Rhode Island	4	Kentucky	15
Connecticut	8		
Delaware	3	Total	49
FOR WIRT.			
Vermont			7
FLOYD OF VIRGINIA.			
Legislature of South Carolina			11

SECOND NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Held at Baltimore, Md., May 20-22, 1835—Van Buren and Johnson the Nominees.

It was an "open secret" that President Jackson desired that Mr. Van Buren should be his successor, and in order to head off a movement in favor of Senator Hugh L. White of Tennessee for the nomination, the President wrote a letter advocating an early convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President. A convention was accordingly called for May 20, 1835, at Baltimore. It was called to order by George Kreimer of Pennsylvania and Andrew Stevenson of Virginia (ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives) was made Temporary Chairman and Permanent President. Twenty-two States were represented by upwards of 600 delegates, more than half being from Maryland, though in voting, each State was allowed only the number of votes equal to its delegation in Congress. The rules of the last National convention were then adopted. Martin Van Buren of New York was nominated for President on the first ballot, receiving every vote cast. Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky was nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot, receiving 178 votes to 87 for William C. Rives of Virginia, barely enough to secure his nomination. An attempt was made before balloting to repeal the two-thirds rule and permit a majority to nominate, but it was rejected. No platform was adopted.

Twenty-six States participated in the election, Arkansas having been admitted June 15, 1836.

The popular vote resulted:

Mr. Van Buren	762,678
Gen. Harrison (and White)	735,651

The Electoral vote was cast as follows:

VAN BUREN.			
Maine	10	Alabama	7
New Hampshire	7	Mississippi	4
Rhode Island	4	Louisiana	5
Connecticut	8	Arkansas	3
New York	42	Missouri	4
Pennsylvania	30	Illinois	5
Virginia	23	Michigan	3
North Carolina	15		

(The vote of Michigan (which had applied for admission in 1833) was counted the same as that of Missouri in 1821.)

HARRISON.			
Vermont	7	Kentucky	15
New Jersey	8	Ohio	21
Delaware	3	Indiana	9
Maryland	10		
MR. WHITE OF TENNESSEE.			
Georgia	11	Tennessee	15
MR. WEBSTER.			
Massachusetts			14
MR. MANGUM.			
North Carolina			11

THIRD NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Held at Baltimore, Md., May 5-6, 1840—Van Buren for President—No Vice-President.

The third National convention of the Democratic party was called to order May 5, 1840, at Baltimore, Md., by Felix Goundy of Tennessee. Gov. Isaac Hill of New Hampshire was made Temporary Chairman and Gen. William Carroll of Tennessee Permanent President. The rules of the last National convention were adopted, with a resolution offered by Mr. O'Neil of Missouri that in taking votes on nominations the delegations of each State should give such votes as their States are entitled to in the election of President and Vice-President.

The following platform reported by Mr. Gillett of New York from the Committee on Resolutions on the second day was adopted without amendment:

Resolved, That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power shown therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. *Resolved*, That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. *Resolved*, That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

Equal Rights Demanded.

4. *Resolved*, That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interest of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government.

6. *Resolved*, That Congress has no power to charter a United States Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power and above the laws and the will of the people.

7. *Resolved*, That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States; and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything pertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts by Abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanence of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions.

The Money Plank.

8. *Resolved*, That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

9. *Resolved*, That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute book.

WHEREAS, Several of the States which have nominated Martin Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidency have put in nomination different individuals as candidates for Vice-President, thus indicating a diversity of opinion as to the person best entitled to nomination; and whereas, some of the said States are not represented in this convention; therefore,

Resolved, That the convention deem it expedient at the present time not to choose between the individuals in nomination, but to leave the decision to their Republican fellow-citizens in the several States, trusting that before the election shall take place their opinions will become so concentrated as to secure the choice of a Vice-President by the Electoral College.

Clement C. Clay of Alabama, from the Nominating committee, reported a preamble and resolution recommending the nomination of Martin Van Buren of New York for President, and that no nomination be made for Vice-President, which report was adopted. The unpopularity of Vice-President Johnson in some quarters led to this action, several States being unrepresented in the convention, it being also urged that the Vice-Presidency was safe in the hands of the Senate, then Democratic.

The popular vote resulted:

Gen. Harrison (Whig)	1,275,016
Martin Van Buren (Dem.)	1,129,102
Wm. Birney (Abolition)	7,069

The Electoral vote was as follows:

GEN. HARRISON.			
Maine	10	Georgia	11
Vermont	7	Mississippi	4
Massachusetts	14	Louisiana	5
Rhode Island	4	Kentucky	15
Connecticut	8	Tennessee	15
New York	42	Ohio	21
New Jersey	8	Indiana	9
Pennsylvania	30	Michigan	3
Delaware	3		
Maryland	10	Total	234
North Carolina	15		
MARTIN VAN BUREN.			
New Hampshire	7	Arkansas	3
Virginia	23	Illinois	5
South Carolina	11		
Alabama	7	Total	60
Maryland	4		

FOURTH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Held at Baltimore, Md., May 27-29, 1844—Polk and Dallas the Nominees.

The fourth National convention of the Democratic party was called to order at Baltimore, Md., May 27, 1844, by R. M. Saunders of North Carolina. Hendrick B. Wright of Pennsylvania was chosen Temporary and also Permanent Chairman, and the rules of the convention of 1832 were adopted after a sharp contest, Benjamin H. Butler of New York opposing the two-thirds rule, which was finally carried by yeas 148, nays 118.

The platform as reported by Mr. Butler reaffirmed the platform of 1840 and added the following:

Resolutions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the platform of 1840 were reaffirmed, to which were added the following:

10. *Resolved*, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution, and that we are opposed to the laws lately adopted, and to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

11. *Resolved*, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has thrice saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States.

12. *Resolved*, That our title to the whole of the Territory of Oregon is clear and unquestionable; that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other power, and that the reoccupation of Oregon and the reannexation of Texas at the earliest practical period are great American measures, which this convention recommends to the cordial support of the Democracy of the Union.

First Dark Horse Appears.

The platform was adopted without amendment.

The first ballot for President resulted as follows:

Lewis Cass, Michigan	83
Richard M. Johnson, Kentucky	24
Martin Van Buren, New York	146
Scattering	13

After the seventh ballot (which stood Cass, 123; Van Buren, 99; Buchanan, 22; and Johnson, 21) an Ohio delegate moved a resolution declaring that Martin Van Buren, having received a majority of votes on the first ballot, be declared the candidate. The point of order was made that this would require a two-thirds vote, as it rescinded an order of the convention, which point was sustained. An appeal was taken, debated at some length, and then withdrawn. The eighth ballot resulted: Cass, 114; Van Buren, 104; and Polk, 44, the first appearance of a "dark horse" in a National convention of either party. The ninth ballot was then commenced, but not regularly completed, as a "stampede" occurred, delegation after delegation changing its vote to Polk, who received the entire vote of the convention (266). The convention then took a recess.

At the afternoon session Silas Wright of New York was nominated on the first ballot for Vice-President, receiving 258 votes to 8 cast for Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire. Senator Wright immediately telegraphed from Washington his declination of the nomination and followed it with a peremptory letter of refusal.

The following morning the convention proceeded to ballot for Vice-President and on the second ballot George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania was chosen, receiving 220 votes to 30 for Gov. Fairfield of Maine and 6 for Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire.

A formal resolution naming Polk and Dallas as the party candidates was adopted, to which was added a resolution of eulogy on Martin Van Buren, especially for the "inflexible fidelity with which he had maintained the true doctrines of the Constitution and the measures of the Democratic party during his trying and nobly arduous administration," and declared that "in the memorable struggle of 1840, he fell a martyr to the great principles of which he was a worthy representative." The popular vote resulted as follows:

James K. Polk, Tennessee	1,337,243
Henry Clay, Kentucky	1,299,062
James G. Birney, New York	62,300

The Electoral vote was cast as follows:

POLK.			
Maine	9	Louisiana	6
New Hampshire	6	Missouri	7
New York	36	Arkansas	3
Pennsylvania	26	Michigan	5
Virginia	17	Indiana	12
South Carolina	9	Illinois	9
Georgia	10		
Alabama	9	Total	170
Mississippi	6		
CLAY.			
Vermont	6	North Carolina	11
Massachusetts	12	Kentucky	12
Rhode Island	4	Tennessee	13
Connecticut	6	Ohio	23
New Jersey	7		
Delaware	3	Total	105
Maryland	8		

FIFTH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Held at Baltimore, Md., May 22-26, 1848—Cass and Butler the Nominees.

The fifth Democratic National convention was called to order at Baltimore, Md., May 22, 1848, by W. D. Laxshaw of Illinois, Chairman of the National committee. Col. James G. Bryce of Louisiana was made Temporary Chairman, and ex-Speaker Andrew Stevenson of Virginia Permanent President. The rules of the convention of 1844 were adopted, the two-thirds rule by yeas 175, nays 78. A bitter contest over the New York delegation began immediately, which ended in the adoption of an amendment, by yeas 126, nays 124, admitting both contesting delegations—"Hunkers" and "Barn-Burners"—the two to have only the vote to which New York was entitled. Although this was a virtual triumph for the "Barn-Burners," they refused, as did the "Hunkers," to take part in the proceedings.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for President, with the following result:

Lewis Cass, Michigan	125
James Buchanan, Pennsylvania	55
Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire	53
Scattering	18

A second and a third ballot were taken without result, and on the fourth ballot the vote stood:

Cass	179	Buchanan	33
Woodbury	38	Scattering	4

Changes were then made, the final result standing: Cass, 242; Woodbury, 8; and Buchanan, 4.

A recess was then taken and in the evening a nomination was made on the second ballot, which stood as follows:

William O. Butler, Kentucky	179
John A. Quitman, Mississippi	54
James J. McKay, North Carolina	11
William R. King, Alabama	9

Trusted to the People.

On the fifth and last day the following platform was adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of government springing up from and upheld by the popular will, and contrasted with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent and which receives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

3. *Resolved*, Therefore, that entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through the delegates assembled in general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people, the declaration of principles avowed by them on a former occasion, when, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrage.

Resolutions 1, 2, 3 and 4, of the platform of 1840, were reaffirmed. (See Democratic Platform of 1840.)

8. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government and for the gradual but certain extinction of the debt created by the prosecution of a just and necessary war.

Resolution 5 of the platform of 1840 was enlarged by the following:

And that the results of Democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country have demonstrated to careful and practical men of all parties their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

Resolutions 7, 8, and 9 of the platform of 1840 were here inserted. (See Democratic platform of 1840.)

13. *Resolved*, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national object specified in the Constitution, and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

In Favor of the Veto.

14. *Resolved*, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interests, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

15. *Resolved*, That the war with Mexico, provoked on her part by years of insult and injury, was commenced by her army crossing the Rio Grande, attacking the American troops, and invading our sister State of Texas, and upon all the principles of patriotism and laws of nations it is a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have showed himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or by deed, have given "aid and comfort to the enemy."

16. *Resolved*, That we should be rejoiced at the assurance of peace with Mexico, founded on the just principles of indemnity for the past and security for the future; but that while the ratification of the liberal treaty offered to Mexico remains in doubt it is the duty of the country to sustain the administration and to sustain the country in every measure necessary to provide for the vigorous prosecution of the war, should that treaty be rejected.

17. *Resolved*, That the officers and soldiers who have carried the arms of their country into Mexico have crowned it with imperishable glory. Their unconquerable courage, their daring enterprise, their unfaltering perseverance and fortitude when assailed on all sides by innumerable foes and that more formidable enemy—the diseases of the climate—exalt their devoted patriotism into the highest heroism, and give them a right to the profound gratitude of their country and the admiration of the world.

Congratulates the French Republic.

18. *Resolved*, That the Democratic National convention of the thirty States composing the American Republic tender their fraternal congratulations to the National convention of the Republic of France, now assembled as the free suffrage representative of the sovereignty of thirty-five millions of republicans, to establish government on those eternal principles of equal rights for which their Lafayette and our Washington fought side by side in the struggle for our national independence; and we would especially convey to them, and to the whole people of France, our earnest wishes for the consolidation of their liberties, through the wisdom that shall guide their councils on the basis of a Democratic constitution not derived from grants or concessions of Kings or dynasties, but originating from the only true source of political power recognized in the States of this Union—the inherent and inalienable right of the people, in their sovereign capacity, to make and to amend their forms of government in such manner as the welfare of the community may require.

22. *Resolved*, That the confidence of the Democracy of the Union in the principles, capacity, firmness, and integrity of James K. Polk, manifested by his nomination and election of 1844, has been signally justified by the strictness of his adherence to sound Democratic doctrines, by the purity of purpose, the energy and ability which have characterized his administration in all our affairs at home and abroad; that we tender to him our cordial congratulations upon the brilliant success which has hitherto crowned his patriotic efforts, and assure him that at the expiration of his Presidential term he will carry with him to his retirement the esteem, respect and admiration of a grateful country.

Resolved, That this convention hereby present to the people of the United States, Lewis Cass, of Michigan, as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of President, and William O. Butler of Kentucky, for Vice-President of the United States.

The popular vote resulted as follows:

Zachary Taylor, Louisiana	1,360,099
Lewis Cass, Michigan	1,220,544
Martin Van Buren, New York	291,263

The Electoral vote was cast as follows:

TAYLOR.			
Vermont	6	North Carolina	11
Massachusetts	12	Georgia	10
Rhode Island	4	Florida	3
Connecticut	6	Louisiana	6
New York	36	Tennessee	13
New Jersey	7	Kentucky	12
Pennsylvania	26		
Delaware	3	Total	163
Maryland	8		
CASS.			
Maine	9	Ohio	23
New Hampshire	6	Michigan	5
Virginia	17	Indiana	12
South Carolina	9	Illinois	9
Alabama	9	Wisconsin	4
Mississippi	6	Iowa	4
Texas	4		
Arkansas	3	Total	127
Missouri	7		

South Carolina elected by Legislature, and, there being no choice by the people in Massachusetts, its Legislature chose Taylor Electors.

SIXTH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Held at Baltimore, Md., June 1-4, 1852—Pierce and King the Nominees.

The sixth National convention was called to order by B. F. Hallett of Massachusetts. Romulus M. Saunders of North Carolina was made Temporary Chairman, and John W. Davies of Indiana (ex-Speaker), Permanent President. The rules of the last convention were adopted with slight changes, the two-thirds rule being retained by an overwhelming majority.

The platform was reported by Aaron V. Brown of Tennessee from the Committee on Resolutions and adopted without amendment or substantial opposition as follows:

Resolutions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the platform of 1848 (see Democratic platform of 1848) were reaffirmed, to which were added the following:

8. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of every branch of government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

Against National Banks.

9. *Resolved*, That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and that above the laws and will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties their soundness, safety, and utility in all business pursuits.

10. *Resolved*, That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

11. *Resolved*, That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which make ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of the soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit that swept the Alien and Sedition laws from our statute books.

12. *Resolved*, That Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

13. *Resolved*, That the foregoing proposition covers, and is intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures settled by the last Congress—"the act for reclaiming fugitives from service labor" included; which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed nor so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

To Resist Slavery Agitation.

14. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

(Here resolutions 13 and 14 of the platform of 1848 were inserted.)

17. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1792 and 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

18. *Resolved*, That the war with Mexico upon all the principles of patriotism and the law of nations was a just and necessary war on our part in which no American citizen should have shown himself opposed to his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, given aid and comfort to the enemy.

19. *Resolved*, That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister Republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and the prosperity which we enjoy under republican institutions, and we congratulate the American people on the results of that war which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party and insured to the United States indemnity for the past and security for the future.

20. *Resolved*, That, in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democracy of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the union of States, and to sustain and advance among them constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it should be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President, the first ballot resulting as follows:

Lewis Cass, Michigan	116
James Buchanan, Pennsylvania	93
William L. Marcey, New York	27
Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois	20
Scattering	36
Necessary to a choice	168

In the succeeding ballots the votes for Mr. Cass fell off, until on the twenty-ninth ballot the vote stood Cass 27, Buchanan 93, Douglas 91. On the thirty-first ballot Mr. Cass received his highest number, 131. On the thirty-fourth ballot Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire received one vote, and on the thirty-sixth ballot Virginia cast fifteen votes for him, his vote steadily increasing until on the forty-ninth ballot there was a stampede to him, the ballot resulting 282 for Pierce and six scattering.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Vice-President, resulting as follows:

William R. King, Alabama	125
S. U. Downs, Louisiana	30
John B. Weller, California	28
David R. Atchison, Missouri	25
Gideon J. Pillow, Tennessee	25
Robert Strange, North Carolina	23
William O. Butler, Kentucky	13
Thomas J. Rusk, Texas	13
Jefferson Davis	2
Howell Cobb	2

On the second ballot William R. King was unanimously nominated.

The popular vote resulted as follows:

Franklin Pierce, New Hampshire	1,601,274
Winfield Scott, New York	1,386,580
John P. Hale, New Hampshire	155,825

The Electoral vote resulted in Pierce receiving 254 and Scott 42 votes from four States—viz.: Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 13; Tennessee, 12; and Kentucky, 12.

SEVENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Held at Cincinnati June 2-6, 1856—Buchanan and Breckinridge the Nominees.

The seventh Democratic National convention was called to order at Cincinnati, O., June 2, 1856, by Robert McLane of Maryland, Chairman of the Democratic National committee. Samuel Medary of Ohio was made Temporary Chairman and John E. Ward of New Jersey Permanent President.

John L. Dawson, from the Committee on Rules, reported the rules of the convention of 1852 and the same were adopted without contest.

The contesting delegation from New York known as the "Hards" and "Softs" were both admitted, each delegate to have half a vote. The first ballot for a candidate for President resulted as follows:

James Buchanan, Pennsylvania	135½
Franklin Pierce, New Hampshire	122½
Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois	33
Lewis Cass	5

On this vote the Southern States gave 72 to Pierce, 29 to Buchanan, and 14 to Douglas. The North gave 106 to Buchanan, 50 to Pierce, 19 to Douglas, and 5 to Cass. On the sixteenth ballot the vote stood 168 for Buchanan, 122 for Douglas, and 6 for Cass, and on the seventeenth ballot delegations commenced changing in Mr. Buchanan's favor, and he received the full vote of the convention—296.

There were ten candidates voted for for Vice-President, viz.:

John A. Quitman, Mississippi	59
John C. Breckinridge, Kentucky	51
Linn Boyd, Kentucky	33
Herschel V. Johnson, Georgia	31
James A. Bayard, Delaware	31
Aaron V. Brum, Tennessee	29
Benjamin F. Butler, New York	27
Scattering	36

On the second ballot the names of most of the leading candidates were withdrawn and Mr. Breckinridge nominated by acclamation.

The platform, which was reported by Mr. Hallett of Massachusetts, was adopted without opposition. It began with the preamble first adopted in 1844, and repeated in subsequent platforms, followed by five of the resolutions of previous platforms (the first five of 1840 in order), and that relating to proceeds of the public lands; against a national bank; in favor of an independent treasury; regarding the veto power, and against the abridgement of the privileges of aliens to become citizens.

The Platform in Full.

The entire platform is as follows:

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

2. *Resolved*, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

3. *Resolved*, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrage:

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

7. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties their soundness, safety, and utility in all business pursuits.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

9. That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interests, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

10. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the Alien and Sedition laws from our statute books; and.

No Religious Crusades Tolerated.

WHEREAS, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National conventions an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relation thereto, and declare its determined opposition to all secret political societies, by whatever name they may be called.

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in—and its prosperity, expansion, and preëminent example in free government built upon—entire freedom in matters of religious concernment and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birthplace. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century and in the United States of America against Catholic and foreign-born is neither justified by the past history or the future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well-considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution: that all efforts of the Abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this National platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850; "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor," included; which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people North and South to the Constitution and the Union—

Loyalty to Slavery Reiterated.

1. *Resolved*, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the coöperation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes if consummated must end in civil war and disunion, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—non-interference by Congress with slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia.

2. That was the basis of the compromise of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

They Denounce Monopolies.

Resolved, finally, That, in the view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World (and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land), a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberties by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. *Resolved*, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and, by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. *Resolved*, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. *Resolved*, That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstance, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. *Resolved*, That, in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Interocean Isthmus.

For Better Transportation Facilities.

5. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will expect of the next administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

Resolved, That the Democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication, by military and postal roads, through our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Union, and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to exercise promptly all its constitutional power for the attainment of that object.

Resolved, That the administration of Franklin Pierce has been true to the great interests of the country. In the face of most determined opposition it has maintained the laws, enforced economy, fostered progress, and infused integrity and valor into every department of the government at home. It has signally improved our treaty relations, extended the field of commercial enterprise, and vindicated the righs of American citizens abroad. It has asserted with eminent impartiality the just claims of every section, and has at all times been faithful to the Constitution. We therefore proclaim our unqualified approbation of its measures and its policy.

The following is the popular and Electoral vote cast:

STATES.	POPULAR. Buchanan, Dem.	Fremont, Rep.	Fillmore, Whig.	ELECTOR'L. Buchanan	Fremont	Fillmore
Alabama	46,739	....	28,552	9	....	....
Arkansas	21,910	....	10,787	4	....	....
Cal	53,365	20,691	36,165	4	....	....
Conn	34,995	42,715	2,615	....	6	....
Delaware	8,004	308	6,175	3	....	....
Florida	6,358	....	4,833	3	....	....
Georgia	56,578	....	42,228	10	....	....
Illinois	105,348	96,189	37,444	11	....	....
Indiana	118,670	94,375	22,386	13	....	....
Iowa	36,170	43,974	9,180	....	4	....
Kentucky	74,662	314	67,416	12	....	....
La	22,124	....	20,709	6	....	....
Maine	39,080	67,379	3,325	....	8	....
Maryland	39,115	281	47,460	....	....	8
Mass	39,240	108,190	19,626	....	13	....
Michigan	52,136	71,762	1,660	....	6	....
Miss	35,446	....	24,195	7	....	....
Missouri	58,164	....	48,524	9	....	....
N. H.	32,789	38,345	422	....	5	....
N. J.	46,943	28,338	24,115	7	....	....
N. Y.	195,878	276,007	124,604	....	35	....
N. C.	48,246	....	36,886	10	....	....
Ohio	170,874	187,497	28,126	....	23	....
Pa	230,710	147,510	82,175	27	....	....
R. I.	6,680	11,467	1,675	....	4	....
S. C.	....	....	....	8	....	....
Tenn	73,638	....	66,178	12	....	....
Texas	31,169	....	15,639	4	....	....
Vermont	10,569	39,561	545	....	5	....
Virginia	89,706	291	60,310	15	....	....
Wis	52,843	66,090	579	....	5	....
Totals	1,838,169	1,341,264	874,534	174	114	8

EIGHTH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Held at Charleston, S. C., April 23-May 3, 1860—Baltimore, Md., June 18, 1860—Douglas and Johnson.

The eighth National convention of the Democratic party convened at Charleston, S. C., April 23, 1860. It was called to order by David A. Smalley of Vermont, Chairman of the Democratic National committee. Francis B. Flournoy of Arkansas was made Temporary Chairman and Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts Permanent President.

The rules of the last National convention were adopted without a contest, on motion of John Cochrane of New York.

A bitter contest commenced as soon as the Temporary Chairman had taken his seat, the principal cause being the action of the National Committee which had favored the Douglas delegates and shut out their opponents. The usual committees were appointed and a resolution adopted not to vote for candidates until a platform had been adopted. The third day was occupied in settling questions of contested seats. The principal points being in favor of the New York "Softs" and the Douglas delegation from Illinois.

On April 27 the committee on resolutions reported, there being three minority reports. After two days of fierce debate and votes on amendments, the entire subject was recommitted to the Committee on Resolutions, an amendment of instructions offered by Senator Bigler being rejected. Later in the day the committee reported back a series of resolutions taking the Southern views of the question as to slavery in the Territories, which were subsequently adopted by the convention of seceders, and are hereafter given.

Gen. B. F. Butler of Massachusetts presented a minority report, which was the Cincinnati platform of 1856 without change. A long debate followed and on the 30th Gen. Butler's platform was rejected by yeas 105, nays 198. The minority resolutions offered by Mr. Samuels of Iowa were then adopted by yeas 165, nays 138.

The several resolutions were then considered singly and with the exception of the second (which was rejected) were adopted by an almost unanimous vote. Thereupon several of the Southern delegates withdrew, including the entire Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Texas delegations, all but two from Louisiana, all but three from South Carolina, three from Arkansas, two from Delaware, and one from North Carolina, who joined the "Seceders." The following day (May 1) twenty-six of the thirty-three delegates from Georgia also withdrew. The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President, having previously decided that two-thirds of a full convention (that is, 202 votes) should be necessary for a choice.

The Balloting.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois	145½
R. M. T. Hunt of Virginia	42
James Guthrie of Kentucky	35
Andrew Johnson of Tennessee	12
Daniel S. Dickinson of New York	7
Joseph Lane of Oregon	6
Isaac Tracey of Connecticut	2½
Jefferson Davis of Mississippi	1½
Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire	1

On that and the following day fifty-seven ballots were taken without result, the last standing:

Douglas	151½	Lane	14
Guthrie	65½	Dickinson	4
Hunter	16	Davis	1

May 3—the tenth day of the convention—a resolution was adopted to adjourn to meet in Baltimore June 18, with the recommendation that the vacancies occasioned by seceding delegations be filled.

The convention reassembled June 18 at Baltimore. Mr. Cushing, the President of the convention, made a long address, stating that the adoption of the platform was open to reconsideration. Three days were occupied in filling the vacancies, some of the "seceders" at Charleston applying for readmission. The general action of the convention was favorable to Mr. Douglas, and thereupon a part of the Virginia delegation withdrew, their example being followed by most of the remaining members from the Southern States. A few members from Northern States also withdrew, among them Caleb Cushing, President of the convention, whose place was filled by the election of Gov. Tod of Ohio.

The convention then balloted for President, with the following result:

Douglas	173½
Guthrie	10
Breckinridge	5
Scattering	3

A resolution offered by Mr. Sanford E. Church of New York, declaring that Mr. Douglas, having received two-thirds of the vote of the convention was the regular nominee, was ruled in order, debated, and then withdrawn. Another ballot was taken, on which Mr. Douglas received 181½; Breckinridge, 7½; and Guthrie, 5½ votes.

The resolution of Mr. Church was reintroduced and passed.

Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Alabama was then nominated for Vice-President on the first vote with substantial unanimity.

An additional resolution was added to the platform, which is as follows:

Added to the Platform.

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union in convention assembled, do hereby declare our affirmance of the resolution unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of the principles by the Democratic convention in Cincinnati in the year 1856, believing that the Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject matters, and we recommend, as the only further resolutions, the following: Inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress under the Constitution of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories,

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States on the questions of constitutional law.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign.

Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial, and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States; and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional government aid as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive-Slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That it is in accordance with the true interpretation of the Cincinnati platform that, during the existence of the Territorial governments, the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations as the same has been, or shall hereafter be, finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government.

Mr. Fitzpatrick declined the nomination and Herschel V. Johnson of Mississippi was substituted in his place by the National committee.

The "Seceders'" Convention.

The "seceders" from the regular convention met in another hall in Charleston and organized, Senator James A. Bayard of Delaware being elected President, and adopted the following platform reported by the majority of the Committee on Resolutions of the National convention, viz.:

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:

1. That the government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

2. That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

3. That when the settlers in a Territory, having an adequate population, form a State Constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and, being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States; and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its Constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

4. That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

5. That the enactments of the State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

6. The Democracy of the United States recognize it as the imperative duty of this government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native-born citizens.

WHEREAS, One of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal, and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill, to the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress, for the construction of a Pacific railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean at the earliest practicable moment.

After a four-days, session the convention adjourned to meet at Richmond, Va., June 11. On reassembling John Erwin of Alabama was made President, and a resolution adopted to adjourn until the 21st. The convention met on that day and adjourned from day to day, finally assembling at Baltimore June 28.

Twenty-one States were represented in whole or part, no delegates being present from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, South Carolina, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

It readopted the foregoing platform, and by a unanimous vote in each case nominated John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky for President and Joseph Lane of Oregon for Vice-President, and adjourned sine die.

Popular and Electoral Vote.

The popular and Electoral vote cast was as follows:

STATES.	POPULAR. Lincoln, Rep.	Douglas, Northern Dem	Breckinridge, Southern Dem	Bell, Constitutional Union.	ELECT'L. Lincoln	Douglas	Breckinridge	Bell
Alabama	....	13,651	48,831	27,875	...	..	9	..
Arkansas	....	5,227	28,732	20,094	...	..	4	..
California	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817	4	..	..	..
Connectic't	43,692	15,522	14,641	3,291	6	..	..	..
Delaware	3,815	1,023	7,347	3,864	...	..	3	..
Florida	....	367	8,543	5,437	...	..	3	..
Georgia	....	11,590	51,889	42,886	...	..	10	..
Illinois	172,161	160,215	2,404	4,913	11	..	..	..
Indiana	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306	13	..	..	..
Iowa	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763	4	..	..	..
Kentucky	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058	...	..	..	12
Louisiana	....	7,625	22,681	20,204	...	..	6	..
Maine	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046	8	..	..	..
Maryland	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760	...	..	8	..
Mass	106,533	34,372	5,939	22,331	13	..	..	..
Michigan	88,480	65,057	805	405	6	..	..	..
Minnesota	22,069	11,920	748	62	4	..	..	..
Mississippi	....	3,283	40,797	25,040	...	..	7	..
Missouri	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372	...	9	..	..
N. Hamp'se	37,519	25,881	2,112	441	5	..	..	..

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STATES.	POPULAR. Lincoln, Rep.	Douglas, Northern Dem.	Breckinridge, Southern Dem.	Bell, Constitutional Union.	ELECT'L. Lincoln	Douglas	Breckinridge	Bell
New Jersey	58,324	62,801	....	....	4	3	..	..
New York	362,646	312,510	....	....	35	..	..	..
N. Carolina	....	2,701	48,539	44,990	...	..	10	..
Ohio	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194	23	..	..	..
Oregon	5,270	3,951	3,006	183	3	..	..	..
Pennsylv'a	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776	27	..	..	..
Rhode Is'd	12,244	7,707	....	....	4	..	..	..
S. Carolina	....	....	....	....	...	..	8	..
Tennessee	....	11,350	64,709	69,274	...	..	..	12
Texas	....	....	47,548	15,438	...	..	4	..
Vermont	33,808	6,849	1,967	218	5	..	..	..
Virginia	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681	...	..	..	15
Wisconsin	86,110	65,021	888	161	5	..	..	..
Total	1,866,352	1,375,157	847,514	587,830	180	12	72	39

NINTH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Held in Chicago Aug. 29, 1864—McClellan and Pendleton the Nominees.

The ninth National convention of the Democratic party was called to order by August Belmont of New York, Chairman of the National committee. William Bigler of Pennsylvania was chosen Temporary Chairman and Horatio Seymour of New York Permanent Chairman.

The rules of the National convention of 1860 were adopted, and the following platform, reported from the Committee on Resolutions by Mr. Guthrie of Kentucky, was adopted without amendment—viz.:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to the ultimate convention of the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authorities of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider that the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution—the subversion of the civil by the military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial, and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of State rights; the employment of unusual test oaths; and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms in their defense—is calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now are and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public policy and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army and sailors of our navy, who are and have been in the field and on the sea under the flag of our country, and, in the event of its attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection, and regard that the brave soldiers and sailors of the republic have so nobly earned.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for President, and Gen. George B. McClellan of New Jersey was chosen on the first ballot, receiving 202½ votes to 28½ cast for Thomas H. Seymour of Connecticut, the vote of Mr. Seymour coming from the "border State" delegates.

The convention then balloted for a candidate for Vice-President with the following result—viz.:

Joseph Guthrie, Kentucky	65½
George H. Pendleton, Ohio	55½
L. W. Powell, Kentucky	32½
J. H. Caton, Illinois	16
G. W. Cass, Pennsylvania	26
D. W. Voorhees, Indiana	13
John S. Phelps, Missouri	8
A. C. Dodge, Iowa	9

The names of all the candidates save that of Mr. Pendleton were then withdrawn, and Mr. Pendleton was nominated by acclamation.

The popular vote cast was as follows:

Mr. Lincoln	2,213,665
Gen. McClellan	1,802,237

The army vote cast was as follows: For Mr. Lincoln, 116,887; for Gen. McClellan, 33,748—the vote of the States of Kansas, Minnesota, and Vermont arriving too late to be counted and that of Wisconsin being rejected for informality.

[Mr. Lincoln received 212 Electoral votes and Gen. McClellan 21, the latter receiving only the Electoral votes of Delaware, Kentucky, and New Jersey.]

TENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Held in New York July 4 to 11, 1868—Seymour and Blair the Nominees.

The tenth National convention of the Democratic party was called to order at New York July 4, 1868, by August Belmont, Chairman of the Democratic National committee. Henry L. Palmer was chosen Temporary Chairman, and Horatio Seymour of New York Permanent President. A motion that the rules of the House of Representatives be adopted was rejected because it was feared that it would abrogate the two-thirds rule, and the rules of the convention of 1864 were then adopted.

The friends of Mr. Pendleton attempted to force an immediate vote, but were beaten, and the convention adjourned until Monday. On that day "filibustering" was resorted to in order to retard business, and the Committee on Resolutions was not able to report until the following day. Its report—unanimously made and unanimously adopted—is as follows:

The Democratic party, in National convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism, and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the government, and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in constitutional conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or reagitated, do, with the return of peace, demand:

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

The Public Debt.

3. Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including government bonds and other public securities.

5. One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system, and discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports and such equal taxation under the Internal Revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of, the Executive and Judicial Departments of the government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad, the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty, and individual rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

Radical Party Arraigned.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career. After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory. Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States, in time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified there the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the *habeas corpus*, that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and secret star-chamber inquisitions for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law; it has converted the American Capitol into a bastile; it has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare to resort; it has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunals and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President. Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and, by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by the war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment even of his own Cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President we will meet as a subjected and conquered people, amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution.

And we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated, and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single, centralized, and consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of coequal States.

And that we regard the reconstruction acts (so called) of Congress, as such, as usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void. That our soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

Public Lands.

That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the preëmption of homestead lands or sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and in behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeals to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people; and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such coöperating with us as friends and brethren.

Resolved, That this convention sympathize cordially with the workingmen of the United States in their efforts to protect the rights and interests of the laboring classes of the country.

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention are tendered to Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase for the justice, dignity, and impartiality with which he presided over the court of impeachment on the trial of President Andrew Johnson.

[This last was offered by Mr. Kernan of New York after the nominations and immediately before the final adjournment, and was carried by acclamation.]

The convention then proceeded to ballot (voting until Thursday) for a candidate for President. Twenty-two ballots were had, and a few only are given as showing the increased and decreased strength of the several candidates—viz.:

	1	8	16	18	19	21
G. H. Pendleton, Ohio	105	156½	107½	56½	.....	.....
A. Johnson, Tenn.	65	6	5½	10	.....	.....
W. S. Hancock, Pa.	33½	28	113½	144½	135½	135½
S. E. Church, N. Y.	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asa Packer, Pa.	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joel Parker, N. J.	13	7	7	3½	.....	.....
J. E. English, Conn.	16	6	.....	.....	6	19
J. R. Doolittle, Wis.	13	12	12	12	12	12
T. A. Hendricks, Ind.	2½	75	70½	87	107½	132
Scattering	9	½	.....	3½	33	12½

The New York and Pennsylvania delegations had prevented a nomination by changing their votes almost solidly to various candidates. The twenty-second ballot was commenced under great excitement. A few votes were announced for Horatio Seymour, who positively and persistently refused to be a candidate. The votes were not withdrawn, however, and as other votes were cast for him Mr. Seymour withdrew from the chair highly indignant that the convention would not accept his peremptory refusal to be a candidate. The "stampede" to Mr. Seymour then began, with the result that every vote in the convention (317) was cast for him. It was asserted then, and has been since, that the "stampede" was as carefully planned as that to Mr. Polk in 1844, and Gen. Garfield in 1880, but it has not been established by satisfactory proof. The enthusiasm of the delegates was so sincere, as well as spontaneous, that Mr. Seymour accepted the nomination.

For Vice-President.

Gen. Francis P. Blair of Missouri was then nominated unanimously for Vice-President.

The popular and electoral vote cast is as follows:

STATES.	POPULAR. Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	ELECTORAL. Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.
Alabama	76,366	72,088	8	....
Arkansas	22,112	19,078	5	....
California	54,583	54,077	5	....
Connecticut	50,995	47,952	6	....
Delaware	7,623	10,980	....	3
†Florida	....	....	3	....
Georgia	57,184	102,722	....	9
Illinois	250,303	199,134	16	....
Indiana	176,548	166,980	13	....
Iowa	120,399	74,040	8	....
Kansas	31,048	13,990	3	....
Kentucky	39,566	115,890	....	11
Louisiana	33,263	80,225	....	7
Maine	70,493	42,460	7	....
Maryland	30,438	62,357	....	7
Massachus'tts	136,477	59,408	12	....
Michigan	128,550	97,069	8	....
Minnesota	43,545	28,075	4	....
Missouri	86,860	65,628	11	....
Nebraska	9,729	5,439	3	....
Nevada	6,480	5,218	3	....
N. Hampshire	38,191	31,224	5	....
New Jersey	80,131	83,001	....	7
New York	419,883	429,883	....	33
No. Carolina	96,769	84,601	9	....
Ohio	280,223	238,606	21	....
Oregon	10,961	11,125	....	3
Pennsylvania	342,280	313,382	26	....
Rhode Island	12,993	6,548	4	....
So. Carolina	62,301	45,237	6	....
Tennessee	56,728	26,129	10	....
Vermont	44,167	12,045	5	....
W. Virginia	29,175	20,306	5	....
Wisconsin	108,857	84,707	8	....
Totals	3,015,071	2,709,613	214	80

†Electors chosen by the Legislature.
Mississippi, 7; Texas, 6; Virginia, 10, not voting. Nebraska admitted.

ELEVENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Held in Baltimore, Wednesday, July 9, 1872—Greeley and Brown Nominated.

The eleventh National convention of the Democratic party was called to order at Baltimore, Md., July 9, 1872, by August Belmont. The Liberal Republican convention, which met at Cincinnati, O., May 1, had nominated Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown of Missouri for Vice-President, and there seemed abundant promise of the disruption of the Republican party. The leaders of the Democratic party—or most of them—believed the best policy to pursue was to indorse that nomination, and that proved to be the judgment of the convention. Thomas Jefferson Randolph of Virginia was chosen Temporary Chairman, and James R. Doolittle of Wisconsin Permanent President. The rules of the convention of 1868 were adopted on motion of S. S. Cox of New York, and the report of the Committee on Resolutions, recommending the adoption of the Liberal Republican platform, though strongly opposed by Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware, was adopted by the overwhelming vote of 670 to 72.

That platform is as follows:

1. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, emancipation, and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and freedom of persons under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the Nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

5. The civil service of the government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition and object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claim to public employment; that the offices of the government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station become again a post of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for reëlection.

Federal Taxation.

6. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the government, economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof, and recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional districts, and to the decision of the Congress thereon, wholly free from executive interference or dictation.

7. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

8. A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

9. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame for the full reward of their patriotism.

10. We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

11. We hold that it is the duty of the government in its intercourse with foreign nations to cultivate the friendships of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

12. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this convention, we invite and cordially welcome the coöperation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

The popular and electoral vote cast is as follows—viz.:

STATES.	POPULAR. Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Dem.	ELEC'L. Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Dem.
Alabama	90,272	79,444	10	....
Arkansas	41,373	37,927	....	....
California	54,020	40,718	6	....
Connecticut	50,638	45,880	6	....
Delaware	11,115	10,206	3	....
Florida	17,763	15,427	4	....
Georgia	62,550	76,356	....	11
Illinois	241,944	184,938	21	....
Indiana	186,147	163,632	15	....
Iowa	131,566	71,196	11	....
Kansas	67,048	32,970	5	....
Kentucky	88,766	99,995	....	12
Louisiana	71,663	57,029	....	....
Maine	61,422	29,087	7	....
Maryland	66,760	67,687	....	8
Massachusetts	133,472	59,260	13	....
Michigan	138,455	78,355	11	....
Minnesota	55,117	34,423	5	....
Mississippi	82,175	47,288	8	....
Missouri	119,196	151,434	....	15
Nebraska	18,329	7,812	3	....
Nevada	8,413	6,236	3	....
New Hampshire	37,168	31,424	5	....
New Jersey	91,656	76,456	9	....
New York	440,736	387,281	35	....
North Carolina	94,769	70,084	10	....
Ohio	281,853	244,321	22	....
Oregon	11,819	7,730	3	....
Pennsylvania	349,589	212,041	29	....
Rhode Island	13,665	5,329	4	....
South Carolina	72,290	22,703	7	....
Tennessee	85,655	94,391	....	12
Texas	47,406	66,500	....	8
Vermont	41,481	10,927	5	....
Virginia	93,468	91,654	11	....
West Virginia	32,315	29,451	5	....
Wisconsin	104,997	86,477	10	....
	3,597,070	2,834,097	286	....

Grant's majority, 727,975.
O'Connor, "Straight-out" Democrat, 29,408.
Black, Temperance, 5,608.

Mr. Greeley died Nov. 28, 1872, and the Electoral votes to which he was entitled were distributed between Messrs. Hendricks of Indiana, Brown of Missouri, Jenkins of Georgia, and Davis of Illinois, 17 votes not being cast or counted for any person, viz.: six from Arkansas, three from Georgia, and eight from Louisiana.

TWELFTH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Held in St. Louis, Mo., June 27 to 29, 1876—Tilden and Hendricks the Nominees.

The Twelfth National convention of the Democratic party convened in St. Louis, Mo., June 27, 1876, and was called to order by Augustus Schell of New York on behalf of the National committee.

Henry Watterson of Kentucky was chosen Temporary Chairman and Gen. John A. McClernand of Illinois Permanent President. The rules of the last convention were adopted and on the following day the platform was reported from the Committee on Resolutions by Mr. Meredith of Virginia (read by Mr. Dorsheimer of New York). Gen. Thomas Ewing of Ohio made a minority report, signed among others by Senator Voorhees of Indiana, proposing to strike out from the eighth paragraph the words, "as such hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875 and we here demand its repeal," and insert in lieu thereof the words, "the law for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879, having been enacted by the Republican party without deliberation in Congress or discussion before the people, and being both ineffective to secure its objects and highly injurious to the business of the country, ought to be forthwith repealed." The amendment was rejected—yeas 219, nays 550—and the platform as reported was then adopted by yeas 651, nays 83.

The platform as adopted is as follows:

The Platform.

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States in National convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the Federal Government to be in urgent need of immediate reform; do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this convention, and of the Democratic party in each State, a zealous effort and coöperation to this end; and do hereby appeal to our fellow-citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty.

For the Democracy of the whole country we do here reaffirm our faith in the permanence of the Federal Union, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments universally accepted, as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government.

In absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority—the vital principle of republics; in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; in the total separation of Church and State, for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct, unvexed by sumptuary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation, that they may preserve, enjoy, and transmit these best conditions of human happiness and hope, we behold the noblest products of a hundred years of changeful history; but while upholding the bond of our Union and great charter of these our rights, it behooves a free people to practice also that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people the Union, eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a secession of States; but now to be saved from a corrupt centralism which, after inflicting upon ten States the rapacity of carpet-bag tyrannies, has honeycombed the offices of the Federal Government itself with incapacity, waste, and fraud; infected States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of "hard times."

Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the national honor.

We denounce the failure, for all these eleven years of peace, to make good the promise of the legal-tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the nonpayment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the Nation.

We denounce the improvidence which, in eleven years of peace, has taken from the people in Federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of the legal-tender notes, and squandered four times their sum in useless expense without accumulating any reserve for their redemption.

We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party, which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption, no preparation for resumption, but instead has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income; and, while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto. As such hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal.

Financial Policy.

We demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments, and by wise finance, which shall enable the Nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment.

We believe such a system, well devised, and above all intrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit by which 95 per cent of all business transactions are performed—a system open, public, and inspiring general confidence, would from the day of its adoption bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries, set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, restore employment to labor, and renew in all its natural sources the prosperity of the people.

Reform is necessary in the sum and modes of Federal taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened.

We denounce the present tariff, levied upon nearly 4,000 articles, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality, and false pretense. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank on the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture—an industry followed by half of our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the Treasury, obstructs the processes of production, and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials, and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom-house taxation shall be only for revenue.

Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense—Federal, State, and municipal. Our Federal taxation has swollen from sixty millions gold, in 1860, to four hundred and fifty millions currency, in 1870; our aggregate taxation from one hundred and fifty-four millions gold, in 1860, to seven hundred and thirty millions currency, in 1870; or in one decade from less than five dollars per head to more than eighteen dollars per head. Since the peace the people have paid to their tax gatherers more than thrice the sum of the national debt, and more than twice that sum for the Federal Government alone. We demand a rigorous frugality in every department and from every officer of the government.

Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of public lands and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered 200,000,000 of acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than thrice that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth directly to tillers of the soil.

Reforms Necessary.

Reform is necessary to correct the omissions of a Republican Congress and the errors of our treaties and our diplomacy, which have stripped our fellow-citizens of foreign birth and kindred race recrossing the Atlantic of the shield of American citizenship, and have exposed our brethren of the Pacific coast to the incursions of a race not sprung from the same great parent stock, and in fact now by law denied citizenship through naturalization as being neither accustomed to the traditions of a progressive civilization nor exercised in liberty under equal laws. We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty-loving German and tolerates a revival of the cooly trade in Mongolian women imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men held to perform servile labor contracts, and demand such modification of the treaty with the Chinese Empire, or such legislation within constitutional limitations, as shall prevent further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race.

Reform is necessary, and can never be effected but by making it the controlling issue of the election, and lifting it above the two false issues with which the officeholding class and the party in power seek to smother it.

1. The false issue with which they would enkindle sectarian strife in respect to the public schools, of which the establishment and support belong exclusively to the several States, and which the Democratic party has cherished from their foundation and is resolved to maintain without prejudice or preference for any class, sect, or creed, and without largesses from the Treasury to any.

2. The false issue by which they seek to light anew the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred peoples once estranged, but now reunited in one indivisible republic and a common destiny.

Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that efficient, economical conduct of the government business is not possible if its civil service be subject to change at every election, be a prize fought for at the ballot-box, be a brief reward of party zeal, instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity to the public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all our public men nor the instrument of their ambition. Here again promises falsified in the performance attest that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform.

Reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service. President, Vice-President, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet officers, these and all others in authority are the people's servants. Their offices are not a private perquisite; they are a public trust.

When the annals of this Republic show the disgrace and censure of a Vice-President; a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his rulings as a presiding officer; three Senators profiting secretly by their votes as law-makers; five Chairmen of the leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in jobbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts; a late Attorney-General misappropriating public funds; a Secretary of the Navy enriched or enriching friends by percentages levied off the profits of contractors with his department; an Ambassador to England censured in a dishonorable speculation; the President's private secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; a Secretary of War impeached for high crime and misdemeanors—the demonstration is complete that the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infect the body politic, and lest by making no change of men or parties we get no change of measures and no real reform.

All these abuses, wrongs, and crimes, the product of sixteen years' ascendency of the Republican party, create a necessity for reform confessed by Republicans themselves; but their reformers are voted down in convention and displaced from the Cabinet. The party's mass of honest voters is powerless to resist the 80,000 officeholders, its leaders and guides.

Demand a Change.

Reform can only be had by a peaceful civic revolution. We demand a change of system, a change of administration, a change of parties, that we may have a change of measures and of men.

Resolved, That this convention, representing the Democratic party of the United States, do cordially indorse the action of the present House of Representatives in reducing and curtailing the expenses of the Federal Government, in cutting down salaries, extravagant appropriations, and in abolishing useless offices, and places not required by the public necessities, and we shall trust to the firmness of the Democratic members of the House that no committee of conference and no misinterpretation of the rules will be allowed to defeat these wholesome measures of economy demanded by the country.

Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle, have a just claim upon the care, protection, and gratitude of their fellow-citizens.

The popular and electoral vote was cast as follows:

STATES.	POPULAR. S. J. Tilden, Dem.	R. B. Hayes, Rep.	ELEC'L. S. J. Tilden, Dem.	R. B. Hayes, Rep.
Alabama	102,002	68,230	10	....
Arkansas	58,071	38,669	6	....
California	76,465	79,267	....	6
†Colorado	....	....	....	3
Connecticut	61,934	59,034	6	....
Delaware	13,381	10,752	3	....
*Florida	22,923	23,849	....	4
Georgia	130,088	50,446	11	....
Illinois	258,601	278,232	....	21
Indiana	213,526	208,011	15	....
Iowa	112,099	121,327	....	11
Kansas	37,902	78,322	....	5
Kentucky	159,690	97,156	12	....
*Louisiana	70,508	75,135	....	8
Maine	49,823	66,300	....	7
Maryland	91,780	71,981	8	....
Massachusetts	108,777	150,063	....	13
Michigan	141,095	166,534	....	11
Minnesota	48,799	72,962	....	5
Mississippi	112,173	52,605	8	....
Missouri	203,077	145,029	15	....
Nebraska	17,554	31,916	....	3
Nevada	9,308	10,383	....	3
New Hampshire	38,509	41,539	....	5
New Jersey	115,961	103,517	9	....
New York	521,949	489,207	35	....
North Carolina	125,427	108,417	10	....
Ohio	323,182	330,698	....	22
*Oregon	14,149	15,206	....	3
Pennsylvania	366,158	384,122	....	29
Rhode Island	10,712	15,787	....	4
*South Carolina	90,906	91,870	....	7
Tennessee	133,166	89,566	12	....
Texas	104,755	44,800	8	....
Vermont	20,254	44,092	....	5
Virginia	139,670	95,558	11	....
West Virginia	56,455	42,698	5	....
Wisconsin	123,927	130,668	....	10
Total	4,284,757	4,033,950	184	185

*Peter Cooper of New York (Greenback candidate) received 81,740 votes, and Green Clay Smith of Kentucky (Prohibition candidate) received 9,522 votes.

†Electors chosen by Legislature.

That Noted Contest.

From Florida two sets of certificates were received; from Louisiana, three; from Oregon, two; and from South Carolina, two. They were referred to the Electoral Commission, formed under the act of Jan. 29, 1877, and the commission decided in favor of counting the Electoral vote as given in the above table. As a matter of interest and pertinent to this election it may be stated that the said act provided that the commission should consist of five Senators, five Representatives, and five Justices of the Supreme Court, the Senators and Representatives to be chosen respectively by the Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate chose Senators George F. Edmunds, Oliver P. Morton, and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Republicans, and Allen G. Thurman and Thomas F. Bayard, Democrats. The House of Representatives chose Messrs. Henry B. Payne, Eppa Hunton, and Josiah G. Abbott, Democrats, and James A. Garfield, and George F. Hoar, Republicans. The four Justices of the Supreme Court designated by the act, were Justices Nathan Clifford, William Strong, Samuel F. Miller, and Stephen J. Field. Messrs. Clifford and Field were Democrats, and Strong and Miller Republicans, and they selected Justice Joseph Bradley, Republican, as the fifth member of the commission on the part of the Supreme Court.

How the Commission Worked.

By the act, double returns, and all returns to which objection should be made, were to be referred to the commission, whose decision was to be final unless reversed by the vote of both Houses. The general rule held by the commission was, that it was only empowered to canvass Electoral votes, not popular votes, and to decide whether the governor had certified those Electors who had been declared elected by the canvassing authority of the State. It thus ascertained that in Louisiana, the Governor had certified the legitimate Electors, while in Oregon the Governor had not. In all these cases the House voted to reject and the Senate to sustain the commission's decision, and the decision was therefore sustained in favor of the Republican Electors. In the case of South Carolina, and in those of Electors objected to as Federal officeholders, the commission decided in favor of the Republican Electors, and the decision was not rendered by concurrent vote of the two Houses of Congress. All the twenty doubtful votes (Florida 4, Louisiana 8, Oregon 1, and South Carolina 7) thus fell to the Republican candidates, and the result was declared to be 185 for Hayes and Wheeler and 184 votes for Tilden and Hendricks.

In the case of the South Carolina contest, the commission voted unanimously that the Tilden Electors were not the true Electors from that State, and, by a vote of 8 to 7, that the Hayes Electors were.

The count proceeded under the law in the alphabetical order of the States, commencing March 1, 1877, and a final vote was not reached until March 2, at 4 o'clock a.m., when the result was announced by Mr. Allison of Iowa, one of the tellers, on the part of the Senate.

THIRTEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Held at Cincinnati, O., June 22-24, 1880—Hancock and English the Nominees.

The thirteenth National convention of the Democratic party convened at Cincinnati, O., June 22, 1880, and was called to order by William H. Barnum of Connecticut, Chairman of the National committee.

George Hoadly of Ohio was made Temporary Chairman and J. W. Stevenson of Kentucky Permanent President, and the rules of the convention of 1876 were adopted.

The following platform, reported by Henry Watterson of Kentucky from the Committee on Resolutions, was unanimously adopted:

The Democrats of the United States, in convention assembled, declare:

1. We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrine and traditions of the Democratic party, as illustrated by the teachings and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots and embodied in the platform of the last National convention of the party.

2. Opposition to centralization and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus create, whatever be the form of government, a real despotism. No sumptuary laws; separation of Church and State for the good of each; common schools fostered and protected.

3. Home rule; honest money—the strict maintenance of the public faith—consisting of gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, State and National, and a tariff for revenue only. The subordination of the military to the civil power, and a general and thorough reform of the civil service.

4. The right to a free ballot is the right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

Roasted the Republicans.

5. The existing administration is the representative of conspiracy only, and its claim of right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops and Deputy Marshals, to intimidate and obstruct the electors, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insult the people and imperil their institutions. We execrate the course of this administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for the defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of the usurper by billeting villains upon the people.

6. The great fraud of 1876-'77, by which, upon a false count of the Electoral votes of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government; the Democratic party, to preserve the country from a civil war, submitted for a time in firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880; this issue precedes and dwarfs every other; it imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conscience of a nation of free men.

7. The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism, and integrity, unshaken by the assaults of a common enemy, and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow-citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standards of public morality, merits the lasting gratitude of his party.

8. Free ships and a living chance for American commerce on the seas and on the land. No discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations, or monopolies.

9. Amendment of the Burlingame treaty. No more Chinese immigration, except for travel, education, and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded.

10. Public money and public credit for public purposes solely, and public land for actual settlers.

11. The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man and pledges itself to protect him alike against the cormorant and the commune.

12. We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of a Democratic Congress which has reduced the public expenditure $40,000,000 a year; upon the continuance of prosperity at home and the national honor abroad, and, above all, upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the government as shall insure us genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

Tammany Caused Trouble.

A permanent organization was not effected until the following day, there being several contests, the most important being from Massachusetts and New York. The Massachusetts contest was settled by admitting both sets with half a vote for each. The New York contest was more difficult and threatened to result seriously, as the Tammany organization headed by John Kelly was bitterly hostile to Mr. Tilden, Mr. Kelly and other prominent members declaring that in the event of Mr. Tilden's nomination they would not support him, and that without their aid he could not carry New York. This declaration resulted in the exclusion of the Tammany delegation, the Committee on Credentials reporting against them, a minority report being made giving them twenty out of the seventy votes allowed New York. After a sharp debate the minority report was rejected by yeas, 205½; nays, 457, the New York delegation, at its own request, being excused from voting. The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President, the first vote resulting as follows:

Winfield S. Hancock, Pennsylvania	171
Thomas F. Bayard, Delaware	153½
Henry B. Payne, Ohio	81
Allen G. Thurman, Ohio	68½
Stephen J. Field, California	65
William R. Morrison, Illinois	62
Thomas A. Hendricks, Indiana	50½
Samuel J. Tilden, New York	38
Horatio Seymour	8
Scattering	31

The convention then adjourned.

On the following day the convention resumed balloting, the second ballot resulting as follows:

Hancock	320	Thurman	50
S. J. Randall	128½	Hendricks	31
Bayard	113	Tilden	6
Field	65½	Scattering	27

Mr. Tilden's Tactics.

The vote of New York, which on the first ballot had been cast for Mr. Payne, was transferred to Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania, who was supposed to be Mr. Tilden's real choice. Up to the date of the convention Mr. Tilden had steadily refused to express any wish or desire in respect to the nomination, and his friends were absolutely without knowledge as to his purposes or desires.

The publication of a letter from Mr. Tilden in which he "renounced" the nomination, did not remove the doubts of his friends or aid them in forming a conclusion. The letter was so worded that both friends and foes were unable to say that he would not accept the nomination if tendered him, but the prevailing sentiment was to "take him at his word." The attempt of Mr. Tilden, or his friends, to transfer his vote to Mr. Randall failed, for at the conclusion of the second ballot, changes were made to Gen. Hancock, who had gained 150 votes during the night, and he was nominated, the result being, after the changes, as follows:

Hancock	705
Hendricks	30
Bayard	2
Tilden	1

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Vice-President, but two names being presented, those of William H. English of Indiana and Richard M. Bishop of Ohio. The decided lead obtained by Mr. English induced Mr. Bishop's friends to withdraw his name during the call and Mr. English was nominated by acclamation.

Thirty-eight States voted. In Maine there was a "fusion" ticket made up of three Democrats and four Greenbackers, a "straight Greenback" ticket being also voted for. In Virginia two Democratic tickets were voted for, the "regular" ticket receiving 96,912 and the "Readjuster" ticket 31,674 votes. In Louisiana two Republican tickets were voted for. In Maine and Virginia the "Greenback" and "Readjuster" vote was counted for Hancock.

The popular and Electoral vote cast is as follows:

STATES.	POPULAR. Garfield, Rep.	Hancock, Dem.	Weaver, Greenback.	ELECTORAL. Garfield	Hancock	Total
Ala.	56,178	90,687	4,642	....	10	10
Ark.	41,661	60,489	4,079	....	6	6
Cal.	80,348	80,426	3,392	1	5	6
Colo.	27,450	24,647	1,435	3	....	3
Conn.	67,073	64,417	868	6	....	6
Del.	14,150	15,183	....	....	3	3
Fla.	23,654	27,964	....	....	4	4
Ga.	52,658	102,522	481	....	11	11
Ill.	318,037	277,321	26,358	21	....	21
Ind.	223,164	225,528	12,986	15	....	15
Iowa	183,904	105,845	32,327	11	....	11
Kas.	121,520	59,789	19,710	5	....	5
Ky.	104,550	147,999	11,498	....	12	12
La.	37,994	65,310	439	....	8	8
Me.	74,039	65,171	4,408	7	....	7
Md.	78,515	93,706	818	....	8	8
Mass.	165,205	111,960	4,548	13	....	13
Mich.	185,190	131,300	34,795	11	....	11
Minn.	93,903	53,315	3,267	5	....	5
Miss.	34,854	75,750	5,797	...	8	8
Mo.	153,567	208,609	35,045	....	15	15
Neb.	54,979	28,523	3,853	3	....	3
Nev.	8,732	9,611	....	...	3	3
N. H.	44,852	40,794	528	5	....	5
N. J.	120,555	122,565	2,617	....	9	9
N. Y.	555,544	534,511	12,373	35	....	35
N. C.	115,878	124,204	1,136	....	10	10
Ohio	375,048	340,821	6,456	22	....	22
Ore.	20,619	19,948	249	3	....	3
Pa.	444,704	407,428	20,668	29	....	29
R. I.	18,195	10,779	236	4	....	4
S. C.	58,071	112,312	566	...	7	7
Tenn.	107,677	128,191	5,916	....	12	12
Tex.	57,815	156,228	27,405	..	8	8
Vt.	45,090	18,181	1,212	5	....	5
Va.	84,020	127,976	139	....	11	11
W. Va.	46,243	57,391	9,079	....	5	5
Wis.	144,397	114,634	7,080	10	....	10
Total	4,449,053	4,442,035	307,306	214	155	369

FOURTEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

Held in Chicago, Ill., July 8 to 11, 1884—Cleveland and Hendricks Nominated.

The fourteenth National convention of the Democratic party was called to order by William H. Barnum of Connecticut, Chairman of the National committee, at Chicago, Ill., July 8, 1884. Richard B. Hubbard of Texas was chosen Temporary Chairman and William F. Vilas of Wisconsin Permanent Chairman.

The rules of the convention of 1880 were adopted, with a modification that in voting for a candidate, no State should be allowed to change its vote until the roll of States had been called and every State had cast its vote. The following platform reported by Mr. Morrison of Illinois was adopted without amendment—viz.:

The Democratic party of the Union, through its representatives in National convention assembled, recognizes that as the Nation grows older new issues are born of time and progress and old issues perish. But the fundamental principles of the Democracy, approved by the united voice of the people, remain and will ever remain as the best and only security for the continuance of free government. The preservation of personal rights; the equality of all citizens before the law; the reserved rights of the States, and the supremacy of the Federal Government within the limits of the Constitution will ever form the true basis of our liberties, and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of rights and powers which enables a continent to be developed in peace, and social order to be maintained by means of local self-government. But it is indispensable for the practical application and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the government should not always be controlled by one political party. Frequent change of administration is as necessary as constant recurrence to the popular will. Otherwise abuses grow, and the government, instead of being carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instrumentality for imposing heavy burdens on the many who are governed for the benefit of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers. This is now the condition of the country; hence a change is demanded.

The Republican Party.

The Republican party, so far as principle is concerned, is a reminiscence. In practice it is an organization for enriching those who control its machinery. The frauds and jobbery which have been brought to light in every department of the government are sufficient to have called for reform within the Republican party; yet those in authority, made reckless by the long possession of power, have succumbed to its corrupting influence and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the independent portion of the party are in open revolt. Therefore a change is demanded. Such a change was alike necessary in 1876, but the will of the people was then defeated by a fraud which can never be forgotten nor condoned. Again, in 1880, the change demanded by the people was defeated by the lavish use of money contributed by unscrupulous contractors and shameless jobbers who had bargained for unlawful profits or high office. The Republican party, during its legal, its stolen, and its bought tenures of power, has steadily decayed in moral character and political capacity. Its platform promises are now a list of past failures. It demands the restoration of our navy—it has squandered hundreds of millions to create a navy that does not exist. It calls upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed; it imposed and has continued those burdens. It professes a policy of reserving the public lands for small holdings by actual settlers—it has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. It professes a preference for free institutions—it organized and tried to legalize a control of State elections by Federal troops. It professes a desire to elevate labor—it has subjected American workingmen to the competition of convict and imported contract labor. It professes gratitude to all who were disabled or died in the war, leaving widows and orphans—it left to a Democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounty and pensions. It proffers a pledge to correct the irregularities of tariff—it created and has continued them. Its own tariff commission confesses the needs of more than 20 per cent reduction—its Congress gave a reduction of less than four per cent. It professes the protection of American manufactures—it has subjected them to an increasing flood of manufactured goods and a hopeless competition with manufacturing nations, not one of which taxes raw material. It professes to protect all American industries—it has impoverished many to subsidize a few. It professes the protection of American labor—it has depleted the returns of American agriculture and industry followed by half of our people. It professes the equality of all men before the law, attempting to fix the status of colored citizens—the acts of its Congress were overset by the decisions of its courts. It "accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform"—its caught criminals are permitted to escape through contrived delays or actual connivance in the prosecution. Honeycombed with corruption, outbreaking exposures no longer shock its moral sense. Its honest members, its independent journals no longer maintain a successful contest for authority in its councils or a veto upon bad nominations. That change is necessary is proved by an existing surplus of more than $100,000,000, which has yearly been collected from a suffering people. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. We denounce the Republican party for having failed to relieve the people from crushing war taxes, which have paralyzed business, crippled industry, and deprived labor of employment and of just reward.

To Purify the Administration.

The Democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption, to restore economy, to revive respect for law, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with due regard to the preservation of the faith of the Nation to its creditors and pensioners. Knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the operations of the people should be cautious and conservative in methods, not in advance of public opinion, but responsive to its demands, the Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. But, in making reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes collected at the custom-house have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of the reform must be subject in the execution to this plain dictate of justice—all taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction and taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the Federal Government economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from the custom-house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity. We therefore denounce the abuses of the existing tariff, and, subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered.

The system of direct taxation known as the "internal revenue" is a war tax, and so long as the law continues the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war, and be made a fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers disabled in line of duty in the wars of the republic, and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers, a like fund for the sailors having already been provided; and any surplus shall be paid into the Treasury.

We favor an American, continental policy based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the fifteen sister republics of North, Central, and South America, but entangling alliances with none.

We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.

Asserting the equality of all men before the law, we hold that it is the duty of the government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all citizens of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious and political.

We believe in a free ballot and a fair count, and we recall to the memory of the people that noble struggle of the Democrats in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, by which a reluctant Republican opposition was compelled to assent to legislation making everywhere illegal the presence of troops at the polls, as the conclusive proof that a Democratic administration will preserve liberty with order.

The selection of Federal officers for the Territories should be restricted to citizens previously resident therein.

We oppose sumptuary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty.

Civil-service Reform.

We favor honest civil-service reform and a compensation of all United States officers by fixed salaries; the separation of Church and State and the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship.

While we favor all legislation which will tend to the equitable distribution of property, to the prevention of monopoly, and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property as defined by law. We believe that labor is best rewarded where it is freest and most enlightened. It should therefore be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor, and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated, and of all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relations of capital and labor.

We believe that the public land ought, so far as possible, to be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corporations by the action of the Republican party should be restored to the public domain; and that no more grants of land shall be made to corporations, or be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees.

We are opposed to all propositions which, upon any pretext, would convert the General Government into a machine for collecting taxes to be distributed among the States or the citizens thereof.

In reaffirming the declaration of the Democratic platform of 1856, that the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, we nevertheless do not sanction the importation of foreign labor or the admission of servile races, unfitted by habits, training, religion, or kindred, for absorption into the great body of our people, or for the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates be closed.

The Democratic party insists that it is the duty of the government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad, and to the end that this protection may be assured, United States papers of naturalization, issued by courts of competent jurisdiction, must be respected by the executive and legislative departments of our own government and all foreign powers. It is an imperative duty of this government to efficiently protect all the rights of persons and property of every American citizen in foreign lands, and demand and enforce full reparation for any invasion thereof. An American citizen is only responsible to his own government for any act done in his own country or under her flag, and can only be tried therefor on her own soil, and according to her laws; and no power exists in this government to expatriate an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act.

This country has never had a well-defined and executed foreign policy save under Democratic administration. That policy has ever been in regard to foreign nations, so long as they do not act detrimental to the interests of the country or hurtful to our citizens, to let them alone; that as a result of this policy we recall the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California, and of the adjacent Mexican territory by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.

The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide water.

The Merchant Marine.

Under a long period of Democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain. Under twenty years of Republican rule and policy our commerce has been left to British bottoms, and the American flag has almost been swept off the high seas. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand for the people of the United States an American policy. Under Democratic rule and policy our merchants and sailors, flying the Stars and Stripes in every port, successfully searched out a market for the varied products of American industry; under a quarter century of Republican rule and policy, despite our manifest advantage over all other nations in high-paid labor, favorable climate, and teeming soils; despite freedom of trade among all these United States; despite their population by the foremost races of men, and an annual immigration of the young, thrifty, and adventurous of all nations; despite our freedom here from the inherited burdens of life and industry and the Old World monarchies, their costly war navies, their vast tax-consuming, non-producing standing armies; despite twenty years of peace, that Republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain, along with our commerce, the control of the markets of the world. Instead of the Republican party's British policy we demand, in behalf of the American Democracy, an American policy. Instead of the Republican party's discredited scheme and false pretense of friendship for American labor, expressed by imposing taxes, we demand, in behalf of the Democracy, freedom for American labor by reducing taxes to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers for the primacy among nations in all the arts of peace and fruits of liberty.

With profound regret we have been apprised by the venerable statesman through whose person was struck that blow at the vital principle of republics, acquiescence in the will of the majority, that he cannot permit us again to place in his hands the leadership of the Democratic hosts, for the reason that the achievement of reform in the administration of the Federal government is an undertaking now too heavy for his age and failing strength. Rejoicing that his life has been prolonged until the general judgment of our fellow-countrymen is united in the wish that that wrong were righted in his person, for the Democracy of the United States we offer to him, in his withdrawal from public cares, not only our respectful sympathy and esteem, but also that best homage of freemen, the pledge of our devotion to the principles and the cause now inseparable in the history of this Republic from the labors and the name of Samuel J. Tilden.

With this statement of the hopes, principles, and purposes of the Democratic party, the great issue of reform and change in administration is submitted to the people, in calm confidence that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new men and new and more favorable conditions for the growth of industry, the extension of trade and employment and due reward of labor and of capital, and the general welfare of the whole country.

Butler's Substitute.

For this platform Mr. Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts offered the following substitute, which was rejected:

Resolved, That no taxes, direct or indirect, can be rightfully imposed upon the people except to meet the expenses of an economically administered government; to bring taxation down to this point is true administrative reform.

Resolved, That the people will tolerate direct taxation for the ordinary expenses of the government only in the case of dire necessity or war.

Resolved, Therefore, that the revenue necessary for such expenses should be raised by customs duties upon imports after the manner of our fathers.

Resolved, That in levying such duties two principles should be carefully observed. First, that all materials used in the arts and manufactures, and the necessaries of life not produced in this country shall come in free, and that all articles of luxury should be taxed as high as possible up to the collection point; second, that in imposing customs duties the law must be carefully adjusted so promote American enterprise and industries, not to create monopolies, and to cherish and foster American labor.

Faithful industry is the basis on which the whole fabric of civilization rests under our system. Toilers are producers. The mass of the people are the governing power. Being the true Democracy, they demand the fullest consideration of measures for their education, their advancement, and their protection. Labor and capital are allies not enemies. No contention can arise between them if each has done his duty to the other. Under the existing laws, State and National, all such controversies can only be settled by brute force—capital starving labor and labor despoiling capital, the contention ending in the crippling or the ruining of both. But capital is strong, labor is weak; therefore labor has a right to demand of the government to establish tribunals in which these great controversies which may lead to revolution may be judicially and justly determined with the fullest powers to enforce their decrees; to provide by law that laboring men may combine and organize for their own protection as capital may be incorporated and combined for its protection; that all devices either by contract or terrorism, or otherwise, to obstruct and set aside this right of laboring men are oppressive and in derogation of the rights of an American freeman, and should

made penal by law. All the great woes upon our country have come because of imported labor. Our fathers made this land the home of the free for all men appreciating our institutions, with energy enough to bring themselves here, and such we welcome. But our country ought never to be a lazar-house for the deportation of the pauper labor of other countries through government aid, or the importation of the same kind of labor as an instrument with which capital can debase American working-men and women from the proud position they now occupy, by competing with them by imported or convict labor, while at the same time capital asks and receives protection of its interests at the hands of the government under guise of providing for American labor. This evil, like all others that find birth in the cupidity and selfishness of men, labor demands should be redressed by law. Labor has a right to demand a just share of the profits of its own production.

The future of our country unites with the laboring men in the demand for the liberal support by the United States of the school system for the common school education of all the children, the same affording a sufficient foundation for the coming generations to acquire due knowledge of their duties as citizens.

Danger of Monopoly.

That every species of monopoly engenders two classes, the very rich and the very poor, both of which are equally hurtful to a republic, which should give to its people equal rights and equal privileges under the law.

Resolved, That the public lands of the United States were the equal heritage of all its citizens, and should have been held open to the use of all in such quantities only as are needed for cultivation and improvement by all. Therefore, we view with alarm the absorption of those lands by corporations and individuals in large acres—some of them more than equal to princely domains—and demand of Congress to apply appropriate remedies with a stern hand, so that the lands of the people may be held by the many and not by the few.

Resolved, That the public lands of the Nation are held by the government in trust for those who make their homes in the United States and who mean to become citizens of the Republic, and we protest against the purchase and monopolization of these lands by corporations and the alien aristocracy of Europe.

Resolved, That all corporate bodies created either in the States or Nation for the purpose of performing public duties are public servants, and to be regulated in all their actions by the same power that created them at his own will, and that it is within the power and is the duty of the creator to so govern the creature that by its acts it shall become neither a monopoly nor a burden upon the people, but be their servant and convenience, which is the true test of its usefulness. Therefore we call upon Congress to exercise great constitutional power for regulating inter-State commerce; to provide that by no contrivance whatever, under forms of law or otherwise, shall discriminating rates and charges for the transportation of freight and travel be made in favor of the few against the many, or enhance the rates of transportation between the producer and the consumer.

The various offices of the government belong to the people thereof, and who rightfully demand to exercise and fill the same whenever they are fitted by capacity, integrity, and energy, the last two qualifications never to be tested by any scholastic examination. We hold that frequent changes of Federal officials are shown to be necessary, first, to counteract the growing aristocratic tendencies to a caste of life offices; second, experience having shown that all investigation is useless while the incumbent and his associates hold their places. Frequent change of officers is necessary to the discovery and punishment of frauds, peculations, defalcations, and embezzlements of the public money.

Resolved, That we adhere to and affirm the doctrine enunciated and established by Jackson: that the government alone has the power to establish and issue money for the people; that the issue of the legal-tender note, made by the government as a method of borrowing money to carry on the war in the exercise of a constitutional power, has become the fixed currency of the United States, equal to coined gold and silver; that neither policy nor duty calls for any meddling with it.

The First Ballot.

The convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President, the first ballot resulting as follows:

Grover Cleveland of New York........392
Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware........170
Allen G. Thurman of Ohio........88
Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania........78
Joseph E. McDonald of Indiana........56
John G. Carlisle of Kentucky........27
Scattering........9

On the second ballot Mr. Cleveland was nominated, the vote standing as follows—viz.:

Cleveland........683 | Hendricks........45½
Bayard........81½ | Scattering........10

Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Vice-President.

The popular and Electoral vote cast is as follows—viz.:

States.	POPULAR. Blaine, Republican.	Cleveland, Democrat.	Butler, Greenback.	St. John, Prohibitionist.	ELECTORAL VOTE. Blaine......	Cleveland...	Total......
Ala....	59,144	92,973	762	610	....	10	10
Ark....	50,895	72,927	1,847	....	....	7	7
Cal.....	102,416	89,288	2,017	2,910	8	...	8
Colo...	36,166	27,603	1,961	762	3	...	3
Conn..	65,898	67,182	1,685	2,494	...	6	6
Del....	13,053	16,976	10	64	....	3	3
Fla....	28,031	31,769	....	72	....	4	4
Ga.....	47,692	94,053	135	168	....	12	12
Ill....	337,411	312,584	10,849	12,005	22	...	22
Ind...	238,480	244,992	8,293	3,028	....	15	15
Iowa..	197,089	177,316	....	1,472	13	....	13
Kas....	154,406	90,132	16,341	4,954	9	....	9
Ky.....	118,122	152,961	1,693	3,139	12	....	13
La.. .	46,347	62,546	120	338	8	....	8
Me ...	71,716	51,656	3,994	2,143	6	....	6
Md.....	85,748	96,866	578	2,827	...	8	8
Mass..	146,724	122,352	24,382	9,925	14	....	15
Mich..	192,669	189,361	753	18,403	13	....	13
Minn..	111,685	70,065	3,583	4,684	7	....	7
Miss...	43,509	76,510	....	....	....	9	9
Mo.. .	202,928	235,988	....	2,153	....	16	16
Neb....	76,903	54,391	....	2,899	5	....	5
Nev....	7,193	5,587	26	....	3	....	3
N. H...	43,250	39,187	552	1,571	4	...	4
N. J...	123,366	127,778	3,456	6,153	....	9	9
N. Y...	562,001	563,048	17,002	25,001	....	36	36
N. C...	125,068	142,952	....	454	....	11	11
Ohio..	400,082	368,286	5,170	11,269	23	...	23
Ore....	26,860	24,604	726	492	3	....	3
Penn..	473,804	392,785	17,002	15,737	30	...	30
R. I...	19,030	12,391	422	928	4	....	4
S. C....	21,733	69,764	....	....	...	9	9
Tenn..	124,090	133,270	957	1,151	....	12	12
Texas	91,701	223,679	3,321	3,508	....	13	13
Vt....	39,514	17,331	785	1,752	4	....	4
Va.....	139,356	145,497	....	138	...	12	12
W. Va.	63,096	67,317	805	939	....	6	6
Wis....	161,157	146,459	4,598	7,656	11	....	11
Total..	4848334	4911017	133825	151809	182	219	401

FIFTEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Held in St. Louis, Mo., June 5 to 7, 1888—Cleveland and Thurman the Nominees.

The fifteenth National convention of the Democratic party convened in St. Louis, Mo., June 5, 1888, and was called to order by W. H. Barnum of Connecticut, Chairman of the National committee.

Stephen M. White of California was made Temporary Chairman and Patrick A. Collins of Massachusetts Permanent President.

The following platform reported from the Committee on Resolutions by Henry Watterson of Kentucky was adopted without amendment—viz.:

The Democratic party of the United States, in National convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to Democratic faith, and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives at the convention of 1884, and indorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last earnest message to Congress as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction, and also indorses the efforts of our Democratic Representatives in Congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation.

Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble Union of free and indestructible States, now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and renown; devotion to a plan of government regulated by a written Constitution, strictly specifying every granted power and expressly reserving to the States or people the entire ungranted residue of power; the encouragement of a jealous popular vigilance, directed to all who have been chosen for brief terms to enact and execute the laws, and are charged with the duty of preserving peace, insuring equality, and establishing justice.

Right of Suffrage.

The Democratic party welcomes an exacting scrutiny of the administration of the executive power, which four years ago was committed to its trust in the selection of Grover Cleveland President of the United States, but it challenges the most searching scrutiny concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the suffrages of the people. During a most critical period of our financial affairs, resulting from overtaxation, the anomalous condition of our currency, and a public debt unmatured, it has by the adoption of a wise and conservative course not only averted disaster but greatly promoted the prosperity of the people.

It has reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and has reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly 100,000,000 acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens.

While carefully guarding the interests of the taxpayers and conforming strictly to the principles of justice and equity, it has paid out more for pensions and bounties to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic than was ever paid before during an equal period.

It has adopted and consistently pursued a firm and prudent foreign policy, preserving peace with all nations while scrupulously maintaining all the rights and interests of our own government and people at home and abroad. The exclusion from our shores of Chinese laborers has been effectually secured under the provisions of a treaty, the operation of which has been postponed by the action of a Republican majority in the Senate.

Honest reform in the civil service has been inaugurated and maintained by President Cleveland, and he has brought the public service to the highest standard of efficiency, not only by rule and precept, but by the example of his own untiring and unselfish administration of public affairs.

In every branch and department of the government under Democratic control the rights and welfare of all the people have been guarded and defended; every public interest has been protected, and the equality of all our citizens before the law without regard to race or color has been steadfastly maintained. Upon its record thus exhibited and upon the pledge of a continuance to the people of these benefits the Democracy invokes a renewal of popular trust by the reëlection of a Chief Magistrate who has been faithful, able, and prudent. We invoke in addition to that trust the transfer also to the Democracy of the entire legislative power.

Question of Taxation.

The Republican party, controlling the Senate and resisting in both Houses of Congress a reformation of unjust and unequal tax laws which have outlasted the necessities of war and are now undermining the abundance of a long peace, deny to the people equality before the law and the fairness and the justice which are their right. Then the cry of American labor for a better share in the rewards of industry is stifled with false pretenses, enterprise is fettered and bound down to home markets, capital is discouraged with doubt, and unequal, unjust laws can neither be properly amended nor repealed. The Democratic party will continue with all the power confided to it the struggle to reform these laws in accordance with the pledges of its last platform, indorsed at the ballot-box by the suffrages of the people.

Of all the industrious freemen of our land the immense majority, including every tiller of the soil, gains no advantage from excessive tax laws, but the price of nearly everything they buy is increased by the favoritism of an unequal system of tax legislation. All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. It is repugnant to the creed of Democracy that by such taxation the cost of the necessaries of life should be unjustifiably increased to all our people. Judged by Democratic principles the interests of the people are betrayed when by unnecessary taxation trusts and combinations are permitted to exist, which while unduly enriching the few that combine rob the body of our citizens by depriving them of the benefits of natural competition.

Every Democratic rule of governmental action is violated when, through unnecessary taxation, a vast sum of money far beyond the needs of an economical administration is drawn from the people and the channels of trade and accumulated as a demoralizing surplus in the National Treasury. The money now lying idle in the general Treasury, resulting from superfluous taxation, amounts to more than one hundred and twenty-five millions, and the surplus collected is reaching the sum of more than sixty millions annually. Debauched by this immense temptation the remedy of the Republican party is to meet and exhaust by extravagant appropriation and expenses, whether constitutional or not, the accumulation of extravagant taxation. The Democratic policy is to enforce frugality in public expense and abolish unnecessary taxation.

Our established domestic industries and enterprises should not and need not be endangered by the reduction and correction of the burdens of taxation. On the contrary, a fair and careful revision of our tax laws, with due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor, must promote and encourage every branch of such industries and enterprises by giving them assurance of an extended market and steady and continuous operations. In the interests of American labor, which should in no event be neglected, the revision of our tax laws contemplated by the Democratic party should promote the advantage of such labor by cheapening the cost of necessities of life in the home of every workingman, and at the same time securing to him steady and remunerative employment. Upon this question of tariff reform, so closely concerning every phase of our national life, and upon every question involved in the problem of good government the Democratic party submits its principles and professions to the intelligent suffrages of the American people.

Resolutions Adopted.

The following resolutions, presented respectively by Messrs Scott of Pennsylvania, Lehmann of Iowa, and Abbett of New Jersey, were severally adopted, viz:

Resolved, That this convention hereby indorses and recommends the early passage of the bill for the reduction of the revenue now pending in the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That a just and liberal policy should be pursued in reference to the Territories; that right of self-government is inherent in the people and guaranteed under the Constitution; that the Territories of Washington, Dakota, Montana, and New Mexico are by virtue of population and development entitled to admission into the Union as States, and we unqualifiedly condemn the course of the Republican party in refusing Statehood and self-government to their people.

Resolved, That we express our cordial sympathy with the struggling people of all nations in their efforts to secure for themselves the inestimable blessings of self-government and civil and religious liberty, and we especially declare our sympathy with the efforts of those noble patriots who, led by Gladstone and Parnell, have conducted their grand and peaceful contest for home rule in Ireland.

The following shows the popular and Electoral vote cast:

POPULAR VOTE OF 1888.

STATES.	REP. Harrison...	DEM. Cleveland..	U. L. Streeter....	PRO. Fisk......
Alabama....	57,197	117,320	....	593
Arkansas....	58,752	85,962	10,613	614
California...	124,816	117,729	....	5,761
Colorado....	50,774	37,567	1,266	2,191
Connecticut.	74,584	74,920	240	4,234
Delaware ...	12,973	16,414	....	400
Florida......	26,659	39,561	....	403
Georgia.	40,446	100,449	....	1,808
Illinois......	370,475	348,371	7,134	21,703
Indiana.....	263,361	261,013	2,694	9,881
Iowa........	211,958	179,877	9,105	3,550
Kansas......	182,904	102,745	37,788	6,779
Kentucky...	155,134	183,800	....	5,225
Louisiana...	30,701	85,026	39	127
Maine.......	73,734	50,482	1,345	2,690
Maryland...	99,986	106,168	....	4,767
Mass'ch's'ts.	183,892	151,855	....	8,701
Michigan ...	236,387	213,469	4,555	20,945
Minnesota ..	142,492	104,385	1,097	15,311
Mississippi..	30,096	85,471	222	218
Missouri.....	236,253	261,954	18,589	4,540
Nebraska. ..	108,425	80,552	4,226	9,429
Nevada......	7,238	5,326	....	41
New Hamp..	45,728	43,456	42	1,593
New Jersey.	144,360	151,508	....	7,933
New York...	650,338	635,965	626	30,231
North Caro.	134,784	147,902	....	....
Ohio	416,054	396,455	3,496	24,356
Oregon......	33,291	26,522	363	1,677
Pennsylv'a..	523,585	444,327	3,877	20,708
Rhode Isl...	21,969	17,530	....	1,251
South Caro.	13,740	65,825	....	....
Tennessee...	138,988	158,779	....	5,969
Texas.	88,280	234,883	29,459	4,749
Vermont.....	45,192	16,788	....	1,459
Virginia	150,438	151,977	....	1,678
W. Virginia.	78,171	78,677	1,508	1,084
Wisconsin ..	176,553	155,232	8,552	14,277
Totals...	5,440,708	5,536,242	146,836	246,876

ELECTORAL VOTE.

	Harrison.	Cleveland.
Alabama	..	10
Arkansas	..	7
California	8	..
Colorado	3	..
Connecticut	..	6
Delaware	..	3
Florida	..	4
Georgia	..	12
Illinois	22	..
Indiana	15	..
Iowa	13	..
Kansas	9	..
Kentucky	..	13
Louisiana	..	8
Maine	6	..
Maryland	..	8
Massachusetts	14	..
Michigan	13	..
Minnesota	7	..
Mississippi	..	9
Missouri	..	16
Nebraska	5	..
Nevada	3	..
New Hampshire	4	..
New Jersey	..	9
New York	36	..
North Carolina	..	11
Ohio	23	..
Oregon	3	..
Pennsylvania	30	..
Rhode Island	4	..
South Carolina	..	9
Tennessee	..	12
Texas	..	13
Vermont	4	..
Virginia	..	12
West Virginia	..	6
Wisconsin	11	..
Total	233	168

Beet Sugar Making.

Prof. Lloyd has just made his first report of the work at the Sugar School of the University of Nebraska. The course is one of scientific research into the culture and utilization of the sugar-beet. The school opened in January last with twenty-five pupils. There were two lectures on the chemistry of sugars, technology of beet-sugar manufacture and culture of the sugar-beet, and five hours of laboratory work each week. Under the second head of lectures the various processes that the beets, juice, and sugars undergo, from the washers to the granulator, were studied in detail. Both the French and German forms of machinery were described. As each process was studied, the methods of the analysis of its products and by-products were referred to. The study of sugar-house control was in this way presented to the student. The laboratory work of the course consisted in analyses of the various products and by-products of the sugar factory. The lectures were also supplemented by practical work at the station farm. Several students who have taken the course, which closed May 6, are prepared to do polariscopic work in sugar factories.

Know too Much About Germs.

"Yes, we know too much about germs. We have isolated ever so many, and can describe them so explicitly that a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err in recognizing them. But of what use is our knowledge to our patrons? Suppose I tell one of my patients that the comma bacilli are destroying his lungs and that they are so situated that I cannot destroy them without killing him. Had I not as well say (as of old), you have consumption and will most likely not get well? In other words, has the germ theory improved the treatment of consumption? I do not think so."—*Dr. Howle, in Western Medical Reporter.*

RECORD OF THE PARTY.

ISSUES BEFORE DEMOCRACY FOR ITS FIRST CENTURY.

Organized to Fight for American Independence It Has Consistently Fought Centralization of Power in the Government—Great Questions Decided for and Against It—Many Still Undetermined—Victories and Defeats During the Struggles of One Hundred Years.

The Democratic party this year completes the first century of its existence, and it is the purpose here to review its declarations concerning the political issues that, within its history, have engaged the attention of the American people, and to indicate the principles of the numerous organizations which, from time to time, have been its chief opponents in contesting those issues.

Organized in 1792 in defense of the great fundamental principle of government in behalf of which the American colonies waged their war with the British crown, it has for one hundred years contended for the right of the people to govern themselves, and against every party which has sought to centralize political power in the Federal Government.

Prior to the Revolution, there had been two political parties, the Whig and the Tory, in the colonies; but their contests were mainly over British issues and issues between the colonies and the crown, and they maintained no opposing organizations with reference to purely domestic affairs. During the war, the Whigs, supported by considerable accessions from the Tory ranks, conducted the hostilities upon the part of the colonists, while those Tories who remained in the country and continued true to their party, were loyal to King George. When peace came, the greater number of such Tories left America, and, under the confederation, new issues confronting the people, party lines were drawn between those who favored the localization and those who desired the centralization of governmental authority under the new establishment. The former, satisfied with existing conditions or wishing the supremacy of the States, were called Particularists, and the latter, known as Strong Government men, insisted upon the institution of a government modeled after that of England.

The outcome of the contentions of these opponents was the present Constitution of the United States, a compromise which, though in its original form not entirely satisfactory to either party, was, by the first ten amendments, made to conform, substantially, to the principles advocated by those who had in the beginning been opposed to any alteration in the articles of confederation which might interfere with the sovereignty of the States, and who, when the instrument was adopted, were called Anti-Federals, in contradistinction to the Federal or centralization party.

The constitution adopted, controversies arose as to the character of the government established under it, and, while party organizations were in abeyance during the earlier part of Washington's first administration, the Federal party was really in power, though Washington himself endeavored to be nonpartisan; and the Anti-Federalists began to draw together. Both parties supported Washington in his second election, but, in 1792, the name Anti-Federal having been renounced, the party of local self-government, or States' rights, headed by Jefferson, took the designation of Democratic-Republican party, by which title, or one or the other of its parts, the organization has ever since been called.

In earlier times there had been many bitter partisan struggles, but during Monroe's administrations an "era of good feeling" was inaugurated, and the principles and policies of the party met with but little opposition; but in the succeeding administrations of John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson, various questions arose to disturb this feeling, and out of the agitation of these questions sprang the National Republican, or Whig party, which as a power in politics continued in existence until the election of 1852, though it lingered upon the stage until 1856.

From its organization down to 1840, the Democratic party depended for its platforms upon its history and the well-known principles and utterances of its leaders, especially those of Jefferson, supplemented by the occasional resolutions of influential assemblages of its adherents; but in the year mentioned the Baltimore convention, which nominated Martin Van Buren for a second term, promulgated a series of resolutions in that formal and authoritative manner which has ever since been imitated by its successors. These resolutions were ten in number, and the last of them merely declared it inexpedient to select a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

The Whigs nominated Gen. William Henry Harrison of Ohio and John Tyler of Virginia for President and Vice-President respectively, adopting, however, no platform to indicate their principles.

But the Democratic convention clearly marked the lines upon which the battle was to be fought. There was the declaration of the foundation principle of Democracy, that the Federal Government is one of limited powers and that it is dangerous to exercise those of doubtful constitutionality; and this was followed by one against the constitutionality of a general system of internal improvements. Then came a denial of the right of the General Government to assume, directly or indirectly, the debts of the several States. It was declared, also:

"That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another"; that the most rigid economy should be practiced in the administration of public affairs, and "that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government"; that the Constitution grants no power to charter a United States bank, which concern was pronounced dangerous to republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to concentrate the money power. The platform next reprobated the interference of Congress with domestic institutions in the States and the attempts of abolitionists to induce such interference. The eighth resolution approved the separation of public moneys from banking institutions, and the ninth declared that the "liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith."

These were at that time live issues, and they were pressing for a settlement. Some of them have since been determined in favor of the Democratic party and some against it, while others continue the subjects of discussion. The question of internal improvements, now presented in our river and harbor bills and bills for the construction of canals, etc., had always been embarrassing, and no party had ever been unanimous upon one or the other side of it. The temptation to distribute the contents of the Treasury had always been too great to meet with unanimous opposition. President Jackson had approved a bill which carried an appropriation of over a million dollars for the improvement of rivers, and had vetoed a measure for the improvement of harbors, and this veto was in accord with the sentiment of the Democratic party relative to the indiscriminate appropriation of Federal revenues.

The long war on the United States Bank, and the questions incident to that war, notably the depositing of public funds in that and in State banks, and their withdrawal from the former by Jackson in 1834 and from the latter by Van Buren in 1838, and the passage of the subtreasury law in 1840, were the occasion of the declaration against the power to charter a bank and in favor of the separation of the government's money from banking institutions; while the act of 1837, to distribute, as a loan, the surplus revenues among the States, together with the various propositions of a similar character which were made in Congress, gave rise to the resolution protesting against the Government's assumption of State debts. It was with great reluctance that, at the solicitation of his friends, the President had approved the loan bill; and subsequently he had given frequent expression to his aversion to that measure.

Upon the subtreasury question the parties had changed positions; during Jackson's Administration the Whigs, in opposition to the Democrats, had favored a subtreasury and opposed the deposit of the public funds in State banks, but when the Democrats, during Van Buren's Administration, proposed the creation of the subtreasury, they found their old opponents were their opponents still.

The taxation of imports, always before and ever since the subject of political contention, was involved in this campaign, though not so prominently as in some which preceded and in others that have followed it. The act of 1828, which had aroused the nullifiers, had given way to the law of 1832, and this, in turn, had been succeeded by the compromise tariff of 1833, which provided for constantly decreasing rates of duty until June 30, 1842, and which greatly allayed the feeling occasioned by the extreme policy that had been inaugurated by the protectionists in the tariff of abominations.

Beginning in 1836, many petitions for the abolition of slavery had been presented to Congress, and the agitation thus started had brought up many resolutions in that body, among them one, which was adopted, providing that all such petitions should, upon presentation, be laid upon the table. The question of abolition and of the right of petition thus became jointly involved in the campaign, and it was to this issue that the resolution concerning interference with domestic institutions within the States related; while the ninth plank of the platform referred to an issue which was inherited from the founders of the Democratic party, who had insisted upon liberal laws concerning naturalization and the rights of naturalized persons. These were not the only issues of the campaign, but the others, such as civil service reform and the annexation of Texas, were, in the main, comprehended in or incidental to, those which were announced by the Democratic convention.

The Whigs were successful in the election that followed, but Gen. Harrison died in exactly one month after his inauguration, and Tyler became President. The Whigs proceeded to repeal the subtreasury law, and, upon the recommendation of President Tyler passed an act for the distribution among the States of the money received from public land sales, which measure was intended to assist the States in satisfying their foreign creditors. The tariff of 1842 also was enacted by them, partly for the purpose of protection, but mainly to increase the revenue. In 1842 the average rate of duty was below 26 per cent, but under the new act, in 1844, it reached nearly to 37 per cent.

The President had been a Democrat and, as such, had opposed the bank, and when Congress passed successively two bills for the creation of such an institution, he interposed the veto and they were defeated, as a similar bill had been defeated by President Jackson.

When the next campaign began, the annexation of Texas, the bill providing for which had been approved by President Tyler on the last day of his term, had become a subject of heated discussion; Know-Nothingism had, in 1843, taken shape in the organization of the Native American party, and the dispute with England concerning the Northwest boundary was occupying much attention. Those who were willing to agree upon the establishment of the line at the forty-ninth parallel, from the Pacific Ocean to the Rocky Mountains, met with Democratic opposition, which insisted upon 54° and 40' as the Northern limit.

The Democratic convention which assembled in Baltimore in 1844, adopting the two-thirds rule, nominated Polk and Dallas, reaffirmed the platform of 1840, and added three resolutions, the first condemning the use of the proceeds of public land sales for objects other than those specified in the Constitution, the second disapproving the proposition to limit the veto power, which proposition had been favored by William Henry Harrison; and the third insisting upon the ownership of Oregon and the annexation of Texas. This was the celebrated "Fifty-four-forty-or-fight" declaration.

The Whig convention in Baltimore nominated Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen, and declared for incidental protection, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, a single term for the Presidency, and "a reform of Executive usurpations."

In 1848 the Baltimore convention nominated Lewis Cass of Michigan and William O. Butler of Kentucky. The Northwest boundary had been fixed at the 49th parallel; Texas was then a State in the Union, and a treaty of peace with Mexico had been signed in February but not ratified by Mexico, and the Mexican war had come to an end; the subtreasury law, repealed by the Whigs, had been reenacted by the Democrats; the tariff of 1842 had been supplanted by the great Walker revenue tariff of 1846; President Polk had vetoed two internal improvement bills, and the slavery agitation had increased over the Wilmot proviso, the Oregon Territorial bill, and kindred measures.

The platform reaffirmed, in language or in substance, the nine resolutions of 1840, together with the declarations of 1844, concerning the proceeds of the public lands and the veto power; pronounced the Mexican war a "just and necessary war on our part," approved its conduct; declared it the duty of the country to sustain the administration in the prosecution of the war should the treaty of peace be rejected, and "that the officers and soldiers who have carried the arms of their country into Mexico have crowned it with imperishable glory"; tendered congratulations to the National convention of the Republic of France; pledged the party to adhere to the Constitution and the Union, and circumstantially indorsed President Polk's Administration, among other things, for "the noble impulse given to the cause of free trade by the repeal of the tariff of '42, and the creation of the more equal, honest, and productive tariff of 1846."

The Whigs, who had all along opposed the Mexican war, took Gen. Zachary Taylor for their candidate; and upon a platform which, avoiding all the issues tendered by the Democracy, was nothing more than a high-sounding eulogium upon Taylor and his military record, conducted a successful campaign. This year Martin Van Buren was the Free-Soil candidate, and he received nearly 300,000 popular votes, but no support in the Electoral college.

Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire and William R. King of Alabama were nominated at Baltimore in 1852 upon a platform which, mainly by reaffirmation, was substantially the same as the declaration of four years before, but, in addition to the resolutions relating to other matters, the platform contained a specific indorsement of the compromise measures of 1850 and of the fugitive slave law. It adopted also the principles of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1792 and 1798 and of the Madison report to the Virginia Legislature in 1797 as "one of the main foundations" of the party creed.

It was supposed by many that the compromise measures would repress "the irrepressible conflict," which threatened disunion, and it was in the hope that this might be accomplished that their indorsement was inserted. The "free-trade tariff of '46" was giving such satisfaction that the tariff question had nearly dropped out of politics, though the Whigs, who had nominated Gen. Winfield Scott, declared in favor of a revenue tariff with "a just discrimination" for "suitable encouragement" to American industry "equal to all classes and to all portions of the country." The Whig platform deprecated the agitation of the slavery question and acquiesced in the Compromise and Fugitive Slave acts.

The Whigs conducted a vigorless campaign and the Democratic candidates were elected, while John P. Hale, the Free Soil nominee, received 156,000 popular votes.

Following the campaign of 1852 came that of James Buchanan of Pennsylvania and John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky in 1856, which proceeded upon the same platform that had always been adopted, with, however, strong resolutions against the Native American or Knownothing policy of proscription and in favor of "noninterference by Congress with slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia." This last was adopted through the desire to avoid war and disunion and regarding "the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue." The platform recoganized "the right of the people of all Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska," to adopt constitutions and come into the Union with or without slavery, as they might elect, and the Monroe doctrine was reasserted.

The American party nominated Millard Fillmore of New York and Andrew Jackson Donelson of Tennessee, upon a platform which, summed up, was expressed in the first clause of its third resolution, "Americans must rule America"; and the Whigs, "without adopting or referring to the peculiar doctrines" of the American party, ratified the nominations which that party had made, and declared that "It is enough to know that civil war is raging," without stopping to discuss "subordinate questions of administration in the exercising of the constitutional powers of the government."

It was at this time that the Republican party held its first convention and set its first ticket in the field. It was essentially an anti-slavery organization, and its platform declared that while the Constitution conferred upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories, in the exercise of which it was the duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories, that body had no right "to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States while the present Constitution shall be maintained," the platform contained, also, resolutions favoring river and harbor appropriations and government aid in the construction of a railroad to the Pacific Ocean. Its convention at Philadelphia nominated John C. Fremont of California and William L. Dayton of New Jersey and invited to their support all persons, "without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, to the policy of the present administration, to the extension of slavery into free territory, in favor of admitting Kansas as a free State, of restoring the action of the government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson," etc. This broad invitation included dissatisfied Democrats, Whigs, Abolitionists, and Knownothings, and was accepted by many of each of these.

The Democratic ticket was elected, but the Republican nominees received 114 votes in the Electoral College, against 174 for Buchanan and Breckinridge, and 8 for the American candidates.

At the close of Buchanan's administration the Democratic party was divided, and the succeeding campaign involved four tickets, two of which were Democratic. One of the Democratic tickets consisted of Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois and Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia; the other of John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky and Joseph Lane of Oregon. Both Democratic conventions adopted the platform of 1856, each, however, with explanatory resolutions. The main point of difference was concerning the finality of the decisions of the Supreme Court upon constitutional questions, the Douglas resolutions pledging the party to abide by the decisions, while those adopted by the other convention declared in favor of a construction of the Constitution which permitted sovereignty to reside in the people of the Territories, provided the population of the Territories was great enough to justify their admission to the Union, and that constitutions were formed; and, in addition, that all citizens had an equal right to settle with their property in the Territories.

The Republican convention, nominating Lincoln and Hamlin, adopted a platform in which threats of disunion were pronounced avowals of contemplated treason; which recognized the inviolability of the right of the States to order and control their own domestic institutions; denied that Congress could not prohibit the taking of slaves into the Territories; demanded the suppression of the slave trade, and that Kansas be admitted to the Union as a free State; favored incidental protection, river and harbor improvement, Federal aid to a Pacific railroad; and opposed "any change in the naturalization laws or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired."

The Constitutional Union convention nominated John Bell of Tennessee and Edward Everett of Massachusetts, and adopted a platform recognizing "no political principles other than the Constitution of the country, the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws."

Lincoln received 180, Breckinridge 72, Douglas 12, and Bell 39 Electoral votes.

In 1864 the platform upon which McClellan and Pendleton stood pledged unswerving fidelity to the Union; declared it the sense of the American people "that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war," during which a long train of evils had come to the people, the public welfare demanded immediate efforts for a cessation of hostilities, "with a view to the ultimate convention of the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States." It denounced the use of the army at the polls; declared the civil superior to the military power, demanding that the latter should not be exercised where the former was in full force; criticised the policy which, refusing to exchange, permitted prisoners of war to remain in a suffering condition, and promised to the soldiers and sailors of the Union all the care, protection, and regard that they had so nobly earned.

The prominent features of the Republican platform were its indorsement of the administration's conduct of the war, including the emancipation proclamation, and its demand for a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, upon the ground that that institution was the cause and strength of the rebellion, and because, as it was "everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and national safety" demanded its extirpation.

The Republican candidates were elected.

The war over, and the questions of slavery and secession forever settled, the Democratic party, in its platform of 1868, demanded the immediate restoration of the States to their rights under the Constitution; amnesty for all past political offences, and State regulation of the elective franchise, the payment of the public debt, and, when payment in coin was not specified, that the obligations of the Government be discharged in the lawful money of the United States; the equal taxation of all property, including government bonds; one currency for the people, officeholder, pensioner, soldier, producer, and bondholder; economy, and the reduction of the military and naval force; the abolition of the Freedman's Bureau: the credit of the Government and the currency made good; "a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures"; honest and economical administration; the subordination of the military to the civil power, and the independence of the judiciary; equal protection, at home and abroad, to all citizens, native and naturalized. It arraigned the Radical party for its disregard of right, its oppression and tyranny, and drew a long indictment of misrule. It pronounced the reconstruction acts usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void; demanded that the public lands be granted only to actual settlers, and that not the lands but their proceeds should be applied to public improvements; and it approved President Johnson's resistance to the aggressions upon the rights of the States and the people.

Upon this platform Seymour and Blair were nominated, against whom the Republicans offered Grant and Colfax. The Republican platform approved the reconstruction policy, and, asserting the right of Congress to interfere with the suffrage elsewhere, admitted that in the "loyal States" that subject properly belonged to the people. It condemned President Johnson for acting "treacherously to the people who elected him and to the cause he was pledged to support."

Against Gen. Grant for a second term the Democrats ratified the nomination of Mr. Greeley, the candidate of the Liberal Republicans, and indorsed the platform adopted by the Liberal convention. That platform pledged the party to maintain the Union, emancipation and enfranchisement, and against the reopening of the questions settled by the last three amendments to the Constitution; it demanded the removal of political disabilities imposed on account of rebellion; favored local self-government and the supremacy of civil power; it pronounced for civil service reform, and remitted the tariff question to the Congressional districts; demanded a speedy return to specie payments and the maintenance of the public credit, and it opposed further grants of land to corporations.

The Republican platform did not differ materially from the last preceding one which that party had adopted, except in that it specified and approved many acts of Congress and of the administration.

The Tilden platform of 1876 was remarkable for its clearness and for the fact that, while not ignoring the questions which had been presented by the reconstruction legislation of Congress, it was thoroughly aggressive in tone and substance, demanding radical reforms in every branch and department of the government. Taxation, finance, and administration were placed before the people in a way that attracted public attention and led to investigation. Reconstruction had been nearly completed, and politics was on a peace basis; so the platform dealt with the public service from top to bottom, and constituted a severe arraignment of the party in power. It insisted upon honesty, efficiency, and economy in administration; upon the resumption of specie payments and "that all custom-house taxation shall be only for revenue." "Reform," it said, "can only be had by a peaceful civic revolution. We demand a change of system, a change of administration, a change of parties, that we may have a change of measures and of men."

The Republican convention nominated Hayes and Wheeler upon a platform which sought to confine discussion to the issues of the war and which suggested much in the way of civil service reform. It declared for incidental protection.

When Hancock and English were nominated in 1880 the Cincinnati convention repeated by reaffirmation the platform of 1876, and further adopted resolutions condensing the usual declarations. It condemned the "great fraud of 1876-'77" by which Mr. Hayes was made President without election, the administration's rewarding, by appointments to office, of those who participated in the fraud, and its abuse of the veto to maintain its power; congratulated the country upon the reduction in expenditures brought about by a Democratic Congress, and declared for "a tariff for revenue only."

The resolution concerning the abuse of the veto referred to the President's defeating the appropriation bills upon which the Democrats had placed "riders" to prevent the use of soldiers and deputy marshals at the polls.

The Garfield and Arthur platform did not attempt to raise new issues; resumption had been accomplished, and this platform credited the Republican party with that and with many other things which it enumerated; condemned the Democratic Congress and the "Solid South"; demanded civil service reform legislation; and reaffirmed a belief in incidental protection.

The Democratic convention that assembled at Chicago in 1884 and nominated Cleveland and Hendricks adopted a very lengthy platform, which, in the main, was an elaboration of the platforms of 1876 and 1880, though upon the question of tariff taxation it was by no means so clear as either of the declarations mentioned. It concluded a long statement upon this subject with a demand "that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes." It declared the internal revenue to be a war tax, and demanded that, so long as it should continue, its proceeds should be applied to expenses resulting from the war.

The Republican platform of that year opposed a "tariff for revenue only," favored incidental protection, with special reference to wool, and pledged the party "to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus," which then amounted to more than $100,000,000 annually; and it recommended that the reform of the civil service, "auspiciously begun under Republican administration," should be completed by extension of the reform system.

In 1888, the Democratic platform reaffirmed the platform of 1884, declared that President Cleveland's tariff message of 1887 was the correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction, and indorsed the Mills tariff bill then pending in the House of Representatives. It approved the administration and the Democratic House, and repeated substantially the resolutions of preceding conventions. The platform of 1884, reaffirmed in 1888, contained this declaration: "We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss."

The Republican platform was stronger than any of its predecessors in favor of protection, condemning the Mills bill and especially its free wool clause. It pledged the party to make all needful reductions in the revenue by repealing the taxes on tobacco and on spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and "by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people." It declared that, rather than surrender any part of the protective system, the party would repeal all internal revenue taxes. It repeated the declaration of 1884 concerning civil service reform, criticising the administration for its course in relation to the reform; demanded "effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections," and, in regard to silver, said: "The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver."

Looking back over the platforms of parties, it may easily be perceived that there is really nothing new in the politics of today. The details and incidents change year by year, and these, as they are settled, pass into history; but the great principles to which they all owe their existence survive, and make up the ultimate and substantial cause of party warfare. The Democratic party has been for a plain, honest, and economical government; for sound money and for taxation limited to the necessities of administration. Its essential principle is that there shall be the largest popular liberty which is consistent with public order, or, as it has been expressed, the maximum of liberty in the people and the minimum of power in the government, while opposition to that principle has constituted the characteristic peculiarity of every other great party that has contended for supremacy in the United States.

It is not within the purpose of this review to discuss the merits of any specific issue, past or present. The issues themselves are disclosed by the platforms, and it is sufficient to say that, professing the creed that it does, the Democratic party has always, in peace and in war, insisted upon maintaining the reserved rights of the States and of the people; and, while supporting the Federal Government in the proper exercise of every authority vested in it by the Constitution, has ever been far more solicitous in behalf of liberty than in behalf of power.

L. L. CARLISLE.

MANICURING THE LITTLE CUB LIONS.

Interesting Operation at Barnum & Bailey's Circus—Plans of the Show.

The three big trains of the Barnum & Bailey show were delayed in coming from Pontiac and did not arrive in Chicago until yesterday afternoon. But the work of erecting the capacious tents was only a short one to the well-trained army of workers, and the show was comfortably quartered on the West-Side Baseball grounds in time for supper. The casual visitor to the circus never sees the show in dishabille, as it always appears on Sunday, for the many cages in which the animals are confined are placed about in convenient disorder, the animals and birds that are not vicious are tethered around to the various wagon wheels, the baby lions and panther cubs are permitted to roam around and bask in the sunshine in a pen improvised with doors from the cages, dromedaries and camels lazily chew their cud, and the elephants take a siesta, while the employés are sitting on bales of hay, boxes, and other improvised seats, writing their Sunday letter home.

Supt. Conklin was busily engaged last evening manicuring the toe-nails of the cub lions, which, however, did not meet with their approval. They struggled and scratched until Mr. Conklin had wounds enough to entitle him to belong to the Grand Army. The entire interior of the menagerie has been covered with a heavy board floor, and patrons will be as secure from damp as possible. The tent is over a hundred feet longer than it was a year ago. Along one entire side stretch the different sets of scenes that form the background of the stage pictures of the spectacle, and in front of which takes place all the action necessary to illustrate the principal events of Columbus' discovery, from the time of his successful application to Queen Isabella for her support to his scheme until his return to Barcelona, after being crowned with the glory of the fulfillment of his dream.

This morning at 8 o'clock the parade will leave the show grounds and traverse Loomis street, thence to Monroe to Ogden avenue, to Twelfth street, to Loomis, to Fourteenth, to Blue Island avenue, to Halsted street, to Twelfth, to Wabash avenue, to State street, to Van Buren, to Throop, and back to the show grounds. The first performances will be given this afternoon at 2 o'clock and this evening at 8, and so on every afternoon and night throughout the week. Next week will be divided between the North and South Sides, and a parade be given on each.

"OLD HUTCH" AND HIS GOTHAM SCHEME.

He Means to Have One Place Where Meals Won't Cost Too Much.

Always noted for his eccentricities, Benjamin P. Hutchinson bids fair to distance all the eccentric moves on the checker-board of his busy career by becoming the proprietor of a restaurant of the "beanery" order at No. 20 Bridge street, New York. From the king bull of the Chicago grain market, where he won and lost millions of dollars and attracted the attention of the speculative world, to the king bear in the bean and pumpkin pie market of the Atlantic seaboard town has been but a question of a few years with him.

Five years ago his brilliant manipulation of a corner in wheat netted him several millions of dollars and "Old Hutch" was at the zenith of his fame. Visitors gazed upon him with amazement as he sat in his accustomed place at the entrance to the wheat pit on the board. At one time he was estimated to be worth nearly $20,000,000. Now all is changed and none are so poor as to do him honor.

He was, and still is, mysterious, and but little surprise is shown that his eccentricity has manifested itself in this novel form. He still occupies his "fine couch," which was one of the few things he took from Chicago with him. Living for a time in a New street office, he now occupies his new restaurant, and his nightly companions are the pots and pans and beans and pies. He is hustling still, and is bound to show up in unexpected places when least looked for. He has had a career equaled by few, and always swore vigorously at the restaurant prices. He says he will employ Southern negro girls only in his new establishment, and that he will begin a war on rates at once. Members of the Produce Exchange in Gotham take a great deal of interest in the venture of the old speculator.

Built on Coal.

The great St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, was built from taxes levied on coal.

ROCKFORD HAS A HOT RAILROAD WAR.

Trouble Between the Chicago and Northwestern and Street Railway Folks.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—There was a miniature railroad war here this forenoon. The West End Street Railway company put a gang of men to work at 4 a. m. laying their tracks across the Chicago and Northwestern road at Winnebago street. This is just west of the depot and is an important crossing. Agent Goldy sent word to Roadmaster McElroy at Belvidere and also to the Superintendent at Chicago. McElroy came to the seat of war with a gang of men and began to obstruct progress. He shoved whole trains of freight cars onto the tracks across the street and endeavored to throw a car off the track to effectually block the crossing. The street railway people sent for the police and the roadmaster and five Chicago and Northwestern men were arrested. They were released on bonds to appear Monday morning. The street railway company proceeded with their work.

Dr. Henry W. Jones Resigns.

NORWALK, O., June 19.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Henry W. Jones, pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, tendered his resignation today, having accepted the Secretaryship of the Ohio Baptist Educational Society, with headquarters at Greenville.

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MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1892.

WHAT ONE ADVERTISER THINKS.

I have always thought and placed THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE as the leading paper in the West, and while there are other good papers in Chicago, none of them as a newspaper in the broadest and best interpretation of that word can equal THE TRIBUNE.—*Willard Everett, Manager Advertising Department, Hood's Sarsaparilla.*

MR. MURPHY of Tammany is confident that Hill can carry New York by 50,000 majority and that Cleveland will be buried out of sight if forced on the party to placate the mugwumps. Mr. Fitzgerald of the "Stuffed Prophet" contingent is confident(?) that Cleveland can carry it by 50,000 and that Hill will be buried miles deep and face down. The margins of confidence between the two indicate mathematical computations of the most extraordinary description or an equally extraordinary degree of mental excitement. Probably both are correct so far as the burying out of sight is concerned.

AND now Henry Watterson is once more disgruntled because the Cleveland men object to the nomination of a Temporary Chairman by the subcommittee of the National committee of which he is the Chairman. The Cleveland men profess to have no objections against the Blue Grass candidate selected by Mr. Watterson. They only object to the usurpation of the functions of the whole committee by a subcommittee. It does not appear to be a very serious trouble, and yet, coming from Cleveland headquarters, it is enough to make Henry sigh afresh for "the many fountained dells of Hellas and Lydia, sunburnt mirth, and old wives' tales."

THE TRIBUNE gives in this issue a history of the fifteen Democratic National conventions, commencing with that held in Baltimore May 21, 1832, which nominated Andrew Jackson, and ending with the St. Louis convention of 1888, which renominated Mr. Cleveland. It has been compiled by Henry H. Smith, ex journal clerk of the House of Representatives, whose history of the Republican National conventions was published in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday last. It will be found to contain everything of importance in the history and proceedings of the several National conventions of the Democracy and is most admirably supplemented by a carefully prepared and able review of the history and issues of the Democratic party by Logan L. Carlisle, a son of the distinguished Kentucky Senator.

THERE is a general impression in Washington that Mr. Chauncey Depew has been offered the Secretaryship of State. He should not take it. He cannot afford to take the nine-months fag-end of the term, especially as there is nothing left for him to do. Mr. Blaine has cleared up everything in that department. Mr. Depew should not exchange the important position of President of the New York Central railroad where there is a great deal for him to do and take a place where he will be obliged to sit round with nothing to do. The adopted son of Chicago will make a sad mistake if he accepts. Let him stay where he is and not take the leavings. It is not the Chicago style. There is no question of his ability to do what is required by the office, but there is nothing to do and that ought to settle the question.

AT the meeting of the Drainage Board Saturday Trustee Prendergast again protested against proceeding with the work of cutting at the lower and wrong end of the proposed main channel, and asked the permission of the board to have his protest placed on record. His colleagues discourteously refused to permit it, though Mr. Prendergast was entirely within his parliamentary right in demanding that his explanation of his vote should be part of the proceedings. That explanation is in these terms: "I vote 'No' because among other things I believe that the report of the joint Committees of Engineering and Finance, and the accompanying report of the Chief Engineer, both this day submitted, should be placed on file and not acted on until there shall have been determined the location of the route of the main channel from the Chicago River southwestward and the cost of construction of the whole of said main channel including charges for land, structures, and damages connected with the construction and operation of the same." This protest, though not made a part of the record of the board owing to the discourtesy and unparliamentary conduct of the majority, will be heard of frequently hereafter.

THE Miner Electoral law of Michigan, the constitutionality of which has just been affirmed by the Supreme Court of that State, is the outcome of a Democratic trick, the responsibility for which is to be credited to Republican negligence of duty. The Republicans had a majority in the Senate, but seats enough were in contest to give a majority to the Democrats if they were decided in their favor. In this perilous condition of affairs, instead of remaining at their posts of duty, half a dozen or more Senators went off to the State convention at Ypsilanti, and in their absence the Democrats seated their contestants and the careless, negligent Republicans came back to find a Democratic Senate organized. By their recreant action the vote of Michigan has been neutralized and this once great Republican State has become a mere cipher, a stand-off, a political nonentity. It has become what all true and loyal Democrats want a State to become—a mere bob to the Southern kite. And this will be the policy of Democrats in the future. As fast as by accident they get control of any Northern State which they are not sure of carrying on Presidential issues they will Michiganize it, crush out its individuality, and hitch it to the South. This is just what has occurred in Michigan, owing to the criminal negligence of a few Republicans who allowed local politics to overcome their duty to their State. They cannot lay the blame entirely upon Democratic trickery. They themselves were responsible for the opportunity to practice that trickery.

THE Illinois Democratic delegates have the sympathy of THE TRIBUNE. The majority of them are for Cleveland, but they know that a candidate must carry New York to succeed and they fear the mugwump Cleveland could not do it. They are convinced that Tammany would knife him if nominated. And the "braves" would with the greatest pleasure. The knife would be driven in deep, clear through the outside fat, to a vital part. And, on the other hand, were Hill put up the mugwumps and the ultra-Cleveland men would see to it that a deep grave was dug for him. The misfortune with the Democratic party in New York is that it is made up of two warring and unmixable elements. On the one side are the "gentlemen"; on the other the "toughs." On the one side the amiable dilettanti, the theorists, the free-traders; on the other the practical men, the "fine workers," the Tammanyites. On the one side the men of the club-house; on the other the men of the saloon. In the interests of harmony the State of New York should be divided. The Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, and one or two more should be set off as the abode of that wing of the party which finds a good representative in a man like Senator Hill. Then the decent Democrats might flock by themselves in the rest of the State and worship Cleveland without interference.

GIVE THE SOUTH THE NOMINATION.

Is not it time for the Democratic party of the North to cease playing the ingrate and the coward towards its great Southern wing? Since 1864 it has been hovering around the city slums of New York and the headquarters of Tammany for a Presidential candidate. It picked out McClellan there in 1864. It next took Seymour from Central New York, with headquarters in the city, and Hancock from an island in New York harbor, and Cleveland from the western section; but the nearer the man lived to the city the better satisfied the party was. They then took Greeley, a Republican, from New York City. Yet ever since 1868 the Democracy has had to depend on the South for the mass of its electoral votes, and has tried to make good the deficiency by capturing a couple of Northern States.

For a third of a century the Democrats have been afraid to put up a Southern Democrat for fear that it would reawaken feelings against the secession Democrats. But twenty-seven years have gone by since the close of the war. Its fierce passions are allayed. Time has cooled the blood of the Northern men who shouldered muskets. It is perfectly safe to run a Democrat who lives south of the Ohio or the Potomac, and especially one from a border State, such as Kentucky or Maryland. So willing are the Northern Democratic rank and file to fight under a Southern flag, as they always have been, that a man from an extreme Southern State, like Mills of Texas, would poll a larger Democratic vote in the North than any mugwump or apostate Republican who has been mentioned in connection with the nomination. And either Carlisle or Gorman, because they are from the South and because they have been mixed up in no New York faction fights, would draw a greater Democratic vote in New York than any New York man.

Of these two, Senator Carlisle should have the preference. He represents the thoughts and aspirations of the Democracy, while Gorman represents its acts. The latter is the adroit, supple machine boss, without convictions or conscience, skilled in the devious ways by which men without conscience attain political success. He knows how to "run" conventions and frame equivocal platforms. The men who know how to stuff ballot-boxes and suppress votes admire him. Mr. Carlisle, on the other hand, is an honest, straightforward, sincere Southern man. He is an earnest free-trader, and is not afraid to avow it. He believes in State sovereignty and did not hide his convictions during the Democratic rebel war. At that time his State was "pinned to the Union with Northern Federal bayonets." He has none of the arts of the politician, and whatever political success he has won has been gained by clean, open methods.

The Republicans would prefer greatly to have such an opponent put up against their candidate than any one of the Northern politicians who have been mentioned, whether half-breed Republican or mugwump Democrat, or machine demagogue. The fact that Senator Carlisle sympathized with the Democratic rebellion would not count against him, for the rebellion is over more than a quarter of a century, and the erring sisters were all brought home. Those men who voted against him would do so merely because he was the representative of the principles of the free-trade Democratic party, just precisely as President Harrison is the representative of those of the Republican organization who believe in protection and sound money. The conflict would be one of principles and not of men. It would be like that in which Fremont and Buchanan and Lincoln and Breckinridge were the candidates—a fight on fundamental party differences.

The solid column of sixteen Confederate States is entitled now to the nominee, and if the delegates from those States are not ready to go down near the Gulf and pick out a man like Mills of Texas, Morgan of Alabama, or Gordon of Georgia—one of the bravest and most dashing of Confederate soldiers—they ought at least to put up some solid, reliable old Democrat like Carlisle of Kentucky, who has never soiled his hands with dirty political machine work; who has never been a hypocrite or a time-server, who has the courage of his convictions, and in whom Republicans would recognize an honorable adversary, to be defeated by whom would entail no discredit, but would merely show that there were more Democrats than Republicans.

THE HILL-CLEVELAND ESTIMATES.

There were printed yesterday two tables showing the comparative strength of Hill and Cleveland based upon the respective estimates of their leaders. The Cleveland estimate claims 588 votes for Cleveland, which is only 11 votes less than the necessary two-thirds, or 599 votes, the total number of delegates being 898. The Hill estimate, on the other hand, sets down 320 for Hill, or 94 more than the Cleveland estimate allows him, and gives to Cleveland 438, or 161 less than the necessary two-thirds. There are wide variations in some of the States. In Alabama the Cleveland estimate gives Cleveland 17 of the 22 votes, while the Hill estimate gives him 13. In Illinois it claims the whole 48 votes, while in the Hill estimate they are set down for Palmer. It claims in Kansas 20, while the Hill men give Cleveland 9, Hill 5, and Carlisle 6. In Massachusetts the Cleveland men claim 28 of the 30 votes, while the Hill men give Cleveland but 21. In Missouri Cleveland claims 34 of the 37, and Hill allows him but 24. Cleveland claims Montana's 6 votes and so does Hill, and it is the same in North Dakota. In Ohio Cleveland takes 26, and the Hill men allow him 23. In Pennsylvania Cleveland grabs for the whole 64 votes, while Hill allows him 56. In Texas Cleveland claims 22 of the 30 votes, and Hill allows him but 16. In Washington Cleveland claims 8, and so does Hill. In the remaining States the variations are slight. The Cleveland estimates give Gorman 16, Boies 26, Carlisle 26, and Gray 18. The Hill estimates give Gorman 16, Boies 26, Carlisle 32, Gray 18, and Palmer 18. It, therefore, becomes an interesting question where these 86 votes on the one hand or 119 on the other will go when the break-up comes. According to the Cleveland estimate he needs but 11 of them, but according to the Hill the whole 110 would not be sufficient by 51. The vote of Illinois is claimed entire by the Cleveland men, while the Hill men give it to Palmer, but even with its 48 votes Cleveland still falls short of the two-thirds, and if it is divided, so much the worse for him.

The most striking thing in these tables is the increased drift toward Hill. A short time ago the Democratic newspapers credited Hill with nothing but the New York vote and perhaps a few in the South from South Carolina and Mississippi, which might raise his total to a round hundred, but now even the Cleveland figurers concede him 226 votes, which if it means anything indicates that a large number of Democrats think Hill with the Tammany tiger at his back can carry New York, but are very doubtful as to the ability of Cleveland to do it with the help of his mugwump allies.

SENATOR HILL FOR 67-CENT SILVER DOLLARS.

In the speech made by Senator Hill Dec. 31 last, before leaving Albany for Washington, he said, in speaking of the silver question, that all the present House should try to do was to repeal the Sherman law and reënact the law of 1878 and then wait for a Democratic victory in November to decide what to do next. He took no more advanced ground than that in his speeches made during his Southern tour. He was careful not to commit himself in the Senate Chamber. It will be remembered that when the roll was called, unexpectedly on the motion to take up Stewart's Free Silver bill, like a coward he fled precipitately from the room so as not to go on the record. When asked by a reporter where he stood as regards silver he replied that he would not cross that bridge till he came to it.

He, it seems, had already "come to it," for on the eve of the meeting of the convention a letter has been made public written by him to a man in Topeka, Kas., last December. It was printed on the third page of yesterday's TRIBUNE. The meat of it is:

It is a scandalous misuse of the executive power to employ the veto in preventing remedial legislation from being carefully planned and passed when so great a majority of the people's representatives have been elected by the people expressly for that very work to repeal the Sherman Silver law and to promote the return to free bimetallic coinage. Gov. Tilden implied a sounder view of the function of the Federal Executive when he said: "If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will."

I am indignant at the rapacity of the gold monometallists, so reckless both of silence and of public opinion. Free bimetallic coinage is the demand of a vast majority of the American people. No wonder. It gave us the parity of the silver dollar and the gold dollar for eighty years. *Free bimetallic coinage is the last word of monetary science.* To restore it safely, wisely, finally, is the mission of the Democratic party.

Of course this was written in December for use in June if necessary. Had Senator Hill made up his mind not to be a candidate this letter never would have seen the light. Having decided finally to be a candidate, the recipient of the letter gives it publicity per orders, so that the 67-cent dollar free silver delegates from the South and West may be won over to Hill. On the whole, this casting of a silver anchor to windward last December was cleverly managed.

There is much which is shifty and evasive in this letter, but it contains a practical promise that if Hill is elected President he will not veto any free-coinage bill which Congress may send him, but encourage and help its passage. He assures the 67-cent dollar men of his party that if they can succeed in getting through the House and Senate a bill providing for the payment of debts in 67-cent dollars for the cheating of creditors and depositors and pensioners out of a third of what is due them; for the confiscation of tens of millions of the credits of citizens of his own State (for New York would be the greatest loser by free coinage); for the driving of all the gold out of the Nation and the introduction of a cheap, debased currency, he will sign that bill and will not block the game of the repudiators.

What more can the Cheap John free coinage men ask for? They cannot ask a President to lobby for them or to use personal influence with Congress, though he is willing to promise even that. All that they can ask of him is his sympathy and signature if they provide the bill. He has agreed to give both. What he has to say about "monometallists," "the parity of the silver dollar and the gold dollar," and the "safe and wise restoration of free bimetallic coinage" will be taken by the free silver men as a confession that the Senator is with them in their campaign for a dishonest debtor's dollar.

But what will the constituents of the delegates from New York—what will Secretary Manning's son, for instance—think of such a promise? Will they be ready to intrust the vast financial interests of New York to the writer of such a letter? Can Tammany hold all its men in line for a candidate who extols free coinage of silver and who says he will not veto a free silver bill which will expel gold from circulation, cheat all creditors, including millions of savings bank depositors and millions of pensioners, out of one-third of their just dues? This dishonest and rascally avowal may be popular in parts of the West and South, but will it win votes for Hill east of the Mississippi River and especially east of the Allegheny Mountains?

HOURS OF RAILROAD LABOR.

A select committee appointed by the British House of Commons has reported on the hours of labor of "railway servants" in the United Kingdom. The report, which was adopted without dissent by any member of the committee, condemns unsparingly the evils long complained of, and sets forth clearly the causes of overwork. It is far from being confined to mere glittering generalities. It gives praise where praise is due, and names offending companies, telling each of them wherein mismanagement or want of foresight has brought hardship on the men to the danger of the traveling public. The committee was wise enough to see, also, that it would be injudicious to propose an ironclad rule on the subject. It concluded that a standard legal working-day of railroad service is impracticable, and also that it would be a mistake to relieve the companies of responsibility by enacting that the Board of Trade should make regulations for the working of the traffic on the railroads of the United Kingdom.

An act passed in 1888 provides that the returns otherwise required from a railroad company shall include such statements as the board may from time to time prescribe. The committee recommends that the board shall prescribe periodical returns of "overtime," and should be empowered to institute a regular inquiry in cases where overtime is found to be systematic and excessive. It is also proposed that this shall be followed up till the board is satisfied that the hours of work have been reduced to a reasonable basis. The committee thinks the publicity which would be thus secured is likely to be effective for all practical purposes without the creation of fresh parliamentary powers; but suggests that if it prove otherwise an act should be passed imposing penalties for failure to submit regular and satisfactory schedules of working time, and making the Railway Commission the tribunal for enforcing those penalties. The report also mentions that of their own motion most of the companies have endeavored to make the lot of their employes easier since attention was called to the subject. They are doing this "by a large expenditure on new works to meet the increase of traffic, and by a carefully organized system of reliefs and the providing of comfortable accommodation for men when off duty and absent from home."

It is pertinent to ask if some such inquiry is not desirable in this country, and to add that if so it may be instituted otherwise than by a Congressional committee. Railroad officials here are scarcely less amenable to the voice of public opinion than are those on the other side of the Atlantic, and if the publication of facts showing that abuses exist is sufficient for their correction the remedy may well be applied in such an important matter as this, which concerns the limbs and lives of thousands. It cannot be denied that service too long continued, and without proper intervals of rest, is a direct cause of the flagging attention from which many accidents occur, and these are much more likely to happen in a country where grade crossings are numerous than in one which isolates all its railroad tracks and makes it trespass for any one to be upon them without express permission from the company owning or operating the line. It should seem that the exposure of abuses in the time of service legitimately belongs to the associations of workers who are most directly affected, that effort in such a direction would be duly appreciated by the public, and that it could not be seriously objected to by the managers of the lines, provided they were satisfied the reports had no vexatious object looking to a benefit of the operatives without a corresponding advantage to the public.

EXPORTING OUR GOLD.

More than seven million dollars in gold was ordered last week for shipment from the United States to Europe. The gold is for the Austrian Government, being part of about $100,000,000 which is wanted to form the gold currency of Austria under its new gold currency law. And it is said that nearly if not quite all of the hundred millions is expected to be drawn from the United States because France is unwilling to provide gold for any member of the German Dreibund. In connection with this it may be noted that the percentage of gold used in the payment of customs duties in this country is unusually small just now. For the first ten days of June only 8.8 per cent of the customs duties paid at New York was in gold certificates, while 12.7 per cent was in silver certificates, 25.3 per cent in greenbacks and 53 per cent in Treasury notes. For the first ten days of January, only five months previously, 82.6 per cent of the customs receipts at New York was in gold certificates, 2.1 per cent in silver certificates, 7.6 per cent in greenbacks, and 7.6 per cent in Treasury notes. It is true there have been great fluctuations in the relative payments in gold and silver ere this, but the percentage of gold certificates has never fallen so low since 1886 except for a few days last summer, and in both of those cases the percentage of legal tender notes was much larger than now. Last year 88 per cent of the customs payments in January were in gold certificates. They declined to 12 per cent in June and rose to 65 per cent in December.

The New York *Bulletin* says in regard to this that it is easy to make the mistake of attaching too much or too little importance to these fluctuations. "The fact is that customs are paid principally in whatever form of money is being paid out by the government in largest quantities at New York in denominations that are not at the moment demanded for purposes of circulation. In January the Subtreasury happened to have a stock of gold certificates of large denominations and these were freely used in disbursements and returned freely in payment of customs. Now the new Treasury notes issued under the law of 1890 are performing similar service." But these new notes are likely to figure largely in government receipts and disbursements for some time to come. The currency conditions may be expected to change a few weeks hence, when a more active demand arises for money with which to move the crops from the interior to the seaboard. But even then the continually growing preponderance of silver paper will cause it to form a greater percentage of the total in use. It is hardly logical to suppose that the course of the agitation during the last few months in favor of free silver coinage has caused such a change of sentiment in regard to the dangers of the silver situation as to induce the great change noted in the percentages of customs payments. Yet it cannot be denied that the tendency is in that direction, or that the increasing plenty of silver paper must bring round a reduction in the amount paid in the shape of gold and gold certificates.

In view of all this, the fact that the stock of gold in the Treasury is now low, and that the well known policy of the Treasury is to foster its gold fund and avoid attracting attention to the dangerous tendencies of the silver law, there is room to ask what will be the outcome in case of a demand by Austria for seventy to a hundred million dollars' worth of our gold. It would seem that the difficulty of maintaining a satisfactory amount of the precious metal is increasing, and threatens to do so in the near future. One good way to meet the demands of the situation would be to send some of our silver abroad, placing it on the markets of the Old World as we do our surplus wheat, cotton, live stock, meats, and dairy products. If we should sell off a hundred million dollars' *worth* of that silver the problem might be easily solved.

BOIES NO GOOD.

Mr. Boies (ex-Rep.) of Iowa is entirely off his base as a candidate before the Democratic National convention, because whisky is not an issue in that convention, however much of a personal comfort it may be to his new party friends outside of it. He cannot hit curved balls. He can only hit a ball pitched one crooked way and that the whisky in a Presidential election way. While he is able to carry Iowa for the Governorship on a purely local election with the help of 30,000 to 40,000 local option Republicans who are opposed to the State Prohibition law, just as he is he would cut no figure in a Presidential campaign where whisky is not a national issue and his own specialty is not concerned. In a national election Republicans of Iowa would defeat him by 20,000 majority; where protection and sound money are the issues he "is not in it." He has but one little character part that he can play. He is a local man with one local issue, good only for use in local elections where whisky is the question to vote on, and he is only good then because many Republicans believe in local option or high license, but as a national candidate of the Bourbons it would only be boys' play to beat him in Iowa.

BY cutting loose from a [illegible] like Cleveland and taking up [illegible] mo-crat like Carlisle the Democrats will not only recognize the claims of the solid South to the nomination and give to the Northern doughfaces one of their natural leaders, but they will get the benefit of whatever feeling there may be against a second term. Were they to nominate Cleveland no one could find fault with Harrison's running for a reëlection, for Cleveland, after having had his four years, tried his luck again, was beaten, and yet wants to run once more. If selected he would be a sort of third-term candidate. But if Carlisle were put in the field the Democrats could say "Indiana has had the Presidency for four years, but the whole Democratic South has not had a candidate since 1860, nor a President since James K. Polk." The Northern Democrats, many of whom never have had a chance to vote for one of their Southern bosses, would feel the justice of this and cast their solid vote for the man whom the South picked out for them.

LEAVING out all question of security or insecurity, it is becoming more and more apparent every day that it was a supreme piece of folly to build the big wigwam on the Lake Front for the housing of the Democratic National convention, when within a block or two of it stands the great Auditorium, which is infinitely more convenient and comfortable, commodious enough to easily seat 8,000 persons, and the most beautiful audience hall in the United States. The only object set forth for the building of this huge, homely, barn-like structure was to provide a place where from 15,000 to 18,000 people could be crammed in to howl. But what advantage will there be in packing the convention with a noisy, howling crowd of the "great unwashed"? Will it tend to the convenience of the delegates or expedite the proceedings of the convention? When they have packed the mob in like sardines, what can it do but interfere with the business which has called the delegates together? A mob convention will not add any votes to the ticket nominated there nor will it make Democrats any more loyal. It will not add to Cleveland's strength to pack a huge crowd of Democrats in there and let them see how his nomination was cut and dried, nor will it secure any additional respect for the "Stuffed Prophet" in the country at large. If they wish to secure this result it would have been better to have had fewer in attendance and to have made the proceedings as inconspicuous as possible. Meanwhile there is little doubt the delegates will get all they want of a mob convention and that it will leave behind it an outcrop of dissatisfaction that will make an end of wigwams when the convention meets here again and send the next one to the Auditorium.

TO THE esteemed Kentuckians in convention about to assemble: It may be Carlisle. Say nothing till the proper time comes, but keep your eye open.

THE storm in Chicago Monday was a terrible one. Fortunately the tall buildings escaped the fury of the blast. Had they come tumbling down the loss of life could not but have been enormous.—*Peoria Transcript.*

The tall buildings, on the contrary, did not escape the fury of the blast. They bore the brunt of it and passed through the ordeal without the slightest injury—which, in view of the assurance it gives for the future, is more fortunate still.

"CHICAGO," says the Philadelphia *Record*, "is the chief convention city of the country, beyond question. The people out there do things in a large and generous way, calculated to startle the more conservative denizens of other towns." This is true, so far as it goes, and the world will find out some day that Chicago is modest and shy, as well as great.

FOR a party that has been knocked out regularly every four years since 1860—with one exception—the Democracy has a way of coming up smiling and confident that appeals somehow to one's feelings of sympathy.

THE time is at hand when President Harrison is to be notified officially of his renomination. He has been prepared in some measure, however, to bear the shock.

THE Webster Flanagans of the Democratic party throng the streets and hotels and more are coming on every train.

A HILL Democrat in Ohio fired on a trainload of Cleveland men on the way from West Virginia to Chicago. This is the latest "Northern outrage."

JOHN L. SULLIVAN says he "won't fight a nigger" and that he is "a Democrat out-and-out." If the Hon. Pete Jackson should ever have a chance to meet him and should knock him out-and-out there will be general rejoicing, regardless of politics.

IF the delegates do not find the streets of the city as clean as they expected we assure them it is not from lack of rinsing.

CHICAGO reader, have you sent any money to Titusville yet?

IN A MINOR KEY.

An Important Distinction.

Rankin (next day after the Derby)—"How is the walking between here and Garfield Park, old fellow?"

Fyle—"I don't know, but I am prepared to swear that the walking between Garfield Park and here is mighty nasty!"

[Swears accordingly.]

An Echo of the Strike.

"Some tabasco sauce, if you please," said the guest at the down-town restaurant.

"Basket of sauce!" yelled, at the top of his voice, the new waiter, who had been educated as a gasfitter.

In a Pickwickian Sense.

"Aha! I've been looking for you! What did you mean, sir, by telling a friend of mine the other day that I was a hard citizen?"

"I—I meant that you were a regular brick."

The Usual Plan.

"Don't you want to buy a good cyclopedia?" inquired the canvasser.

"What do I want of a cyclopedia?"

"Everybody needs one. Suppose you want to ascertain how many inhabitants Madagascar has, or who was the first Odd-Fellow, or what the distance is from the earth to the moon, or when the first Atlantic cable was laid, and you've got to know right off—what are you going to do?"

"Write a letter of inquiry to some newspaper and find out," retorted Mr. Veritas, indignantly. "Think I'm a blamed gourdhead?"

And he kicked the agent down-stairs.

PERSONALS.

President Harrison loves walking and is never diffident about ignoring the street-cars as he is going around Washington.

Mrs. Deacon, the occasion of the recent tragedy at Cannes, France, is said to have recently joined her brother, Charles Baldwin, near San José, Cal.

The Countess de Castries, who died recently in Paris at the age of 79, was the mother-in-law of President and Marshal MacMahon, Duke of Magenta.

Herr Most is enjoying a lucid interval. In his anarchistic organ he advises his destructionist friends to discard dynamite and lead lives of law-abiding peace.

Lord Bradford's winnings from the Derby, including the stake itself, amounted to $120,000. He took one bet on Sir Hugo two years ago at the remarkable odds of £10,000 to £100.

Prof. Brown Séquard informs the Paris Academy of Science that his discovery, popularly known as the "elixir of life," has been used with marvelous success in over 20,000 cases. Senator Brice should buy a barrel of it for his boom.

The Empress of Austria will summer at Carlsbad, provided means can be taken to insure that she shall not be intruded upon by vulgar visitors who are anxious to boast of having seen an Empress, even if they have to commit trespass in doing so.

Paderewski was surrounded by a mob of women at St. James' Hall, London, the other day, and their attentions to him were so pressing that he had to be rescued by friends. Doubtless these hero worshipers were striving to get a lock of that ineffably stunning hair of his.

The Rev. Charles F. Deems, pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York City, has just won a $20 gold piece offered as a prize for the best essay on "How to Manage a Wife," and he says he will give it to his wife to help him to continue to manage her. In his brief essay he said: "The first business of the husband is to manage himself so as to keep himself always his wife's respectful friend, always her tender lover, always her equal partner, always her superior protector."

Mme. Patti will sing in forty-five concerts during her next farewell tour in this country, and will have her wondrous throat swathed in $4,500 rolls of bills as a prelude to each concert. It is no great wonder that Mme. Patti desires to establish these farewell tours on a firm basis.

A bronze statue of the late Senator John P. Hale of New Hampshire, to be erected in the State House grounds in Concord, has been completed in Munich, and is on its way to this country. The unveiling ceremony will occur in July, and the Granite State Abolitionist's grandson—a child of Senator William E. Chandler—will have a share in the exercises.

M. Verestchagin, the Russian artist, who was bitten by a mad dog a few weeks ago in Moscow, will suffer no evil results from the bite, it is said. Immediately after the animal's attack he placed himself under the care of Pasteur's representative in Moscow, who treated him according to the famous Frenchman's methods. Verestchagin has been discharged as cured.

Miss Adelina M. Iveson, one of the first graduates of the first Normal School in Massachusetts, and probably the first professionally trained teacher to enter the work in the public schools of Cambridge, finished a term of 50 years this month as a teacher in the Washington School, Cambridge, and a dozen citizens, headed by Gov. Russell and Andrew P. Peabody, are arranging a fitting testimonial to mark the event.

OUR FRIENDS, THE ENEMY.

Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.): With regard to the Democratic nomination the situation is this: The friends of every candidate are encouraged about his prospects. The enemies of Mr. Cleveland are discouraged.

Keokuk *Gate City* (Rep.): The Democratic delegation from Kansas have declared for Boies for President. The Iowa brethren don't seem to be able to get Horace any further than that. But then that's a good ways for Horace.

Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.): Whitney's emphatic declaration that, as a Cleveland lieutenant, he would under no circumstances allow himself to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination puts that dark horse out of the field at any rate.

Arkansas Gazette (Dem.): If a Western man with "Flower on the tail end of the ticket" should prove the New York view it will be generally satisfactory. But the feeling is widespread that taking either Cleveland or Hill means marching to defeat.

Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.): The Democratic Senatorial trio, Hill, Gorman, and Palmer, each of whom has another name, Barkis, will do well to curb their expectation by reflection. No United States Senator was ever yet elected United States President.

New York *Times* (Mug.-Dem.): Not only would Cleveland be more likely to carry the State of New York than any other Democratic candidate, but he is the one Democrat who would be morally certain of carrying it. To attempt the experiment with any other would be folly.

Milwaukee *News* (Ind.): The Hill people have gained nerve and some prestige in the last ten days. They hope to prevent Cleveland's nomination on the first few ballots, and, if they can do that, they are confident of his defeat, though not so confident that it means Hill's success.

Denver *Republican* (Rep.): The defeat of Cleveland at Chicago would make Harrison's reelection absolutely certain, and therefore we hope that it will be achieved, but do not expect it. Cleveland is the logical candidate of his party this year, and his enemies have no really strong man to pit against him.

Indianapolis *Journal* (Rep.): Even Hill's best friends do not claim that he can be nominated, but they do assert that he can control 310 votes from the start. As it takes 600 to nominate, and as Cleveland's supporters can only figure out 450 for their favorite to begin with, the chances for a dark horse appear to be fairly good.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): Hill is 25,000 votes stronger as a candidate for President than Cleveland would be in the City of New York, supposing that the latter should receive the loyal and unflinching support of the great Democratic organization of Tammany. A member of that organization put him in nomination in the National convention of 1888, and the hardest work done for him in this city in 1888 was by Tammany Hall men. Yet Harrison carried the State against Cleveland by a plurality of 14,000, and in New York City Cleveland's plurality was 15,000 less than Hill's.

Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.): The only serious opposition to Cleveland's nomination at Chicago will come from the little demagogue-ridden State of South Carolina; but there is nothing in the character of our delegation, or in the platform upon which they were elected, to entitle them to the least consideration from any Democratic Assembly. They can have, and should have, no standing at Chicago. They will be as conspicuous as seventeen brass buttons on a blue flannel coat, but their prominence will be owing entirely to their peculiarity.

New York *Herald* (Ind.-Dem.): It so happens, unfortunately, that New York State is absolutely necessary to Democratic success. That fact cannot be winked out of sight. If Cleveland could surely carry it, or if Hill could surely carry it, that would be one thing. But there is the gravest doubt on the part of those who have carefully studied the situation whether either of them could carry it. This doubt is so potential that the ticket headed by one or the other of these gentlemen would be weakened at the start, and that is bad policy and bad politics.

Weakness of the Free Trade Issue.

N. Y. *Sun* (Dem.): The free trade issue in New York has always proved a losing one for Democrats. Thousands of active and loyal Democratic voters in New York are by heritage, conviction and personal experience opposed to the methods of revenue which find greatest favor in Great Britain. American mechanics, almost without exception, are opposed to free trade. New York and Brooklyn are great hives of manufacturing industry. Most of their artisans are Democrats. They are opposed to free trade, but on all the great issues of the party they are firm in their support of Democratic candidates. Cleveland embodies the ideal of a free trade candidate. With this great class of voters it is an element of irredeemable weakness. What is true of the American mechanics of New York City is true also, and to a very similar extent, of the Irish-American mechanics, almost all of whom are opposed to the English method of raising revenue. From experience in their own country, the German-Americans are protectionists. They hail from a protection country. Among the industrial voters of New York City, a cosmopolitan center of population, a free trade cry is, therefore, always dangerous to the Democracy. It does not make very much difference who is the Republican candidate. Harrison received in 1888, though not then popular with Democrats, and no more so now, the votes of many Democrats on the protection issue. With Cleveland as the candidate, the Democrats would lose in starting a Presidential fight thousands of votes in New York which, with any other nominee not supposed to entertain such radical views on the tariff, would be secure.

Cleveland Looked Upon as a Mugwump.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): New York City never wavered in its allegiance to the Democracy, even during the darkest days of the party's history, during the war. The conviction was always general among the Democrats of this city that a day of reckoning would come for their Republican adversaries, that the frauds and offenses of the Republican party in Washington would be rebuked sooner or later by a change of politics and officeholders in Washington. Nothing pleased them better than the slogan of Tilden, "A change of administration, a change of parties, a change of measures and of men." They wished to "turn the rascals out." They wanted a Democratic administration in fact as well as in name. Cleveland, a political hybrid, half Republican and half mugwump, grievously disappointed them. No books were shown. No books were asked for. No rascals were turned out to any great extent, and a good many persons whom the Democrats of New York had joined with their Democratic leaders in denouncing as rascals were kept in office by the President who had been elected as a Democrat. The party cries and party professions of the Democracy here for twenty years were belied by the inaction of the Democratic President, and it became easier thenceforth to secure the votes of Democrats for a Republican national ticket than it had been at any previous period. By thousands of good Democrats Cleveland was looked upon as a Republican in action and a Democrat only in name. The obligation of supporting him would fall lightly on such voters. They would feel no more responsibility for his success than they would feel confidence that the Democratic party would get any benefit from his success in case he were elected.

Weakness of Cleveland in New York.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): Cleveland is personally unpopular in New York; Hill is strong with the people. Cleveland has never taken any part in the affairs of the Democracy of New York State except to get office himself and to hold on to it at any sacrifice of the party's prospects. So far as is generally known or can be ascertained he never performed a friendly service except as a condition of some benefit to himself for any voter residing on Manhattan Island. He lives a good part of the time away from the city. His personal friends and associates are mostly Republicans. Few of them belong in New York. Fewer of them vote here.

One organic and ineradicable weakness of Cleveland as a candidate in New York City is the fact that his nomination would call forth no energetic efforts on his behalf by Democratic workers. A further element of weakness is the fact that the mugwumps, a source of constant embarrassment to the party in this city, would then be enabled, to interfere to its constant disgust and injury.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Two new plays in Chicago are announced for tonight. "The Foresters," by Lord Tennyson, at Hooley's, by the Daly company, and "My Colleen," by the McVicker Stock company, at McVicker's. The plot of "My Colleen" is simple and unfolds naturally. A fine estate in Ireland is ruined by the combined efforts of an extravagant proprietor and a thieving steward, Martin Coyne. The son of the proprietor, Gerald Ashley, a college graduate, returns home, discovers the perfidy of his father's steward and at the same time falls in love with the pretty daughter of one of his father's tenants, Mary Doyle. The steward is a suitor for the same girl's hand, who has promised to be his wife through a sense of filial duty. Gerald is also portioned out to a wealthy lady, Miss Anne Grady, in order to retrieve his father's ruined fortunes, the key to the situation being held by the robbing steward, who holds a mortgage on the property. In the midst of all these gathering clouds the thunderbolt strikes. Mary is betrayed by Gerald. Mary is turned from her father's house in shame, but her brother Jerry tenderly supports his sister in her sorrow, and never leaves her side. It all closes happily, however. Miss Grady liquidates the mortgage, and is a good Samaritan to the deserving. Gerald marries Mary and all that was wrong is put right. Martin Coyne, the steward, will be played by George Fawcett, Gerald Ashley by William Courtleigh, James A. Herne will take the part of John Doyle; Jerry Doyle, his son, will be represented by Tony Farrell, Mary Doyle by Katherine Herne, Miss Maud Banks will assume the rôle of Anne Grady, and Jennie Leland the part of Celia Hay, Jerry's sweetheart.

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"Zeb," the new Hoosier comedy, was presented at Havlin's for the first time last night, and some of the predictions made for it were verified. It has some rough spots, but this was to be expected. On the whole, however, it is a fair bit of comedy, and its reception was gratifying to the management. "Zeb" will hold the boards at Havlin's all the week and next Sunday night the house closes for the season with a big variety bill.

"Standing room only" was posted in the entrance of the Columbia Theater last night, when "Miss Helyett" entered upon its third week. The play runs smoothly and satisfactorily, every feature being rapturously received. Mrs. Leslie Carter shows no cessation in her efforts, and the remainder of the cast is the same as heretofore. The new feature was Mollie Fuller's serpentine dance.

The second edition of "Ali Baba," the taking spectacle at the Chicago Opera House, was given an enthusiastic reception last night. The staging of "Ali Baba" is wonderful, and bears scrutiny, a thing that cannot be said of every spectacular piece.

Last night saw the beginning of the fifth week of Seabrooke's "Isle of Champagne" at the Grand Opera-House. Some new local hits apropos of the convention are introduced, and the entertainment continues to draw big houses.

By some mistake the sale of tickets for "As you Like It" by the Daly company, which is to begin on the lawn at Lake Forest June 30, was announced to begin tomorrow. The sale begins Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Ideal Juvenile Opera company in that musical work "Pinafore" began its second week last night at the Alhambra before a full house.

"Sentenced for Life," a play by a Chicago dramatist, moved over to the New Windsor last night and pleased a fair audience.

"Olivette," the ancient but charming, was presented at the Clark Street Theater last night to a house that seemed delighted.

Haverly's Casino with its varied attractions was crowded yesterday and last night.

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NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—The outdoor shows have been alternately favored by hot weather and disfavored by wet weather from night to night, but they have had a high average of prosperity. The rival fireworks of Brock and Pain at Manhattan Beach and West Brighton make Coney Island a gorgeous place to visit of an evening and a resplendent one to see for a dozen miles around. The elaborateness of these pyrotechnical exhibitions is wonderful.

Improvements in libretto and score have been made in the Fifth Avenue's opera, "The Robber of the Rhine," which bids fair to last well into the midsummer season.

The Barrymore-Puerner work makes up in brilliancy and elaborateness of mounting whatever it may lack in briskness and tunefulness. The scenic effects are excellent.

German opera at the Amberg is popular enough, thanks to the spirited work of the company and the enjoyable accessories, to make an all-summer bill at that renovated theater. Mathilde Cottrelly's appearance in some of her old rôles has been welcomed by her loyal admirers. "Fatinitza" and other popular operas will be revived during this week.

The fiftieth performance of "Jupiter" at Palmer's tomorrow night will be no doubt an occasion of great joy for Digby Bell and his merry company. There will be silver souvenirs for the audience, and on the stage special exuberance expressed in timely wit, new songs, and perhaps some fresh foolery. "Jupiter" has maintained its place through a very trying period. It is no longer possible to doubt its staying qualities and Palmer's stage will have it all summer.

"Old Jed Prouty," in its second month at Proctor's, Twenty-third street, has still many points in its favor as a seasonable play. It is quaint, and in some respects a faithful picture of certain phases in New England life. Richard Golden, who impersonates Old Jed, has gained an important success and for the first time has come prominently into metropolitan notice. When he was Dixey's partner in the variety houses and in Rice's burlesques Golden was considered by far the more clever of the pair, and, indeed, he at first went forward more rapidly than Dixey. But he had enemies, the chief of which was of his own making, and that kept him back in the years when Dixey forged ahead. Today Golden is a Keeley cure graduate, and all his friends point to him as a coming man in American comedy. He is married to Dora Wiley, the singer.

The final fortnight of "Robin Hood" at the garden is announced. Only an imperative necessity justifies the withdrawal, in the height of its success, of this delightful opera, with its fanciful theme, its graceful music, and its well-written libretto.

The summer spectacular term at the garden will not start until a week from next Thursday night, when "Sindbad" will be shown in all the gorgeousness which made its Chicago success of last season. The company are already rehearsing. Louis Montague, the former $10,000 beauty of the Forepaugh circus, and John B. Gilbert, a capital low comedian, are in the cast. The new scenery is by Fred Dangerfield, whose canvases are not familiar here.

New York is less active in theatricals in hot weather, all things considered, than many cities not nearly so big. Boston playgoers have not yet deserted all the houses, and in Philadelphia, too, there is an uncommon business. Brooklyn still has two play-houses open and two in process of building. At one of the theaters in use summer opera is the bill, with Hubert Wilkie at the head of the troupe. Flowers and shrubs decorate the house, and a fountain playing into a pool filled with goldfish is a feature of the lobby that might well be emulated in our own theaters.

Williamsburg is going right ahead. If Edward S. Marble fulfills his present intention the American stage will lose an industrious and useful actor, whose modesty has been remarkable and whose work has been excellent. Marble declares that he will devote himself henceforth to coaching amateurs in Baltimore. Not one playgoer in a hundred may be able to recall Marble by name, yet he has been in his day—and he is not a veteran by any means—a comedian of classic mold, a comic opera singer, a minstrel interlocutor, a pet, and a farce writer. He is the real author of "Tuxedo," among other things.

Edward S. Willard, the English actor, sailed for London last Wednesday. He will not act in Europe during his vacation, but will devote his time to the reading of two plays and the study of "Louis XI." and two Shakspearean characters, which he expects to enact in this city at the Star next winter.

The Kind of New York Democrats Who Want Cleveland.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): The men who love Cleveland for the enemies he has made are less numerous in New York City than elsewhere, but there are enough of them to be taken into account. Compared with the persons who detest Cleveland for the friends he has made, they are about one to ten. Wherever in New York there is to be found an individual who by his meanness and unpopularity, if a Democrat, inspires the animosity of his neighbors, it is found on investigation, even if he does not himself proclaim the fact, that he is a Cleveland admirer. All the stay-at-home Democrats who go out of town election day, who bolt the nomination of popular and deserving men of their own party, who make common cause with objectionable Republicans, who omit to register in critical elections, who challenge Democratic votes in the interest of Republicans, who want to deprive unlettered workmen of the right of suffrage, who wish to establish religious tests of officeholding, who prefer foreign products to those made in America, who are opposed to restrictions against the importation of pauper laborers from abroad, who constantly stigmatize and denounce the most conspicuous Democrats, who are opposed to the common people and ready to deprive them of any rights; these men, if Democrats, are all for Cleveland.

NO PARALLEL FOUND.

ONE GREAT FEATURE IN THE ENGLISH CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Gladstone's Amazing Personality Which Swallows Up All Issues and Swamps All Arguments—Tories Led Into a Stupid Trickery Which May React—Bismarck Desires to Form a Family Dynasty—International Influence at Work to Precipitate Attacks on the Jewish People.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, June 18.—We are now fairly entered upon the most exciting struggle known to British politics. During Victoria's whole reign since the Reform bill agitation there has been no other contest actively enlisting such an enormous proportion of the electorate or invested with such a deep bitterness of personal and class hatred. But if one ransacked the whole English Parliamentary history there would be no parallel found for the feature which really makes this coming fight unique. It is that of Gladstone's amazing and prodigious personality which swallows up all issues and swamps all arguments.

This gives the present campaign an intensely and almost painfully human interest. Though we have been holding up our hands in astonishment at him these many years, it seems as if, until now, nobody realized how wonderful an old man he truly is. Remarkable as this octogenarian is at all times, it needs the thunder and crash of a great battle to bring out the full measure of his qualities.

By the way, he has already begun this electoral contest, and seems likely to reveal a Gladstone far more bewildering to ordinary human standards than was exhibited by the memorable Bulgarian agitation, or the historic defeat of the first Home Rule bill.

His Labor Dialogue Excels All Others.

There is nothing else in political history quite like the public dialogue he held in his dining-room Thursday with a delegation of the Amalgamated Trades Unions, which came to catechize him about the Eight-Hour bill. There were in the delegation half a dozen of the cleverest organizers and propagandists of the labor movement, and they came prepared to overwhelm him with arguments. The wily old man had them all sit around the table tor a friendly conversation, with recorders to note every word. With a great air of candor he listened to the statements of their position, asking pertinent questions here and there, but for the most part listening with his bald, reverend head cocked to one side like an old wise bird. Then, quite in a conversational way, he talked to them, making hash of their figures and generally guying their deductions, softly leading them into a hopeless tangle of conflicting arguments and wildly clashing demands. They had come proudly confident in the mastery of their subject, but without an effort, and quite calmly and casually, he made them all seem to themselves and one another like a parcel of ignorant, fatuous little schoolboys. I have never seen such another strictly personal triumph recorded in print. They went away at last quite dazed and humble, not knowing whether to be angry or sick. They seem to be still hesitating, and not likely, wholly, to make up their minds till after election.

Some of the more influential politicians of Gladstone's party are nervous about the effect of their venerable leader's unexpectedly bold treatment of the awkward eight-hour question, and a few of the noisy labor leaders are swearing they will put in the field a whole flock of labor candidates to do damage to the Liberal champion. But the overwhelming bulk of workingmen voters are disposed rather to chuckle over the way the old gentleman did their delegation up. The achievement created great enthusiasm everywhere outside of labor circles.

Tories Led Into Stupid Trickery.

Whatever disaffection Gladstone's dialogue might have created will be overbalanced tenfold by the stupid trickery into which the Tories have been led by some of their over-smart advisers with a view to working the date of dissolution so that London cannot possibly poll on Saturday. It required elaborate and painstaking ingenuity to arrange this. By the provision of the clumsy English law the elections may be held in boroughs on either the fifth, sixth, seventh or eighth day after the reception of the writ. Therefore writs must come to hand Tuesday or Wednesday in order to bar Saturday as a polling day. But the business of the Commons has been so expedited by the earnestness of both sides to hurry the thing over that there was really no pretext discoverable for extending the session into week after next, which alone would make those two desired days possible. In this dilemma the ministry hit on the device of having the House of Lords delay its business unduly, so as to make the Commons wait. This transparent trick is rendered all the more odious by the fact that the Lords have been fooling the whole week away at the Ascot races and could have finished all the work before them in a single night session next week if they chose.

Gladstone has seized the issue thus created with the avidity of a down-sweeping eagle, and today all Radical England is howling about the dastardly trickery by which the workingmen of the great city boroughs are going to be disfranchised. I suppose there is no doubt that Saturday is their best day to vote, but by the outcry raised one would think there were no other day of the week in which laborers had a moment to call their own. It is already apparent that this cry of treachery will have a huge angering effect all through the artisan population. It not only brands the Tories as fearing the labor vote and scheming to cut it off, but it gives a new handle to the ever popular shouts against the Lords. Whatever it is worth, trust Gladstone to extract the utmost possible value from it.

Gladstone Inspiring His Followers.

He was in his seat last night beaming with confidence and fervor, and speaking in the most delightful vein of sarcasm, firing his followers with magnetic enthusiasm. He is on the evidence again today at the big semi-religious gathering in Clapham. Next week he goes north to begin another great Midlothian campaign. At every point of the fight all along the line his plume will tower high above all others till the close. More than ever before his stature and strength make pigmies and weaklings of all the other Englishmen.

The long advertised thumping of Orange war drums at Belfast has at last come off, but there has been no such commotion of air waves over here as had been announced. Undoubtedly it is a big demonstration, perhaps one-fifth as large as O'Connell's historic gathering on Tara's Hill, but it had been discounted beforehand. Unkind friends weeks ago revolted against the device of offering free transportation and hotel expenses for all the special correspondents whom the papers chose to send, and this has given a doubtful artificiality to the flaring reports which Tory-Unionist journals print. It is, of course, impossible to say just what effect such an unusual manifestation, so perfectly stage managed and profusely advertised, may have on timid souls, but I know the Liberal leaders are not a whit afraid and regard this question of closing London out of a Saturday poll as distinctly more important.

Little Ceremony for Prince George.

The London season has been so demoralized and smashed by the royal mournings and dissolution tumult that yesterday's reception of Prince George as a Peer in the Lords, which ordinarily would have been the climax of fashionable display, was wellnigh passed unnoticed. The new Duke of York bore his part in the queer Old-World ceremonial with alertness and self-command, wearing his big scarlet and ermine gown as if it were his habitual garb, and making his stated number of bows to the Lord Chancellor so briskly that he got a whole salutation ahead of that porkfaced, puffy old magnate. There was some tittering at this among the titled ladies, who gathered for the spectacle, but for the most part they gave an anxiously attentive observation to this slender, middle-sized, yellow-bearded young man who has such a prodigious future-rôle to play—at least in their little world of social grades and barriers. His father looked pallid and aged.

Prince Bismarck is doing his best to invest his son Herbert's approaching marriage with the pomp and circumstance of a high state affair. It is this passionate desire of the old Chancellor to found a sort of family dynasty and pass all the great Bismarck traditions and influence on to Herbert, which was the original cause of his downfall. The Hohenzollerns are all filled with a profound belief in hereditary greatness, but it is tor themselves, not their subjects. Young William had no notion whatever of being handed over from father to son and playing the fainéant to their Mayor du Palais.

Dresden is making an exceptional fuss over the discarded statesman, treating his passage through on the way to Vienna as a sort of royal progress; but this is explained easily by the pains Bismarck has been lately taking to arouse the particularist spirit in Saxony and extol Saxons to the skies as patterns for all other Germans.

Bismarck Despotic When in Power.

When he was in power no one was rougher or more despotic in crushing out the faintest manifestations of local and racial ambitions inside the empire. Now he goes to any and all lengths to try to create and foment these things. Part of these same Saxon Tories who are splitting the skies with "hochs" for Bismarck have just formally adopted anti-Semitism as an avowed part of their party creed, and they are said to have found the money by which that crank, Pastor Ahlwardt, has been bailed out of prison pending his trial. This grotesque scoundrel will probably get definitely into prison within a few months, but the desperate character of his efforts may spread the virus of Judenhetzeri before he is pulled under. It points to an important subterranean anti-Jewish organization in Germany so strong that Ahlwardt believes it can protect him.

The almost parallel case of Drummont in Paris, who has just been convicted of outrageous libel upon a member of the House of Deputies in connection with Rothschild, makes it possible to wonder whether there is not an international influence at work to precipitate attacks on the whole Jewish people. If this idea is tenable, one need not have far to look upon the country which alone works in this underground manner and alone has an interest in blackening the character of Israel in the eyes of the world. If the Russian Panslavists, who impute alike their country's internal rottenness, bankruptcy, and inability to borrow money outside the Jews, were trying to strike a blow in return, this is precisely the way they would set about it. There is no evidence on the surface to support this suspicion, but it is worth keeping in mind, especially as Bismarck is veering round to become both the visible head and champion of anti-Semitism and the leader of a party favoring friendly relations with Russia.

Terrible Prison Stories from Poland.

There are terrible stories once more from Poland, where the prisons were long ago stuffed to overflowing, and hardly any family of importance has not now some member in Siberia or a martyr's grave.

The Poles in London are in a great state of excitement over the news of some big, far-reaching conspiracy unearthed by Gourko spies and a consequent reign of terror existing in Warsaw and Wilna. A number of notable refugees have made their way across the North Sea to these shores within the last ten days and many more have sought refuge in Germany and Austria. It is significant that, whereas Paris was formerly the Mecca of fugitive Poles, there are hardly any there now, but Berlin, London, Vienna, and Rome are full of them.

After a year's effort to find some other way out of the difficulties of his position, Lord Spencer has reluctantly bowed to the inevitable and announced that Althorp library will be sold at public auction unless some purchaser be found for the whole, which is wildly improbable. Many volumes have been written about this marvel among collections. It is the most splendid private library the world has ever known. Its size, though in itself unparalleled, is a minor feature. Its 50,000 volumes have almost without exception some uncommon value of their own. They represent the rarest editions and most historic bindings and most priceless examples of illumination and early printing on vellum, all in a state of unusual preservation. Its list of early bibles alone fills over 100 pages of Dibdin, and many of these are valued at thousands of dollars each. There are fifty-seven Caxtons out of a possible ninety-nine, known as the productions of his press, and three of these are unique copies. All the crude beginnings of printing in Holland, Germany, Italy, and Flanders have here the most complete representation to be found on the globe.

The sale next year, probably in the spring, will be the greatest event in the history of bibliomania and all previous records of fancy prices are expected to be knocked endwise in the contest between the State libraries and museums and great millionaire collectors. The dispersion of the library is made necessary by the fact that Lord Spencer's estates, either agricultural or park land, have been for years becoming poorer by reduced rentals till it is difficult for him to keep his position as one of the chief nobles of the Midlands up at all. So long as his solitary heir, his brother, remained childless and the title threatened to lapse, he might have made other sacrifices to keep going and hold Althorp library till the end. But the birth of a son to his brother gives a hope of continuance to the male line of the Spencers, and hence the decision to realize the vast untold sum locked up in books and put the Earldom on a new footing of financial flushness.

Oriental Turbans in London.

Tourists in London streets are accustomed to see now and then an Oriental turban surmounting a swart face, and get from the spectacle some hazy sense of contact with England's huge Indian Empire. But few Londoners ever realize what these turbans actually signify. One gets some sort of a notion by the fact that out of ninety-seven names published as having passed the legal examinations in the Four Inns Court here this week, twenty are those of Hindus or Parsees. There is a somewhat smaller portion of Asiatics among the medical, dental, and engineering students here, but they are enough to show that in another generation India will have a large body of trained professional men of native blood, entirely English in education, who will by no means be ruled so simply as the former blind masses have been.

Bernhardt continues to play to big audiences in what is proving the most successful of all her London seasons. Her new drama, "Pauline Blanchard," which was first seen in Australia, was given Thursday, but while her own work in it was wonderful the play made a dismal, unhappy impression, and probably will be seen no more here.

Ever more notable, however, than Sarah's triumph is the furious stampede the Londoners suddenly made to listen to the music of Wagner. Ten years ago practically the same singers that Sir Augustus Harris now has were here and sang the Munich master to absolutely empty benches. Any man in the swim could have the whole row of stalls and boxes ad lib. if he would only undertake to find people to fill them. Now the booking must be done weeks ahead and at "Tristam and Isolde" the other night, not even standing-room was obtainable. I should be sorry to suggest that this means the English understand Wagner more than they did a decade ago. They really understand nothing whatever about it, but swarm now as they staid away before, solely because it is the fashion to do so.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

TO MAKE AN EXHIBIT OF CLOTHING.

Chicago Foremen Designers Adopt Resolutions Pledging Their Aid and Support.

At a meeting of the Chicago members of the National Clothing Foremen Designers' Association of the United States held at the Grand Pacific Hotel Saturday the following resolutions were adopted in regard to a World's Fair exhibit of Chicago clothing:

WHEREAS, Chicago has attained such prominence as a clothing market in the production of fine goods, it becomes the duty of her merchants to use every possible effort to convince visitors at the coming World's Fair that Chicago clothing is entitled to front rank: therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Foremen Garment Designers of this city that its wholesale clothing merchants should combine and make a joint display of their products that will win for Chicago supremacy as a clothing center, and be it

Resolved, That in our judgment no individual effort can equal in commercial importance and insure the success of a united exhibit, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our best efforts and services in a united and patriotic spirit to our employers to make the proposed exhibit the best and most complete display of clothing that has ever been attempted, and further be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the clothing merchants of Chicago.

Georgia Peach Brandy.

Georgia expects to make a vast quantity of brandy, mostly peach brandy, this year, the fruit crop promising to be prolific. Applications to conduct distilleries have been already made by upwards of 400 brandy-makers. The law requires that all brandy shall be made of peaches, apples or grapes. The distiller pays a tax of 90 cents a gallon, and he sells at prices varying from $1.75 to $4. Griffin is the central point of this industry, the region being the best for raising peaches in the State. Most of the peach brandy is made north of Macon, and the apple brandy in the mountain sections of Northern Georgia. The grape brandy is made in Little Switzerland, a Germany colony near Mount Airy, and also along the coast. Last year there were only 165 distilleries in operation, owing to the fruit crop being short.

WILL VISIT THE FAIR.

EMPEROR WILLIAM TO COME TO CHICAGO NEXT YEAR.

He Has Practically Decided to Be Present—May Be Accompanied by the Crown Prince—Will Live at Potsdam Until His "Clear-View" Plans Are Adopted—Baden Will Assist in the Strategic Railway Scheme—Preparing for King Humbert's Reception.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, June 19.—The information of the Munich *Allgemine Zeitung* that Emperor William plans to visit the Chicago Fair seems to be authentic. Your correspondent has made special inquiries as to the truth of the report, and in both court circles and high official quarters the visit is now considered a certainty. The Emperor's plans are, of course, subject to the developments of the European situation, but as all German statesmen agree that the outlook has not been more pacific since the Franco-German war it is not likely that anything will occur to alter the Emperor's purposes. That the visit of the Emperor has been contemplated for some time is apparent in the exceptional efforts of the high officials here to secure for Germany a worthy representation at the Fair. Chancellor Caprivi's recent exhortations addressed to all German manufacturers and the enthusiasm of the semi-official press for the Chicago enterprise could hardly be explained on other grounds, as materially the Emperor cannot benefit to any great extent from such an elaborate exhibit as has been arranged. The Emperor's desire has been that the Empress should accompany him. She, however, did not wish to go unless she could take all the children, even including the baby which is expected shortly. The Emperor's Ministers advised him against thus exposing the whole imperial family to the dangers of a sea voyage, and so it is probable that the Emperor's wife and children will remain behind, although possibly the young Crown Prince may go with his father. During the Emperor's absence, it is said, Prince Heinrich will be regent.

Will Not Live in Berlin.

The everlasting "clear view lottery" promises at last to develop the sensation which the people have been expecting from it for many months. The Emperor is said to have been exceedingly annoyed by the violent attacks upon Dr. Kunze, his agent in the plan for clearing and beautifying an open space around the castle occupied by the imperial family in Berlin, and to have been deeply chagrined by the necessity of dropping temporarily the whole unpopular plan. It is now understood that the Emperor will not return to the Berlin palace until, by means of lottery profits or otherwise, the surroundings of the castle shall have been beautified in accordance with his ideas. This decision has been communicated to persons interested in pushing the "clear view" plan. The new palace in the wild park at Potsdam has been chosen as the imperial residence pending the improvements in question. These improvements are necessary, the Emperor contends, if Germany wishes to maintain for her sovereign an establishment at the capital worthy of comparison with the capital residences of other great European powers.

The Emperor has begun to show his contempt of the Berlin palace by ordering that extensive stables be built alongside the main building and facing the wing now used by lower officials. Henceforth he will occupy the palace only on certain state occasions, such as the opening of Parliament, the investiture with the decoration of the Black Eagle, and court balls. Other state functions will be done in the Potsdam palace.

No Play-Ground for the Princes.

Emperor William I. used the old palace for the same purposes, at the same time living in the smaller palace only a gunshot distant. The present Emperor's decision is not entirely due to injured pride, however, but is based on a real grievance. The old palace is really too small for his family, which is large and increasing. It has no garden in which the young Princes can play, although outdoor exercise is regarded by both Emperor and Empress as one of the most important parts of their training. The Emperor's request that the municipal authorities demolish the row of houses facing the south wing and transform the space thus cleared into a garden is, therefore, regarded as reasonable by all well acquainted with the circumstances.

That the whole plan was brought into such bad odor is attributable to the folly of Dr. Kunze. This man undertook the execution of the enterprise without the slightest doubt of success. He worked quietly for some time and then surprised the people with an imprudent declaration that everything was as good as settled. The Independent and Social Democratic Aldermen and other city officials, mostly Radicals, were on their dignity at once, protesting that they had not been sufficiently consulted, that Kunze had worked in the dark, and that it was their duty to stand between the people and the trickery of such an agent of the crown. There was a great hubbub about the extravagance of the court and the encroachment upon the rights of the city, and Kunze lost his head so completely as to make a compromise which practically defeated the whole proposed project.

The Emperor then himself endeavored to bring pressure to bear on the municipal authorities, but in vain. Meantime the Independents, who are professional economizers and critics of German politics, took up the matter, and, led by Eugene Richter, attacked the plan so violently in the Landtag as to kill it for the time being. The only question now is, How long will the economizers be able to keep down the "clear view" project? That it will be realized eventually and the Emperor will be brought out of his voluntary exile in Potsdam nobody doubts.

Has Ratified the Agreement.

The Parliament of the Grand Duchy of Baden has ratified the agreement between the Empire and the Duchy for the construction of a strategic railway from Carlsruhe into Lorraine, and has voted the first appropriation toward the 10,000,000 marks which constitute Baden's financial obligation in the enterprise. The whole railway plan involved in the scheme will necessitate the alteration of Baden's existing system at an expense of 90,000,000 marks. The *Reichstag* has already voted the 20,000,000 marks to be contributed by the imperial government. The bridge across the Rhine, a part of the general plan, will cost 4,000,000, to be contributed in equal portions by the Ducy and the Empire.

The railway will be double-tracked and of the heaviest steel rails, and will be completed, according to present calculations, in April of next year. It is expected to develop immensely Baden's trade and manufactures in times of peace, although the main object in its construction is to assist German Generals in concentrating on the French frontier the greatest possible masses of troops on the shortest notice of war.

The economizers in the Baden Parliament at first opposed the proposal that the Duchy should build any part of the road, hoping that the imperial government could be persuaded to pay the entire cost. The objectors were brought over, man by man, by the arguments of the Emperor's representatives. The ease with which the most violent enemies of the scheme were persuaded to forego their opposition seems to prove conclusively that the imperial government can get about anything it wishes from the States in a case where an appeal is made to patriotism.

For Libeling the French Ambassador.

Ex-Capt. Odanne has been sentenced to a new term of imprisonment for libeling a German Major and the French Ambassador. His trial was in Canura. Odanne charged the Major with selling to the French Embassy secrets of the German army. As Odanne has long been in this sort of business himself it is thought that he knew what he was talking about and was able to prove his case. The government, however, found it bad policy to prosecute the Major and drag the Embassy into an awkward position, so Odanne was made the scapegoat. All of Odanne's once powerful friends have abandoned him to his fate, so the government may safely keep him locked up so long as it suits its policy.

Great preparations are making for the reception of King Humbert of Italy and his Queen. The Emperor signified his desire that the welcome of the royal couple should be made the occasion of a big popular demonstration, and the municipal authorities are sparing no efforts to realize his hopes. Elaborate arrangements have been made for decorating the streets with flags and special clubs have been organized for the street parade. The people of the city are delighted by the prospect of a visit from the Italian Queen, who has not been in Berlin since 1872, when she was present as godmother at the christening of the Princess Margaret. Of course the object of King Humbert's visit is said to be merely the discharge of the obligations of friendship and politeness, although he will be accompanied by Sig. Brin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count Solms, German Ambassador to Rome, has come to this city to be present at the conference between Caprivi and Brin. Count von Waldersee, Von Bulow, commander of the Twenty-fifth division; Col. von Bissig, commander of the Thirteenth Hussars, King Humbert's regiment, and Col. Engelbrecht, military attaché of the of the German legation in Rome, have been commanded to attend the King. Countess von Arnim and four chamberlains will attend the Queen.

Will Enjoy a Family Dinner.

The Emperor and all the Princes of Hohenzollern, with their suites, will meet the royal party at the Wild Park Station in Potsdam. There will be present the city officials, officers of the crack regiments, and a military band playing the national hymn of Italy. Monday evening after the arrival there will be a family dinner at the new palace. Tuesday the Potsdam garrison will be reviewed before the visitors, and in the evening there will be a state dinner and grand tattoo. Wednesday the program will include artillery practice, a sham fight in Juterbock, a state dinner at the Berlin castle, and a gala performance at the Royal Opera-House. This performance will consist of one act from Verdi's "Aida" and a grand ballet. Thursday another state dinner will be held at Leopold's Glienecke castle. Later in the evening there will be a serenade and grand tattoo. Friday the royal visitors will start for Rome. The twelve Italian journalists who accompany the King are treated as part of his entourage. When they return to Italy they are expected to do fine service in booming the Triple Alliance and thus helping the government at the coming Parliamentary election.

Germans and Russians Still Quarrel.

The bitterness of feeling between Germans and Russians on the frontier does not abate. Letters from the frontier fortress at Thorne relate an extraordinary demonstration which took place in that city last Tuesday. At about noon thirty-three hay carts, covered with tarpaulin and filled with men, women, and children, passed through the principal street. The occupants were German-born farmers who had been expelled from the Russian Government of Kiew. There were thirty families in all, with 120 members. They said that they had nothing left except their clothes and their carts, and immediately after receiving notice to leave all their other property was seized by order of the provincial authorities.

The reason for their expulsion and confiscation of their land and cattle, they said, was solely because they refused to accept the orthodox religion. The soldiers of the garrison, after hearing this story, made a collection for the fugitives. Several men made speeches denouncing the Russians as robbers and tyrants, and mention of the Czar was received with groans and hisses.

A military prisoner at work on the ramparts at Graudenz in East Prussia jumped through the water gate Wednesday and began swimming to Vistula. The sentry called to him to halt, but the prisoner made no response. The sentry fired twice and wounded the man in the shoulder and neck. While the man struggled on the sentry jumped into a boat and pursued him. When the sentry overtook him the man ceased swimming, seized and upset the boat, and sank back dead. The sentry, who could not swim, was drowned.

Still Like Their Beer.

The President of the Germany Brewers' Exhibition in Hamburg informed a meeting of brewers in that city yesterday amid cheers that last year Germany drank 52,304,000 hectolitres of beer of all kinds, an increase of 7,662,450 over the consumption of the previous year.

For some time anonymous complaints have reached Berlin that exceptional cruelty was shown by officers to privates of the Second Wurtemburg Dragoons stationed at Ulm. An inquiry resulted in the reproval of Col. Krosigk, the commander, for gross neglect in allowing complaints of cruelty to go uninvestigated and his retirement from active service.

The weekly street encounter between soldiers and civilians took place Thursday night in Dresden. A party of non-commissioned officers fell to quarreling because they tried to occupy the whole sidewalk and force the civilians to walk in the gutter The officers drew their short swords and began slashing right and left. After they had cut down three civilians a workingman appeared with a crowbar and smashed in the skull of the leader of the military party. While he was following up his advantage the police came up and stopped the fight. Arrests have been made on both sides and an official inquiry has been ordered.

The *Zwickauer Tageblatt* contributes the following statement of a similar bit of military history of the last week:

We have to record an exceedingly regretable occurrence, which took place a day or two ago in the Börsenstrasse, near the Nordstrasse. Three officers, two of them in civilian dress, were sauntering down the street, when they saw a miner resting on a doorstep. The officer in uniform asked the miner what he was doing there and ordered him to get up. The miner refused to go and, when the officer threatened him, swore at him. The officer drew his sword and seriously injured the miner in the face and body. We understand that the conduct of this officer is being investigated.

To Investigate the Bourse.

In consequence of the financial scandals of last winter a commission was appointed to inquire into the business system of the bourse in this city. It is said that the commission will not report before autumn. The proposed delay is supposed to show what has been suspected, that the inquiry would end in smoke.

The star of the disreputable and thoroughly discredited jawbaiter, Rector Ahlwardt, seems to again be in the ascendant. When released from imprisonment on bail this week a deputation of the anti-Semitics received him at the door of the court-room with three cheers and bore him away in triumph to a dinner party at Unter den Linden. Ahlwardt's carriage was following by a lot of others filled with persons of the Parson Stoecker and *Kreuz-Zeitung* stripe of intolerance. At the dinner table Ahlwardt was toasted as a patriot and a martyr to principle. Anti-Semitic songs were sung and anti-Semitic speeches were made until morning.

The military tribunal which has been considering the charges made by Ahlwardt in his "Jewish Guns" will be published this week. It is known that the charges have been completely disproved. Ahlwardt objects that the report should not be published before his trial. Ahlwardt's numerous witnesses are mostly men who have been in prison for longer or shorter terms, who quarreled with their employers, the Loewes, and then tried to get revenge by filling up Ahlwardt with their falsehoods.

They Are Afraid of Lawsuits.

Many manufacturers intending to exhibit at Chicago have deferred making their final arrangements, as they fear that they will be liable to lawsuits in the United States for infringing upon American patents. The *Coelnische-Zeitung* says that many of the exhibits would undoubtedly show such infringement. At the same time it advises the government to calm the uneasiness of the Germans who wish to exhibit by publishing the special act of Congress on the subject. This act, however, fails to satisfy many who believe that the words "if exhibited in a bona fide manner," are elastic enough to avoid causing them trouble.

Gen. von Schmeinitz is absent from St. Petersburg on three months' leave. He will return to his post on Sept. 15. Meanwhile he will devote himself to the development of his new estate near Kassel.

Prof. Gen. Schweinfurth reached Berlin today with forty-two chests of African curios, including twelve typical skulls from twelve African tribes, for the use of Prof. Virchow. He says that the steamship on which he embarked at Zanzibar carried the bodies of several Europeans killed by natives. Among the bodies was that of Capt. Bettini, whose body was half burned before it was recovered.

A Mosquito St. Bartholomew Massacre.

Some of the good people of Stratford, Conn., decided this year to drain about forty acres of marsh land and had the necessary ditches dug. Afterward some of the ditches were partially filled up and the marsh water stagnated therein On examination the water was found to be a saturated solution of mosquito larvæ. The local scientists focused their powerful intellects and microscopes upon a specimen of the water and figured it out that the prospective mosquito population has been 20,000,000 to the acre. As there were forty acres drained the appalling fact is apparent that 800,000,000 promising members of the mosquito race, who might have done good and telling work upon the Connecticut country borders this year, were thus cut off before their youth had a chance to flower or even to sprout or to come down from metaphor, in fact, to crack the shell of the embryotic state. Among other things this little story teaches us to keep away this summer from undrained marshes in Connecticut or anywhere else.—*New York Tribune*.

To Stir Up Voters for Prohibition.

MOUNT CARMEL, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists of this county are holding a series of meetings in Mount Carmel for the purpose of stirring up the voters on the temperance question. Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, the noted female temperance evangelist, is the principal speaker.

LONDON TOWN GOSSIP.

SINGULAR OUTBURST AGAINST PRINCE BISMARCK.

The Emperor Resents Attempts to Make Demonstrations in the Ex-Chancellor's Honor—France Thinks England Sent Lord Dufferin to Bribe Her Press—Lord Hannen as a Bering Sea Arbitration Commissioner—A Chance for Some American to Buy the Althorp Library.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, June 18.—Prince Bismarck's journey to Vienna for the marriage of his son has provoked a singular outburst of anger in the imperial organs. It early became evident that this journey would be made the occasion of demonstrations in Prince Bismarck's honor. The German Emperor resents this, and his creatures on the German press and elsewhere resent it and are doing their best to belittle these demonstrations, or, so far as possible, to prevent them. First of all an order was sent to the German embassy in Vienna that Prince Reuss and his staff must show nothing more than bare civility on the occasion of Count Herbert Bismarck's wedding. Then a campaign began in the German press of Berlin, Cologne, Frankfort, and the other chief cities.

Sig. Giolitti's victory in the Italian Chamber by a majority far larger than was expected gives his ministry a free hand. The extreme left won over, nobody quite knows how, gave him his seventy-two majority.

King Humbert is setting out for Berlin with his Foreign Minister, and all questions at issue between Italy and Germany touching the Triple Alliance will then be discussed. It is likely enough that the elections will be fought on that issue; not that any strong party in Italy, the Clericals excepted, wish to withdraw from the alliance, but financiers think the cost of it might be reduced.

The French grievance of the week against England is a really remarkable one. It is nothing less than the discovery of the true reason of Lord Dufferin's appointment as English Ambassador to France. He was sent to Paris to break up the Franco-Russian alliance by bribing the French press; that and nothing else. The paper which has unearthed this fiendish plot is the *Petit Journal* itself, the paper which really has, what the *Daily Telegraph* of London claims, the largest circulation in the world, 1,000,000 a day, its English rival having perhaps one-quarter of that.

Parted Company with Irish Brethren.

The London Non-Conformists have parted company with their Irish brethren. They refuse to listen to their appeal against priestly rule. They have adopted in council a string of party resolutions in favor of home rule, municipal reform, municipal control of the police, and many other things, all as essential to the coming of the Kingdom of Christ. This is their view and their expression, and it dispenses with all comment.

Mr. Gladstone has written two letters denying with extreme emphasis that he has called the people of Ulster "rogues and fools." He did not. What he did was to use the phrase, "rogues and fools," in such a connection that his hearers and readers understand it to refer to the people of Ulster. He was discussing the Ulster question, and he said: "No doubt there are in Ireland, as elsewhere, a certain small proportion of rogues and fools. That portion of fools and rogues may be attracted by these astounding declarations."

The appointment of Lord Hannen as one of the British arbitrators in the Bering Sea business may be taken in one sense as a compliment to America. England, that is, chooses one of her ablest Judges and a man of really judicial mind. He will not, like Lord Chief Justice Cockburn in the Geneva arbitration, turn himself in the council for Great Britain. Nobody ever doubted his ability, his honor, his entire impartiality. There may have been people who pretended to while he presided over the Parnell Commission; they dropped the pretense when it served its purpose and when the report of the commission had made it ridiculous. He will do what can be done to keep his somewhat restless Canadian colleague in order. Sir John Thompson is not much known here, but rather too well known to you as an intemperate partisan who has shown himself a firebrand.

Little Interest in the Matter.

The Bering Sea arbitration is not a topic of interest in England at this moment. There is a provincial notion in this country that England must get the worst of any arbitration whatever, so that except with philosophers or fanatics arbitration in itself is not popular.

The rumors of the sale of Althorp Library, often heard and often contradicted, are at last confirmed. Lord Spencer has put the better part of this matchless collection in Messrs. Sothebys' hands to dispose of, if they can as a whole; if not, to disperse by auction next year. The whole library contains perhaps toward 100 titles and at least 4,000 or 5,000 of the highest order of excellence. The portion Lord Spencer sells comprises the contents of the square room at the south end of Althorp House, all that gives the library its immense fame.

The rest of the books, filling most of the rooms on the same floor, are of no special value. Foreign libraries, like the Duc d'Aumale's or the late Baron James de Rothschild's and others, may be left out of the comparison. There is not and there never has been in England any private collection of books equal to this or comparable to this.

It is rich in block books, in early Bibles, in encunabula of all the most precious kinds, including most of the most famous first editions of the Greek and Latin classics. It has more than 600 Aldines; it has fifty-seven Caxtons, more than the British museum itself, if duplicates are not counted in. It has treasures the mere mention of which would fill the wole of your page. They are as a rule in as good condition as the Sunderland books were in bad. This is not a hearsay opinion, but the result of a good many hours spent among them.

It is deplorable that this magnificent library should be sold. It will be more deplorable still if America does not claim it. Never again will there be such an opportunity. It will be sold to America in one lot if America chooses to give the price, which has not yet been fixed. Experts are now engaged in valuing it. The American or Americans who, out of his or their abundance, should find the money for the whole and give the library to the Nation would be a nobler benefactor to his country than anybody has yet had a chance of being as a giver of books.

G. W. S.

Americans in Paris.

The following Americans are registered in Paris:

E. Oppenheimer, W. Inman, Dr. Livingston Underwood, G. Hipple, M. Howard, C. Shayne, R. Williamson, J. Dyer, F. Beck, J. Bacon, C. Bass, J Arthur, J. Comey, Mr. Clum, W. Lee, J. Shoup, W. Stetler, M. Stewart, Iowa; M. Sumner, Omaha; James Clayton, J. De Seroco, Brooklyn; C. Penn Biddle, Emily Taylor, Middletown; A. Davis, Pitt W. Dallas, Buffalo; Miss Ringwood, E. Parett, Hoy E. Dayton, Albany; W. Hempstead, Miss William, Henry Oprerns, N. Frazier, Philadelphia; T. H. Noyes, Washington; B. Roseing, Chicago; J. Ainsley, Mrs. Bentson, Boston.

WANT TWO DOZEN SEATS.

Anti-Parnellites Need to Capture That Number in the Coming Campaign.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, June 18.—It is known in the House of Commons that another committee or deputation from the United States is coming over here with representatives of both Parnellites and anti-Parnellites. I can tell you precisely how matters stand at the present moment. The anti-Parnellites, including Messrs. Sexton, Dillon, Healy, and O'Brien, are firm on one point—they will have nothing to do with any arrangement which will not give them two dozen at least of the seats in Parliament now held by the Parnellites. That is their maximum demand.

I need not say that it is bitterly resented by the followers of Mr. Parnell, who now muster thirty in the House of Commons. Their ultimatum is—"Give us the seats we now have and we will talk about minor matters afterward." Between these two demands there is no possibility of a compromise. The deputation which is coming from America may well start with that fact in mind.

"But," I asked an anti-Parnellite, "how can you reasonably ask for the surrender of twenty-four seats out of thirty? Do you mean to say that the value of Mr. Parnell's services to the Irish organization are fairly measured by six seats out of a total of eighty-five?"

"Mr. Parnell," said this gentleman, "always had more credit than he deserved. He is supposed to have kept the entire Irish party together. He did nothing of the kind. He merely looked on while we worked, and then he took all the praise. His followers cannot get more than six seats in the whole of Ireland."

I said: "They would do so if the priests were to stand off. The priests are still Parnellites, are they not?"

My friend did not altogether deny that, but the clerical influence, he felt confident, would be supreme in the approaching election and would be hostile to any man who called himself a Parnellite. Mr. Redmond had gone to America to pick up some money, but he would not get much, and what he would get would do him no good. The priests are more powerful than money.

The Parnellites take a different view, and say they will be outnumbered at the polls through the exertion of Archbishop Walsh and his brethren, but, they ask, is it certain that the anti-Parnellites can capture their seats? Not at all. A split in the party will result in some gains to the Unionists. It is a responsibility which must rest upon Messrs. Dillon, Healy, and company.

"One thing is certain," said my informant; "that is, we shall not voluntarily part with any of our seats. All these men on the other side would be licking Parnell's boots now, were he alive. They would be afraid in his presence to call their souls their own. They fancy they will be able to manage old Gladstone, but he is too artful for them. Mr. Parnell found that out long ago. You can never trust that old man. He will get the Healyites just where he wants them and then will sell them out. We don't intend to be parties to any such game. We stick to Parnell's program. That is our only crime. If the people of Ireland dared to act up to their own opinions they would sweep the Healyites clean off the board. But the priests get hold of the women, and the women influence their husbands, and it is a hard fight against them all. It is going to be the hottest fight you ever saw, at any rate, since you watched what took place in the committee-rooms."

I have reason to know that the leading supporters of Mr. Gladstone are not blind to the dangers opened up before them. In their hearts some of them take a rather gloomy view of the prospects of home rule. I wish we could bury it fifty fathoms deep. There stands the old man, however, dogged, immovable. He will have home rule first, even if it involves him once more in disaster.

The workingmen who waited on him Thursday on the eight-hours question tried to induce him to relax his determination, but they simply failed. If he made the Irish question, he told them, subordinate to any other "he would disgrace himself to the lowest point that an unprincipled man could sink to."

After that there is no hope of getting him to postpone home rule even for a few months. This announcement will have a great effect on the approaching elections in England, where the feeling is that Ireland ought now to take a back seat and let England itself have a chance of making known its wants.

Every day, indeed, seems to improve the prospects of the Conservatives. Local issues here and there may lose them a few seats. The Liberal Unionists are not strong, but in the main the Conservative managers are looking forward to victory, or, at the least, of running Gladstone so close that he will not be able to keep the government together. With a majority of not less than fifty it would be utterly useless for him.

The Conservatives could get on with half that number, because they stand shoulder to shoulder whenever the pinch arrives. The Liberals, like the Irish, are split up into factions. If Mr. Gladstone were to come out and say that he consented to abandon home rule for a time—a thing now impossible—he would not improve his position, for then the whole eighty-five Irish votes would be cast against him. Like Macbeth, he is chained to the stake and must fight. Of course, some of his most intimate friends are much despondent, though they do not like to tell him so. It does not do to go to him with bad news or gloomy prophecies. His friends must take the cue from him in all things.

Next week he is off to Scotland to make his pronunciamento before the election. Lord Rosebery will be his host and a small party of journalists will also stay in the house. It is the old man's last throw of the dice. Even his enemies look upon him at such a moment with a latent feeling of compassion.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

CZAR TO MEET AUSTRIA'S EMPEROR.

Leading Topic of Conversation in Court and Diplomatic Circles.

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BERLIN, June 18.—The leading topic of conversation in court and diplomatic circles is the projected conference between the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph. It is understood that the conference was first suggested by Emperor William at the recent meeting between himself and the Czar at Kiel. Communications on the subject have since been exchanged between St. Petersburg and Vienna, which promise to result in the extension of a formal invitation by the Czar to Emperor Francis Joseph to take part this autumn in the imperial hunting expedition at Spala, Poland. The utmost importance is attached to the arrangments as tending to modify the Russian entente with France. The official feeling here is sanguine enough to hope that a personal exchange of views between Emperor Francis Joseph and the Czar will succeed in detaching the latter from his French alliance and lead to a permanent settlement of the irritating Balkan question. No special significance is attached to King Humbert's visit to Berlin.

The latest phase of the controversy that has arisen over the reports of a reconciliation between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck discloses the hollowness of the whole affair. The *West Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Bismarck's new organ in Cologne, denies that any overtures looking to a reconciliation have been made by either side. It says that Baron Stumm, after the Emperor visited him, was the guest of Prince Bismarck. The Baron communicated to the Prince certain remarks that had been made by the Emperor disapproving the tone of certain semi-official papers towards the ex-Chancellor. Nothing more was said except that Baron Stumm seems to have suggested that Prince Bismarck take the initiative seeking to reëstablish a rapprochement by making some form of apology to his Majesty. On this point, adds the paper, Prince Bismarck cannot admit, even if the admission led to his reinstatement in office, ever trying to do wrong to the Emperor. It is the Prince's enemies who ought to ask pardon before the Emperor and the country. The internal history of the events which led to Prince Bismarck's retirement from the Chancellorship cannot be revealed now, but all precautions have been taken to prevent the future passing an incorrect judgment.

ONE HUNDRED SOUDANESE KILLED.

Report of a Lively Engagement June 10 in the Moshi Territory.

ZANZIBAR, June 19.—A report has been received here that a German force, commanded by Baron Bulow and consisting of five Europeans and 150 Soudanese natives with one gun, was severely defeated June 10 in the Moshi territory near Kilimanjaro. It is said that one European and 100 of the Soudanese were killed, that the gun belonging to the force was captured, and that Baron Bulow and another European were among the wounded. The remnant of the force retreated to Fort Mareng, which has since been evacuated.

The British East Africa company has sent stores and necessaries to Taveta

SUMMER RESORTS.

Penobscot Bay, Maine.

The ISLESBORO INN will open June 20, under the same management as heretofore.
N. P. SEWELL, Islesboro, Maine.

The new and commodious steamer Frank Jones of 1,400 tons, now being built for the Maine Central R. R., will be put on the route in June.
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EDUCATIONAL.

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Will be held June 30th and July 1st at the Board of Education Rooms, City Hall, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts., in charge of A. R. Sabin, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Schools. For detailed information address H. W. TYLER, Secretary.

Kenyon Military Academy This old and remarkably successful school provides thorough preparation for College or Business, and careful supervision of health, habits and manners. For illustrat. catalogue address, GAMBIER, OHIO. LAWRENCE RUST, LL.D., Rector.

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BRYN MAWR COLLEGE A COLLEGE for WOMEN. Bryn Mawr, Pa., ten miles from Philadelphia. Offers graduate and undergraduate courses in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, Anglo-Saxon, French, Old French, Italian, Spanish, German, including Gothic and Old High German, Celtic, Hebrew, History, Political Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and lectures on Philosophy. Gymnasium, with Dr. Sargent's apparatus complete. Fellowships (value $500) in Greek, Latin, English, Mathematics, History, and Biology. For Program address as above.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

Examinations for admission to Amherst College will be held in Chicago at the committee room of the Board of Education, 72 City Hall, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m., Thursday, June 23, and continuing two days. EDWARD B. MARSH, Registrar.

WILLISTON SEMINARY EASTHAMPTON, Mass. Prepares boys for any college or scientific school. Opens Sept. 8, 1892. New laboratories and bathrooms. All buildings heated by steam. Address REV. WM. GALLAGHER, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL, MANLIUS, N. Y. Civil Engineering, Classical, Commercial, Special and Preparatory Courses. Under visitation of War Department and Regents of University of New York. Summer session begins June 20th. Regular session, Sept. 15th. Rt. Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Prest., Lt. Col. WM. VERBECK, Supt.

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Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
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Address until Sept. 1st care of J. Kennedy Tod & Co., Bankers, 45 Wall-st., N. Y.

MITCHELL'S BOYS SCHOOL, Billerica, Mass., 18 miles from Boston, on the B. & L. R. R. A strictly select Family School for Boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Fall term commences Sept. 19. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, A. M., Principal.

RYE SEMINARY, Rye, New York.—For particulars address MRS. S. J. LIFE.

THE HEAVY STORM IN CUBA.

Loss of Life and Property at Many Points—News of the Islands.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

HAVANA, June 19.—Since Wednesday, the 8th inst., the Island of Cuba has experienced one of the greatest rainfalls ever known, causing great destruction of property and the loss of several lives, and telegraphic communication being interrupted with the most distant points. At Matanzas the rivers San Juan and Yamuri, between which the largest part of the city is located, overflowed their banks, sweeping away bridges, towboats, and launches, flooding the streets in the vicinity, raising the banks of the San Juan to the height of ten feet. The River Almenderes, which enters the Gulf of Mexico at Chorera, three miles west of this city, is over banks, flooding all the low lands and driving the people to abandon their houses to seek shelter in higher places. Fortunately no wind of importance has accompanied the rain-storm. The streets of the city running from the Parque Central to the harbor have been flooded two feet deep, and the waters far out in the gulf have the appearance of the muddy waters at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The sugar warehouses on the San Juan being full of sacks and hogsheads were flooded to the height of the sixth and seventh tiers of sugar and between 90,000 and 100,000 sacks were entirely lost, and it is now estimated that the amount will reach the enormous sum of $3,000,000, a large part of this falling upon the railroads where tracks have been washed away and buildings ruined. A very large part of the sugar crop is still in the country, and cannot be moved until the waters subside and the roads are made safe. Of course all sugar-making is suspended, the cane-fields in many places being flooded two feet deep. Some of the large central estates still hope for clear weather to finish their crop, having yet a large area of cane uncut in the fields. The loss to planters and merchants will be very heavy, adding greatly to the present sufferings of capitalists in Cuba.

Happily, only six lives have been lost, which is wonderful in view of the great number of houses ruined by the waters at Guines, some fifteen leagues south of Havana situated on a low, level plain of the richest lands of Cuba, whence comes such large crops of potatoes and onions. The waters covered the great port, and covering the fertile lands for miles, has destroyed all the growing crops, flooding the houses, causing the people to take shelter on higher ground, leaving their furniture and cattle to the mercy of the waters. The loss in and around Guines will be terrible; most of the people being farmers, have lost their all and many will suffer with hunger. Meanwhile a great many people will be dependent on the aid from those more fortunate to enable them to start anew.

Noble acts of kindness have already been displayed, proving the Spanish race to be a generous, kind-hearted people. At Matanzas, proprietors of stores of provisions gave freely to those in need, the cafés making and serving coffee and the bakeries bread to all during the force of the storm, and the owners of the tug steamers promptly sending them to the relief of the people without compensation at the first call for help made by the Mayor of Matanzas upon the citizens of Havana. It would make my special too long to undertake to enumerate the many acts of kind attention to the wants of the suffering by these continuous rains, which have prevailed an entire week.

While Americans in Cuba read with great sympathy for the sufferers the dreadful accounts of the recent floods in the United States, they will have the satisfaction now of knowing that the good people there will appreciate the terrible losses now occurring to Cuba. It will be some time before the extent of damage will be known—the whole country being flooded, and the low lands full of water. Every shower will add to the loss of the farmers and we are now in the height of the rainy season, which continues generally through the months of June, July and August. So far very little damage has been done within the city of Havana.

On the 14th inst., at Pinar del Rio, the two condemned outlaws, Santiago Bengochea and Placido Martinez, were garroted. Owing to the bungling work of the executioner Bengochea was some twenty-two minutes dying, while Martinez died instantly.

Señor Don Alejandro Aris Rodriguez, formerly Civil Governor of Havana, has been appointed by the Queen Regent to be Captain General of Cuba, in place of Gen. Polavieja, lately resigned.

RAIDED THE ITALIAN STATION.

Five Hundred Dervishes Make an Attack, but Are Repelled.

LONDON, June 18.—Advices have been received here to the effect that a band of 500 Dervishes had raided the Italian station near Massowah. A force of Italians, with the assistance of some friendly tribes, repelled the attack, killing many of the Dervishes, including the leaders. The Dervishes were thus forced to abandon their intention to loot the place. The dispatches also contain the information that Prince Croy, commanding the troops in the Congo State, had recently been engaged in the two battles with Lunda slave raiders, in which the latter were defeated with heavy loss. Three hundred slaves whom they had in their possession were liberated.

Columbus' Birthplace Determined.

MADRID, June 19.—Three documents have been found in the military archives which go to prove that Columbus was born at a place called Saona, near Genoa. These documents confer a title of nobility on Columbus and his son.

Ex-Premier Crispi Successful.

ROME, June 19.—In the municipal election held in this city today the Liberal candidates, including ex-Premier Crispi, were victorious. Sig. Crispi says he will devote the rest of his life to the welfare of Italy and Rome.

CHILLY FOR BULLS.

GOLD EXPORTS HAVE AN EFFECT UPON THE MARKET.

No Fear of Tight Money, but It Brings Us Nearer a Silver Basis—Movements to Bull Granger Stocks a Feature of the Week in Wall Street—Arguments For and Against the Proposed Voting Syndicate for New England—North American Company's Unsatisfactory Report.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—The movement to advance the price of the granger stocks, which developed itself ten days ago on the eve of the publication of the government crop report, has been the chief feature in speculation the last week. Best in prominence, if not in importance, has been the trading in New England, and the publication of its report by the North American company was another event of the week which attracted attention. The Western men would have had more success in their efforts to bull the market had not speculation on that side been chilled a little by the large exports of gold for the week.

The amount sent out was over $7,000,000. If the banks were not so full of funds such a drain would at once excite apprehensions of tight money; as it is, every dollar of gold going out renews the fears, not of higher interest rates, but of trouble over the silver problem. When an engagement of gold is announced now the street seems to make a mental calculation of how much nearer it brings us to a silver basis, and it does not feel comfortable. Much of the gold going forward this month is for the payment of dividends and interest on our securities held abroad, and by the firmness of the rates for exchange yesterday and Friday, after the remittances had been made, it may be inferred that more gold will go this week. To the extent to which it does go it exerts a bearish influence on the stock market, against which the Western operators and their allies here will have to contend. The stock they have selected to lead the bull movement is St. Paul, and it has been the most active of all.

Will Boost St. Paul.

The immense increases in earnings the road continues to report furnish a solid basis to work on, and the bulls claim that they are going to put the stock much higher. There is evidently a strong pool in it. It is understood that Mr. Armour has been a large buyer lately. He has been out of the market for a considerable time, and his entering the speculative arena at this time indicates that some of the vigor characteristic of the man will be infused into the trading. If there are any strong men interested in bearing St. Paul the fight will be all the more lively and likely to make plenty of commissions for the brokers.

Wall street knows the style in which Mr. Armour goes at things with his coat off and sleeves rolled up. The other granger stocks have been strong but not so active as St. Paul. Their advance came to a halt when the short interest in them had been eliminated or at least considerably reduced. All the Chicago dispatches now are strongly bullish on the crop prospects, the weather and railroad traffic, while, therefore, it is true that in the past two weeks there has been a decided change for the better in the crop outlook. Some deduction must be made from the enthusiastic assertion which the latest dispatches make, seeing that the leading Western operators are engaged in a bull movement in their railroad stocks.

In other departments of the list, as the coal stocks, industries, and Gould specialties, not much has been doing. Cordage has reached the highest price recorded for it on the strength of the large sales of binder twine for the wheat harvest. Small scalping operations in Chicago Gas have imparted a semblance of life to that stock which, for various reasons, is not at this time responsive to bull efforts. The talk of opposition is heard again. Sugar has been rather quiet. There has been no feature in coal stocks calling for comment.

Receivers for Richmond and Danville.

In the affairs of the Richmond Terminal Company another turn has been taken, by the appointment of receivers for the Richmond and Danville road, a move which presents the interesting fact of security-holders calling on one Judge to protect their property from the onslaughts of another Judge, and both Federal Judges at that. The Richmond and Danville people seem to think that unless they took shelter somewhere Judge Emory Speer of the Georgia district would finally strip them of everything they had. Hence their application to another Judge to take charge of the property, which is what the appointment of receivers effect.

In the case of the New England roads, whose affairs are attracting a good deal of attention in the street, protection of a different kind is sought. The proposition to create a voting trust running five years has been made to the stockholders in behalf of the Parsons management. In a private circular issued to the stockholders, the gentlemen whose names are signed to it urge that such a trust is necessary to secure stability of management, which is specially necessary at this time, when the company is about to spend a great deal of money on improvements which will run through several years.

There would be good pickings, it is to be inferred, for directors who were looking for that sort of thing, and the circular hints that just such directors have been the trouble with the road in the past. The proposition Mr. Parsons makes to the stockholders by this voting trust arrangement is in substance that they will make a five years' contract with him to run the machine. If a majority of the New England stockholders have enough confidence to follow him, the voting-trust scheme will go through and the rumors in the streets are that its success is already pretty certain.

Not a Popular Institution.

Voting trusts are not greatly in favor in Wall street. The Reading voting trust has not been regarded as a successful part of the original reorganization scheme. It might be objected also in the instance of New England that as the stock is only $20,000,000 in amount any set of men desiring to control the property should be willing to hold enough stock to do so. On the other hand it may be replied that under the best of management it must take some years to build the property up to a point where any return can be had on the stock, and carrying a large amount of it for that time would be a costly burden for a few men to shoulder. Mr. Parsons has his Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg record to stand on. He took that road when the stock was selling about 14 and the consolidated bonds in the sixties. Everyone knows at what price he sold it to the New York Central.

The most objectionable form of a voting trust is a classified Board of Directors. While something may, of course, be said in favor of that also, the objections are overwhelming. If dishonest or incompetent managers get in it is like moving mountains to get him out.

We have one example in the North American company. There are nine directors; three go out each year. Had there been any chance of effecting a change of management at the recent election of that company it is sure that such a change would have been made, or the party in power would have had to buy enough stock to secure themselves.

Stockholders Almost Powerless.

As it is the stockholders knew it was of little use to do anything. Proxies were largely withheld, so largely that the managers made but a poor show after all their efforts to get them, but no opposition was organized. Some of the stockholders at the meeting voiced the general dissatisfaction at the way the company has been managed, and that was all. Mr. Villard continues in control with a Board of Directors dependent upon him, and therefore incapable of independent action. The Treasurer's report tells what assets the company had May 31, but is silent as to how they had dwindled away during its brief existence. The value of the stock must be sought in the electric properties the company controls. They may become valuable; it is at least a possibility.

Mr. Villard has the gift of seeing where great value lies. He can see the gold in the mine, but he fails in the practical work of developing it. He saw the magnificent possibilities of the Northern Pacific road, and has twice caused convulsions in Wall street through his wild financiering in connection with it. He conceived a grand financial institution with unlimited scope and powers, and the Treasurer's report of the North American company shows where it has landed. But practical men may yet make it valuable.

IN THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Inactivity of Stocks in London—The Discount Market Unchanged.

LONDON, June 19.—During the last week discount was unchanged and inactive. The superabundance of money appears likely to continue until the drain to America commences. The Ascot races and the approach of the election contributed to cause inactivity on the Stock Exchange, though the general tendency was upward. British funds were quiet. Bank of England fell 3¼, owing to diminished income received under the new arrangement to manage government business.

Foreign securities were stronger and fairly steady. The chief feature was a rise is Costa Rica of seven points on the announcement of the payment of the July interest. Argentine Government issues improved on the fall of the Argentine gold premium, but receded when it was reported that President Saenz-Pena favored a settlement with the foreign creditors on the basis of a big reduction of interest. English railway securities were irregular with a downward tendency, and there was a general fall of 1-3 to 1.

American railroads were in strong demand in consequence of favorable crop reports from the United States and disquieting statements from Russia regarding the next harvest. Gould securities were especially favored. Variations for the week in prices in American securities made include the following:

Increase—Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 2¼; Wabash first consolidated mortgage, 1¾; Wabash preferred, 1⅛; Lake Shore, 1; Norfolk and Western preferred, Union Pacific shares, and Denver and Rio Grande common, ½ each. Decrease—Louisville and Nashville, 1¾; Northern Pacific preferred and Atchison incomes, ½ each.

Canadian railway securities were firm. Grand Trunk shares suffered a slight drop early in the week, owing to disappointing traffic returns, but afterwards fully recovered. Grand Trunk seconds preferred gained 2½ for the week, and do firsts preferred 1¼. The securities of the Mexican railway were dull and suffered a fractional decline.

The issue of the Canadian Government 3 per cent loan is a great success. The loan has been subscribed for three times over and is now quoted at a premium of ⅛.

PARIS, June 19.—The last week was a quiet one on the bourse. International stocks in general advanced and railway securities continued gaining, showing an average rise of 15 francs. The Credit Foncier has applied to the government for authority to reduce the interest on certain communal loans originally contracted for with it at a high figure, and in return asks permission to withdraw 21,000,000 francs from its reserve and to bind debtor communes not to redeem their loans before the specified dates. The government is disposed to consent to what is asked.

BERLIN, June 19.—Business on the bourse during the last week was active. Foreign securities were firm. Iron shares were in little demand. The closing quotations include:

Prussian 4s, 106.70; Deutsche Bank, 165; Mexican 6s, 86.50; Bochumer, 130; Harpener, 147; Rubles, 209.20; Short exchange on London, 20.37; Long do, 20.32; private discount, 2.

FRANKFORT, June 19.—On the bourse during the last week business was quiet. The final quotations include:

Hungarian gold rentes, 94.30; Portuguese, 34.40; Italian, 92.10; Short exchange on London, 20.38; private discount, 2¼.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—The outlook in lake freights this week is the most encouraging since the opening of navigation. It seems likely that Chicago grain will be in the market for boats all the week, and with the big fleets tied up in the ore trade last week a substantial advance in grain rates is anticipated. So much depends, however, on speculative influences that vessel-men may be disappointed. It is certain that present rates will be maintained in any event.

Wind and Weather.

CHICAGO—Heavy fog is reported from the Straits of Mackinaw, extending half way up Lake Michigan. Fog also interfered with the movement of vessels on Soo River. Saturday night it was so dense as to make navigation dangerous.

Port of Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Arrived—Propellers Mary H. Boyce, South Chicago; Mary Miller, R. C. Reid, lumber, Menominee; Albert Soper, Susie Chipman, Ludington; McNeff, Muskegon; Walter Vail, Ashland; schooners Kate Hinchman, Moran Bay; John Minor, Detour; Hattie Hutt, Menominee; Barbarian, Cheboygan; Peshtigo, Active, Peshtigo; Live Oak, Middleton; Lottie Cooper, Pine Lake; Baltic, Ashland; E. P. Boyce, Manistique; S. M. Stephenson, Washburn. Coal—Propellers Clyde, Hecla, R. A. Packer, Oceanica, Buffalo. Pig-iron—Schooner S. B. Kitchen, Manistique. Sundries—Propellers Chemung, Scranton, Russia, Delaware, Buffalo; Atlanta, Muskegon, Virginia, Manitowoc; F. H. Prince, Ogdensburg; Boscobel, towing, Peshtigo.

Cleared—Light—Propellers City of Chicago, Soo City, Ossafrage, Arundel, St. Joe, Susie Chipman, Bay City; Mary Mills, R. C. Reid, Menominee; Atlanta, Muskegon. Schooners Alert, Noque Bay, Peshtigo, Phœnix, Little Bay De Noque. Grain—Propellers Arabia, Florida, Tioga, Buffalo; [illegible] Point Edward; A. L. Potter, John [illegible] Huron; E. B. Maxwell, Midland; Lake [illegible]

Vessel Movements.

MENOMINEE, MICH. — Arrived — Stampede. Cleared—J. C. Perrett and barges, Pewaukee, Chicago.

DULUTH, MINN.—Arrived—Elphicke, Nyanza, Butteroni, Sitka, Iron Chief. Cleared—Badger State, Wave, Buffalo.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Sage, Hawgood, Avery, Vosges, Albany. Cleared: Coal—Forbes, Jeannette, West Superior.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—Manchester, Miller, Maryland. Cleared—McGregor, Morse, Four Brothers, Westover.

MANISTEE, MICH.—Arrived—Ida E., Buckley, Charles, Luling, Markham. Sailed—City Concord, Austin, Dumford, South Chicago.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—White Star, Minnesota, Pabst, Street, Cambria, Porter, Ohio. Sailed—Manhattan, Chicago; Andaste, Cleveland. Wind, south, light.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Ludington, Hayward, Goodman, Williams, Mary Cook. Up—Perrett, consorts, Pewaukee, Butcher Boy, Otis. Wind, northeast, light, foggy.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived — Wolf, Caledonia, Mitchell, Holland, Harvey, Round, Baines, Republic, Reid, Ferguson, Fostoria, Albino, Dodge, Whitaker, Ispheming, North Wing, Idaho. Cleared—Chappell, Chicago; Maumee Valley, Amherstburg.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Escanaba, midnight; Omaha, 2 a. m.; Britannic, 4:30; Lackawanna, 8; Lehigh, 10:30; Pahlow, Delta, 3; Wade, 5:30; Niagara, Stewart and consorts, 6:30. Up—New York, 9 last night; Adams, 9:30; Wawatam, 3:30 a. m.; Specular and consort, 9; M. T. Greene and consorts, 10:40; Vance, 12; Stimson, 12:30; Vulcan, 4:30. Wind west, light; foggy.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived — Vanderbilt, O. T. Flint, Buffalo; Parks Foster, Angus Smith Chamberlain, Owego, Benson, Northern Queen, Berlin, Tuscarora, Rust, Boston. Cleared—Merchandise—Empire State, Ward, Fisk, Montana, Duluth; Rochester, Saranac, Chicago. Coal—Parks Foster, Chicago; Blanchard, Toledo; Monteagle, Glidden, Warmington, Milwaukee; Constitution, Racine. Light—Rosedale, Sarnia; American Giant, Oscoda.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH. — Up — Sheriffs, O'Neill, 11 last night; Forest City, McGregor, Neshoto, 11 a. m.; Masaba, North Star, 9; Livingston, Louisiana, 11; Hope, 12; Kirby, Havana, Sonsmith, Missoula, Hundred Eleven, 3; Manitoba, Stafford, Francomb, 4; Nicol, Osceola, 5; Schuck, 6. Down—Servia, Moravia, 10 last night; Williams, Bennington, 12; Spencer, 3 a. m.; China, 4; Republic, Maruba, 1; Wawatam, 3. Calm; cloudy; foggy. Water 14 feet 4 inches.

LIME KILNS CROSSING.—Down—Lillie Smith, Hodge, Corsica, 11:10 p. m.; Grand Traverse, 3:30; Conestoga, 7; Manola, Matoa, Davis, 8; Sam Mitchell, 8:15; Mecosta, 10:15; Armour, 11:20; Hesper, Pringle and barge, 11:30; Rugee, 12; Hudson, 1:30 p. m.; Uganda, 1:15; Harry Packer, 3:30; City of Cleveland and consort, 4:50; Pontiac, 5. Up—Gilchrist and consort, 10:30 last night; Prentice and consort, Saginaw Valley, Cherokee and consort, 12:20 a. m.; Griffin, 2:20; John Eddy and consort, 2:40; Norman, 4:20; Neosho, 4:30; Green, Georger, 4:40; Roman, 5:30; Australasia, 5:40; James Lockwood, 6; Newberg, Johnson, La Salle, 7:20; Macey and consort, 10; Germanic and consort, 10:50; Roby, 11; Forbes and consort, 12:30; Keystone and consort, 1:10; Norwalk and consort, 2:10; Rube Richards and consort, 4; Frontenac, 4:50; Swain and consort, 5.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Up—Spinner and consorts, Michael Groh, 11 last night; Stephen Hall and consorts, 1 a. m.; Milwaukee, John Moore, 1:30; Devereux, 1:50; Iosco, Saveland, 4; Conestoga, 4:30; Queen City and consort, Arnold, Anderson, 5; Atlantic, India, 7; Hale, Itaska, John Moore, 8; Gov. Smith, 3; Griffin, 9:30; Cherokee consort, 10:30; Gilchrist, Sage, 11; Gorman, Reuben Doud, Andrews, Saginaw Valley, noon; Mineral Rock barges, Roman, 12:30; Australasia, 1:30; Neosho, 2; Kendall, Wells, 2:30; James Lockwood, 2:40; Prentice consort, 3; La Salle, 3:20; Eddy, Shaw, 3:40; John Hill, 4; Moore, Bacon, Samuel Watson, Morey, Hartford, Boody, 4:30; Champion, Kate Winslow, Alice Morris, David Stewart, Badger, 5:30; Green consort, Benton, barges, 5:45. Down—Sanilac, 11 last night; Samuel Mitchell, 1:50 a. m.; Manola, Matoa, 2; Mecosta, 2:40; Rugee, 3:20; Van Allen, 4; Marquette, Kelley Chandler, 4:20; Volunteer raft, Armour, Hesper, Uganda, 4:40; Merigold, 6; Brady raft, 7; City Cleveland and consort, Hudson, 7:30; H. E. Packer, 7:40; Kalkaska, 8:40; Mercur, 10:20; Moran, Palmer, 10:40; Pontiac, 11; German, 1; Western Reserve, 2:40; Sibley and consort, 3; Amaranth, Olympia, 3:40; Nimick, 4:20; Syracuse, 5:30.

Marine Notes.

The steamer Barnum had its great stem smashed off and was otherwise injured in the Chicago harbor blockade yesterday. Other craft suffered somewhat.

The schooner Minnie Anson badly raked the whole front of the Air Line elevator, carring away the slate, making deep grooves, and sustaining some damage itself.

The steel steamer Mahoning, built for the Anchor line, was launched at Wyandotte dock Saturday. It is practically a duplicate of the Codorus, launched at Buffalo a fortnight ago.

A rowboat capsized on the lake yesterday afternoon off the entrance to the harbor. The two boys in the little craft were picked up by the Life Saving crew and safely landed.

Some people in marine circles claim that the river current yesterday and last night was no greater than that recommended by the Drainage Board, while others claim that in some parts of the river it was four or five miles an hour. The Drainage Board wanted to make a current of a mile and a half an hour, but many people insist that this would be too rapid for safe towing in the harbor.

U. S. Court—Third District, Wisconsin.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—Federal Court adjourned today.

Barteel Kaufmann of Manitowoc was sentenced to pay a fine of $110 and one year in the house of correction, Milwaukee, for illicit distilling.

James McGuire's sentence for selling liquor to Indians was a fine of $100 and six months' imprisonment.

George Bowen of Clintonville was fined $100 and given thirty days in jail for using the mails to advertise improper goods.

MUST PAY THE MONEY

JUDGMENT ENTERED AGAINST YERKES FOR CHARLEY CAMP.

The Amount Fixed for the Loss of the Child's Legs Reduced to $20,000 and the West Side Railway Company Given Twenty Days to File a Bill of Exceptions Why That Amount Should Not Be Collected—Action Taken to Remove a Cloud from Real Estate.

Judge Anthony Saturday entered a judgment for $20,000 in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Charley Camp, both of whose legs were cut off by a cable car on the Milwaukee avenue line, against the West Side Street Railway company. The verdict returned by the jury three weeks ago was for $30,000 damages, but at the solicitation of the court the plaintiff's attorney remitted $10,000. The defendant was given twenty days in which to file a bill of exceptions.

Wants the Cloud Removed.

To remove a cloud from premises No. 104 Larrabee street, worth $5,000, Mrs. Kate Hollacher filed a bill in the Circuit Court Saturday against her brother, Jacob Becker, and other heirs at law of Mrs. Katherine Becker, the complainant's mother, who died March 21 last. The daughter represents that for a number of years prior to her demise Mrs. Becker was in poor health, and that during the last six months she was perfectly helpless and required constant care. None of the children except the complainant, it is said, ever paid any attention to her or contributed towards her support. During Mrs. Becker's sickness, the bill avers, Mrs. Hollacher nursed her mother, supplied her wants, and gave her proper care. In return for the kindness the mother deeded her the property. Jacob Becker then filed for record a notice that he and the other heirs of the deceased would file a bill as soon as possible to set aside the conveyance on the ground that the property had been procured by fraud and that complainant had destroyed a will. This motion has clouded the title to the premises and complainant wants it removed.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

22,456—Charles S. Joslyn vs. W. G. Wilson. Case, $20,000. W. O. Campbell, atty. Wilber, Eldredge & Pinney of counsel.
22,457—Joseph H. Bishop vs. H. W. Edredge et al. Case, $100,000. John M. Hamilton, atty.
22,458—Am. Bldg. & Loan Assn. of Minnesota vs. same. Same. Same atty.

Superior Court—New Suits.

140,502—Lucy Bellevette vs. Nicolas Bove. Bill to annul marriage contract. Quinn & Mapledoram, solrs.
140,503—Asst. Withheld.
140,504—Keeley Brewing Co. vs. Benj. J. Hedger. Conf. of judgt. for $135.31. P. McHugh, atty.
140,505—Same vs. M. F. Merkle. Same. $246.04. Same atty.
140,506—Same vs. James Johnston. Same. $204.42. Same atty.
140,507—Covt. Withheld.
140,508—Alice Weyberg vs. G. R. Burney. Case, $5,000. Otho D. Swearingen, atty.
140,509—Otto Behn vs. Daniel Loble. Asst., $1,000. Israel Cowen, atty.
140,510—Adolph Loeb, Trustee, vs. John Jensen et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $700. Lackner & Butz, solrs.
140,511—Walter H. Marbb vs. Winnie Oberge. Conf. of judg. for $115. John W. Lanehart, atty.
140,512—Isaac Waixell vs. John Turddle. Conf. of judg., $347. Hofheimer & Zeizler, attys.
140,513—Cudahy Packing Co. vs. A. G. Vlier. Att., $579.09. Paden & Gridley, attys.
140,514—Celestia Dunning vs. Harry W. Dunning. Bill for divorce. Runyan & Runyan, solrs.
140,515—Natl. Home Bldg. Assn. vs. Jonas W. Clark et al. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $1,600. J. J. Mouser, solr.
140,516—Norman A. Williams vs. Martin McNichols. Asst., $7,500. Tatham & Webster, attys.
140,517—Edward Blix vs. Eric Gabrielson. Conf. of judgt. for $1,107.75. Clifford & More, attys.
140,518—Susan Chadwick vs. Col. Francis W. Parker. Asst., $600. Charles H. Mitchell, atty.
140,519—Sarah H. Cannon vs. Charles W. Stiger. Appeal.
140,520—Frank Poteracki vs. P. H. Hankins and Maria L. Hankins. Bill for conveyance. Moss & Brant, solrs.
140,521—Mary Jane Wright vs. Saml McClelland et al. Pet. to estab. title. Israel Cowen, solr.
140,522—Bour & Co. vs. Newton D. Little. Asst., $600. Henry C. Wood, atty.
140,523—Edward L. Tate vs. Henry Bradenburg. Asst., $500. Hanecy & Merrick, attys.
140,524—M. Sturmer vs. Jos. Schintz. Asst., $500. Ashcraft & Gordon, attys.
140,525—James E. Brown vs. Sarah Melissa Brown. Bill for divorce. R. S. Carroll, solr.
140,526—Mathilde Swenson vs. Swen A. Swenson. Bill for divorce. Olaf E. Ray, solr.
140,527—Rhoads and Ramsey Co. vs. Theodore B. Potter. Asst., $3,000. Burke, Hallett & Tinsman, attys.
140,528—Same vs. Thomas J. Mellon. Same. $1,500. Same attys.
140,529—William P. Calow vs. Sarah Ann Calow. Bill for divorce. I. F. Jacobs, solr.
140,530—Repvn. Withheld.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

104,483—Harry E. Pryke vs. Garlbeck Pryke. Bill for divorce. C. Porter Johnson, solr.
104,484—Joseph Kesslinkeweit vs. Swift & Co. Asst., $2,000. E. F. Dunne, atty.
104,485—A. J. Struthers & Co., vs. Adolph J. Johnson and John J. Bellman. Conf. of judgt., $250.92. Charles T. Farson, atty.
104,486—Katy Hollacher vs. Joseph Becker et al. Bill for reconveyance. W. C. Minard and McClary Bros., attys.
104,487—A. Chrusneck vs. John Muzen. Appeal.
104,488—Margaret A. Beseler vs. John J. Flanagan et al. Bill for acctg. and trustee. William Fenimore Cooper, solr.
104,489—Replevin. Suppressed.
104,490—Jeannie Melissa Somers vs. Frank W. Somers. Bill for divorce. Matthews & Dicker, solrs.
104,491—St. Louis Lead and Oil Works vs. Mathias Alt. Asst., $1,000. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, attys.
104,492—Albert Pick vs. Cesere Negro. Conf. of judgt., $355. Henry Heistand, atty.
104,493—The John Davis Co. vs. Henry D. Dean et al. Asst., $3,000. McMurdy & Job, attys.
104,494—Henry E. Belfield vs. Wm. J. Neebes et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $8,000. H. L. Irwin, solr.
104,495—Wm. Bohn vs. W. H. Earl and John Sunderman. Case, $2,000. Burke, Hallett & Tinsman, attys.
104,496—David Lubelski vs. Rachel Lubelski. Bill for divorce. Theo. Proulx, solr.
104,497—David Rutter vs. Frederick E. Saward. Case, $25,000. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.
B. R. 779—James R. Crocker vs. Chas. A. Gregory. Petn. to establish title. Wilson, Moore & McIlvaine, attys.
Withheld Cases—104,451—Wm. O. Marck vs. Mamie Gillespie. Repiv., $250. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.
104,457—Perry A. Maxley, use T. H. Simmons, vs. Am. Ex. Nat. Bk. Garn., $107.75.
104,470—John Botts vs. Union Mut. Life Ins. Co. et al. Bill for inj. Meyer & Callman, solrs.

County Court—New Suits.

9,987—Dr. J. L. Weston vs. Kalal Mnfg. Co. Appl.
9,988—Gunderson & Lindberg, use, etc. vs. M. Sabbath and appeal.

Judgments.

JUDGE ANTHONY—3,265, Simmerling vs. Marski: on findg $132.50.
JUDGE BRENTANO—4,732, Dewey vs. Mattson Mfg. Co: on findg $2,000 and sat.
JUDGE TUTHILL—19,741, Gunsolus vs. Andrew J. Cooper: on dflt $1,314 and sat.

Decrees.

JUDGE TULEY—6,638—Heisen vs. Holmes; dec. sale.—7,192—Englewood B. and L. Assn. vs. Wellman; dec. sale.
JUDGE HORTON—4,439—Bohamon vs. Oliver; final dec.—7,682—Lundstrom vs. Lundstrom; dec. sale.
JUDGE BURROUGHS—3,808—Marble vs. Cassel; dec. apptg. Comrs.—7,193—E. B. L. A. vs. Wellman; dec. sale.—6,616—Same vs. Purdy; same.—B. R. 473—Gentzel vs. Gage; final dec.
JUDGE HAWES—112,304—Parrett vs. Warner; dec. distri.—2,691—Powell vs. Atkins; dec. sale.—3,084—Olen vs. Spinks; decree.—2,991—Green vs. Elston; decree.—2,834—Corkell vs. Corkell; decree.—1,509—Dilley vs. Dilley; am'd decree.—2,980—Field vs. Londerman; dec. sale.

Monday's Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Short cause calendar. Nos. 6,921, 5,830, 7,245, 4,524, 7,311, 7,212, 5,501, 7,363, 7,190, 6,247. Calendar No. 1. Nos. 3,872, 3,443, 4,003, 4,004, 4,005, 4,006, 4,007, 4,008, 4,042, 4,043, 4,048, 4,053, 4,054, 4,057.
JUDGE BRENTANO—Short cause calendar. Nos. 5,941, 6,387, 6,395, 5,840, 5,519, 5,870, 6,772, 6,771, 6,471, 6,945, 6,916, 5,146, 5,130, 6,786, 6,790, 4,446, 6,952, 5,373, 6,373, 6,379, 4,493, 4,494, 6,583, 3,458, 7,438, 6,550, 6,730, 6,777, 6,824, 7,224, 6,383.
JUDGE KETTELLE—Short cause calendar. Nos. 6,795, 4,664, 5,473, 5,975, 5,328, 5,487, 5,978, 1,028, 6,097, 7,024, 1,558, 1,559, 1,560, 1,561, 6,005, 7,367, 6,935, 7,271, 7,349, 123,831, 6,792, 6,398.
JUDGE HAWES—Contested motions.
JUDGE WRIGHT—No court. For Tuesday Nos. 6, 17, 18, 20, and 21.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Sitting en banc.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Short cause calendar. Nos. 18,822, 18,693, 15,154, 15,142, 18,609, 19,402, 19,242, 19,243, 19,134, 16,894, 14,191, 18,984, 19,884, 16,976, 19,645, and 19,568.
JUDGE BAKER—Short cause calendar. Nos. 18,905, 18,279, 1,772, 19,436, 13,332, 14,808, 18,713, 20,774, 19,813, 20,066, 20,420, 20,350, 12,128, 12,440, 19,167, 16,977, 5,085.
JUDGE FOUKE—Judge McConnell's short cause calendar. Nos. 15,902, 4,550, 17,375, 4,516, 16,013, 19,618, 19,399, 19,791, 18,613, 20,451, 19,360, 20,722, 18,262, 19,715.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—No. 5,474 on trial.
JUDGE ADAMS—Short cause calendar. Nos. 1,976¼, 17,620, 650, 20,604, 16,238, 18,840, 6,795, 15,504, 20,374, 14,656, 20,117, 13,978.
JUDGES TULEY, HORTON, AND BURROUGHS—Sitting en banc.
JUDGE VAIL—Contested motions.
JUDGE BROWN—10 a. m., Cicero special No. 289; 2 p. m., in re. Elsner.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—Adjudications and general business.

Illinois Supreme Court Opinions.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—Opinions were filed in the office of the Supreme Clerk today as follows:

May term, 1892. Criminal docket:
Philip Smith vs. The People, etc.; error to Hamilton. Reversed and remanded.
Civil docket:
Martin J. Schott vs. Charles S. Youree, late Coroner, etc.; appeal from Appellate Court. Affirmed.
Theodore Sontag et al. vs. Walter Bigelow et al.; error to Monroe. Reversed and remanded.
The Wabash R. R. company vs. M. E. Dougan; appeal from Appellate Court. Affirmed.
O. and M. Railway Company vs. W. S. Combs. Appeal from Appellate Court. Affirmed.
Geo. S. Green vs. C. E. Capps et al. Appeal from Jefferson. Affirmed.
William Zick et al. vs. Wm. Guebert. Appeal from Appellate Court. Affirmed.
Tirza A. Kaiteiman vs. Estate of Geo. W. Guthrie. Reversed and remanded.
Benj. Smith vs. Benj. Higgins et al. Appeal from St. Clair. Affirmed.
No other opinions will be filed before Oct. 1. The next term of court for the Southern Grand Division commences Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1892.

The Great Need At Harvey Today

—IS—

More Houses.

Families are coming to work for the Bellaire Stamping Co., just beginning operations. They desire to employ 750 hands—must have them. Those 750 persons must have places to live. They earn good wages; they are willing to pay good rent. Just so with the Wells Glass Co., with A. J. Sweeney & Co., with the J. Mathews Boiler Works—all new industries; all employ hands who

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A HOUSE BUILT IS A HOUSE RENTED.

No investment is surer; none will pay better; none will bring more immediate returns. Five Hundred Houses can be Rented or Sold in Harvey the very day they are ready for tenants.

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West Madison-st., s. e. cor. Lincoln, with fine 3-story and cellar brick store and flat building; lot 25x125; well rented and leases guaranteed. Owner anxious to sell. Submit offer.

VAN VLISSINGEN 95 Washington-st. Exclusive Agents.

Globe Savings Bank,

Cor. Dearborn and Jackson Streets. Under State Supervision. Individual and Savings Accounts Solicited.

77th Weekly Statement, at the Close of Business, June 18, 1892.

ASSETS:

Secured loans		$223,779.43
Stocks and bonds		60,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		8,945.01
Cash Assets:		
Secured demand-loans	$118,974.10	
Due from banks	136,432.43	
Cash and cash items	13,802.73	
		269,209.26
Total		$561,933.70

LIABILITIES:

Cash capital		$200,000.00
Undivided profits		6,814.93
Savings deposits	$210,142.05	
Checking deposits	139,347.11	
Cashier's and certified checks	5,629.66	
		355,118.77
Total		$561,933.70

Pays 4 per cent interest on savings deposits and special rates on checking balances. Safety deposit vaults. C. W. Spalding, President. Edwd. Hayes, Vice-Pres. J. P. Altgeld, 2d Vice-Pres. W. S. Loomis, Asst. Cashier.

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Over 90 Years to Run.

Lot in center of business district.

Seven-story building, Nearly 50 feet front.

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THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS & UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as shall come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, at 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1892, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Transfer books will close Tuesday, June 7, 1892, at 3 p. m., and reopen Friday, July 8.

Dated Jersey City, June 7, 1892.

W. C. LANE, Secretary.

BUSINESS.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Improving crop prospects and a continued accumulation of idle capital are the features of the situation. The crop prospects, particularly in Kansas and Nebraska, are found to be much better than was generally anticipated a few weeks ago, and that improvement has put decidedly more confidence in the general business situation. The business of the whole country, as indicated by the clearings, shows a more marked increase over last year than has been exhibited before. The increase, too, is the most uniformly good that has been presented, there being but a few cities showing losses. The total for the whole country increased over 12 per cent, and for the country outside of New York the increase was over 17 per cent. New York's clearings are undoubtedly affected to a considerable extent by the operation of the new Stock Exchange Clearing House, which is now well under way. The volume of business in Chicago shows a particularly heavy increase, and that showing is borne out by other indications as well as the bank clearings. There is an active routine business at the banks, but the fact that there is continually piling up a more and more burdensome surplus of idle funds gives an impression of dullness in the situation as viewed from the bank counters, which is hardly warranted by the facts. There have been special causes at work in Chicago which increases the amount of idle money. The International Packing and Provision purchase was closed up a week ago. That involved the payment of some $6,500,000 of cash, a portion of which came from London. The unusual situation in the market for street railway stocks has also been accountable for the accumulation of a great deal of money here. There has been heavy buying of these securities by non-residents. The line of stocks which they have taken on is so large that it must have necessitated the transfer of a great amount of credit to this city. The July disbursements will soon begin and they will be unusually heavy both in Chicago and Eastern money centers. With something like $100,000,000 to be liberated from that source within two weeks it is not easy to see where there is anything likely to interfere with the remarkably easy money situation for some time.

As a partial offset to the accumulation of money there was an extraordinarily heavy export movement of gold. The total for the week footed up to $7,100,000. The movement had little effect on general business, however, for the amount actually taken or the amount which in any likelihood will be taken does not make an important comparison with the accumulated surplus of idle money. Our export movement of merchandise is still largely ahead of last year and the balance of trade in our favor is so great that any unusual or at least any permanent drain of gold seems quite impossible. The exports of breadstuffs for May were $19,410,000, against $12,330,000 for May, 1891. For the five months ending May 31 the export movement of breadstuffs was nearly $116,500,000, against less than half that for the same period of 1891, when the total was but $55,150,000. For the eleven months ending with May the total was $272,000,000, against less than $110,000,000 for the preceding eleven months. With such a showing as that and fair crop prospects of our own ahead, compared with another unfavorable crop prospect for the foreigners, it would seem that we have little to fear from an adverse trade balance. The total export movement of beef, hog, and dairy products for May was $11,099,000, against $7,410,000 for May, 1891. The movement of these products for the five months ending with May 31, this year, was $55,529,000, against $51,759,000 for the same period of last year. The exports of mineral oils continue to show a slight falling off in comparison with last year, the decrease for May being about $400,000. The cotton movement also continues less than it was a year ago, the figures for May being $10,764,000, against $11,460,000 for May, 1891. For the nine months ending with May this year the exports of cotton have been $242,244,000, against $274,919,000 for the corresponding previous nine months. This loss in cotton is made up several times over, however, in the gain in breadstuffs and provisions.

There is nothing cheerful to say of the iron situation. The depression continues as marked as it has been all the year. There is some decrease in the output, but it is not enough to bring about a more satisfactory relation between supply and demand. Quotations show no improvement. In spite of advancing prices for anthracite coal, and the promise of several more advances before next winter's supply is purchased, the total output of anthracite to date shows an increase of about 1,100,000 tons over the same period last year.

The local stock market has been wholly given up to the cable railway stocks. The lifelessness of the market has been fully compensated for in the liveliness of the street railroad trading. Last week saw some of the most rapid and notable changes in quotation that the market ever presented. All three of the cable railway stocks advanced to points which were far ahead of any quotations ever made before. The market fluctuated wildly and without the least apparent reason further than the attitude of the broker who has been the chief purchaser of the stocks through all the upward turn, and who is supposed to be operating for insiders. For the first time since the rise began the public took an active interest in the market, and its enthusiasm quickly ran away with the views of even the men who have engineered the rise. Stocks were carried up with a wild rush early in the week; with as little cause they later took a downward plunge, quotations melting away as if there was a panic. The week concluded with another advance, but one which was less wild. Predictions regarding the future of the market are useless. It is apparently in the hands of a few men and their will and not natural conditions will govern it. It is a dangerous market and the man who would be worried by fluctuations of 25 points one way or the other had best keep away from it. It would be hard to imagine a market less fitted for the purposes of the margin operator, for to such operators it sooner or later means certain loss. That there is no general investment demand is proved by the complete dullness and the tendency toward heaviness which is found in the market outside of the street railways.

There is really a broad investment demand for first-class income paying securities, but it finds little representation on the Stock Exchange. The recognized dealers in investment securities have never done a better business. The bond sales of single institutions will outrank the entire business of the same character on the Exchange.

Much of the interest in the speculative produce markets has centered in corn, where there have been indications of a strong bull clique. In the face of very liberal receipts the price has been not only sustained but advanced. The stock of contract grades here is small, and there has been an excellent shipping demand that has called for the movement of much more of the better grades than have been received. With the stocks thus kept low, and the acknowledged existence of an enormous short interest—estimated at from 10,000,000 bu up, it is little wonder that the shorts have been made nervous by the discovery that there was a point below which the price would not go. As an example of the capacity of the market for the absorption of large quantities without material influence on the price it may be cited that Friday one trader who was closing up a spread in which he had July bought and September sold, sold fully 3,000,000 bu of July without producing the slightest effect on the price. The houses interested on the long side—Bartlett-Frazier, Congden, Jennison, Bacon, and others of the same character represent veteran speculators who are able to devote considerable money to the operation, and who having the courage of their convictions and believing that corn is bound to sell much higher, will not give up without a struggle. It is to be expected that there will be the usual number of shakeouts when the market is left to the mercy of the professional short sellers, but those who are buying the corn say that it is bound to sell much higher eventually. The unfortunate experience of the young men who attempted to run a little deal in May corn may encourage the short sellers to continue the fight in the belief that there will be enough corn shipped in at higher prices to break the back of any combination that may be formed to bull corn.

Wheat has shown less energy than anything else on the floor. The uniformly favorable crop reports following in the wake of that government report has discouraged speculation on the long side of the market, and with a light trade the market has ruled easy and dull. While the price continues to go down, however, there is a feeling among speculators at home and abroad that the Agricultural Department has made a blunder somewhere—that it is impossible that all the private advices from the country should have been wrong, and and the experts still in the Northwest should be wholly in error in claiming that there is a decided decrease in acreage as compared with a year ago.

Provisions have been active, and under the influence of a good consumptive demand have advanced, short sellers being the best buyers, especially of ribs.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States Saturday were:

New York	$104,228,310
Boston	23,335,119
Chicago	15,919,000
St. Louis	3,626,053
Baltimore	1,998,258
New Orleans	1,028,995

New York exchange was quoted as follows Saturday: Chicago, 30c premium; Boston, 10c discount; St. Louis, 90c premium.

The weight of idle money is steadily increasing and rates continue extremely easy. Deposits were probably never before so large and it is rarely that there has been such a large surplus reserve. At the same time it must be remembered that discounts too are exceptionally large and that the great accumulation of idle money by no means indicates stagnation in local business.

The New York bank statement was less unfavorable than was generally looked for. There was a decrease of less than $800,000 in the reserve. Notwithstanding the extraordinary gold movement the specie decrease was only $1,891,000. The footings of the statement were as follows:

	June 11.	June 18.		Changes.
Loans	$493,666,700	$496,561,000	Inc.	$2,894,300
Deposits	542,083,000	543,663,100	Inc.	1,580,100
Circul'tion	5,601,500	5,628,000	Inc.	26,500
L. tender	56,120,700	57,645,300	Inc.	1,524,600
Specie	102,945,900	101,054,300	Dec.	1,891,600
Reserve	159,066,600	158,699,600	Dec.	367,000
R's r'q'd	135,520,750	135,915,775	Inc.	395,025
Surplus	23,545,850	22,783,825	Dec.	762,025

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing J'e 18	Closing J'e 17
Atchison	1,250	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	100	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	40
Am. Sugar	400	96	95⅞	96	96
B. & O.	400	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	97⅞
C., B. & Q.	5,900	102⅜	101⅞	101⅞	102
Colo. Coal	100	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	....
Chicago Gas	720	81⅝	81	81⅝	81⅞
Chicago Junc.	385	88⅞	88¼	88⅞	....
Citz. Gas	100	113½	113½	113½	....
D., L. & W.	425	156⅛	156⅛	156⅛	156⅜
Del. & Hud.	111	137	137	137	136
D. & R. G. pfd.	100	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51
Dist. & C. F. Co.	10,885	48	47⅛	47⅛	47
Erie	2,650	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	27⅞
Do pfd.	400	66	65⅞	65⅞	....
Hocking Valley	500	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	37⅛
Lake Shore	500	133	133	133	132⅞
Louis. & Nash.	2,807	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅝
L., N. A. & C.	1,400	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	26
Lead Trust	987	35⅞	35	35	36
Linseed Oil pfd.	583	90⅞	90⅛	90⅛	....
Manhattan	510	129⅜	128	129⅜	128
M. & St. L. pfd.	200	29	29	29	....
Northwestern	300	116⅞	116½	116⅞	116⅞
New England	200	37⅝	36⅝	37	37⅛
Nor. Pacific	150	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	20⅛
Do pfd.	1,905	55	54⅜	54⅜	54⅞
N. Y. Cent.	100	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	....
N. Y., Sus. & W.	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅛
Nor. Amn. Co.	805	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Nat'l Cordage	700	118⅛	118⅜	118⅛	118⅞
Do pfd.	300	114	113½	114	113½
Ong. S. Line	100	22⅛	22½	22⅛	....
O. Ry. & Nav.	100	74	74	74	....
Ont. & W.	400	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛
Omaha	300	49½	49⅛	49⅛	49⅞
Pullman	100	196	196	196	196
P., C., C. & St. L. pfd	325	63	62⅜	63	63⅜
Reading	2,400	59⅜	59⅞	59⅜	59⅞
Rich. Term'l	300	8	7⅞	8	8
Do pfd.	400	45	45	45	....
Rock Island	4,000	81⅛	80⅛	81⅛	80⅞
St. Paul	5,100	83	82⅜	82⅞	82⅞
Do pfd.	700	127⅞	126⅞	127⅞	127
So. Pac.	300	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
Union Pac.	6,400	40⅛	39⅜	39½	40
U. P. & D. G.	100	16½	16½	16½	....
W. & L. E.	1,300	31⅛	31	31	31
Wabash, pfd.	200	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Western Union	850	95⅛	95	95⅛	95

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	146	Fargo	145
American	118	United States	50

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	116⅛	U. S. 2s reg. bid	100
U. S. 4s, coup.	117⅛		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

15000 Atch 4s	84⅛@85	2000 NC&StL cn	105⅞
4000 Atch inc 5s	58⅛@58⅞	5000 NC&SL 4s	100
2000 BCR&N 1st cl tr5s	95	5000 NYO&W con 5s	105@106⅛
2000 CS 2d	102⅛	8000 NP cn 5s	85
8000 CP 6s '98	112⅛	4000 NoR of Cal 5s	102⅛
4000 C&O gn 4½s	81⅞	1000 NW s f 5s cp	116⅛
3000 C&O con5s	104⅜@104⅞	10000 P&R 2d pfd inc	69⅛
5000 C&O-R&A Dist c	79⅛	6000 P&W 1st	86
200 CO&SW mtg	107	5000 R&D 6s	110
5000 C&IC 1st	102⅛	2000 R&WP ctf 5s	54
6000 CRI & P 5s cp	103⅛	4000 Trust rects	53⅛
5000 CS&PM&O con	121	20000 Term tst 6s	83⅛@84
5000 CD&I 1st 5s	98	2000 SL&IM 5s	85
14000 CHV&T 1st	96⅛@97	1000 StP M&M 1st cn 6s	123⅛
20000 CHV&T gm 6s	102	11000 So Car 1st	107⅛
3000 D&RG 4s	84⅞	7000 S P Cal 1st con 5s	99⅞
10000 DM&M 1 g	41½	10000 TP 2d inc	28⅛
6000 DSS&A 5s	104⅛@105	10000 TAA&C 6s gtd	94
3000 H&T C 1st	107⅛	12000 TSt L&KC 1st	94⅛@94⅞
5000 H&TC gm 4s	64⅞	1000 UnPa 1st of 1896	113
11000 Intl&GtN cp 6s tr rcts stpd	73	23000 U Pac gld 6s cl tr notes	98
4000 Ky C 1st 4s	86	7000 VaM gm	80⅛@81
1000 Kings Co El 1st	101⅛	3000 Wag 1st	105⅞
5000 LNA&C gm	72⅞	5000 Wag 2d	83⅛
1000 MeEl 1st	101⅛		
23000 MK&T 1st	79⅞@80		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 18.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Op'ng	High.	Low.	Clo'g.
Atchison	2,500	34⅞	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛
C., B. & Q.	2,700	102	102⅛	101⅞	101⅞
Chi. Junc. Ry.	800	98½	99	98⅞	98⅞
Do pfd.	10	96	96	96	96
Union Pacific	550	40	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛

Bond sales and quotations:

$7000 Gas 1sts	89⅛@89⅛	$7100 Atch inc	58@58⅞
5000 Chi Jc 5s	97⅞	1000 Atch 4s	83
5000 N. E. 2ds	104⅛	2000 N. E. Tel. 6s	105

FOREIGN.

PARIS, June 18.—Three per cent rentes, 99f 77½c for the account.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18.—The market closed steady: Pennsylvania, 55⅛@55⅛; Reading, 29⅞@29 15-16; Lehigh Valley, 60⅞@61; Reading general 4s, 89⅛@89⅛; do first income, 77⅛@77⅛; do second income, 69@69⅛; do third income, 62@62⅞.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Closing mining quotations: Adams Consolidated, $1.00; Aspen, $1.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.70; Deadwood T., $2.30; Eureka Consolidated, $1.50; Hale and Norcross, $1.10; Homestake, $13.50; Horn Silver, $3.45; Ophir, $2.00; Mexican, $1.40; Savage, $1.40; Standard, $1.50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 25c; Bulwer, 40c; Best & Belcher $1.80; Bodie Consolidated, 15c; Chollar, 30c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.75; Crown Point, 80c; Eureka Consolidated, $2.00; Gould & Curry, 80c; Hale & Norcross, $1.25; Mexican, $1.45; Mono, 30c; Mount Diablo, $1.15; Navajo, 5c; Ophir, $2.05; Potosi, 45c; Savage, $1.40; Sierra Nevada, 80c; Union Consolidated, 85c; Utah, 10c; Yellow Jacket, 75c; Commonwealth, 5c; Nevada Queen, 50c; N. Belle Isle, 10c.

THE MARKETS.

The leading markets Saturday were moderately active and closed with a gain, though lower early. Too much short selling was responsible for the advance. The trade was confined largely to the professionals and was chiefly in the way of evening up over Sunday.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

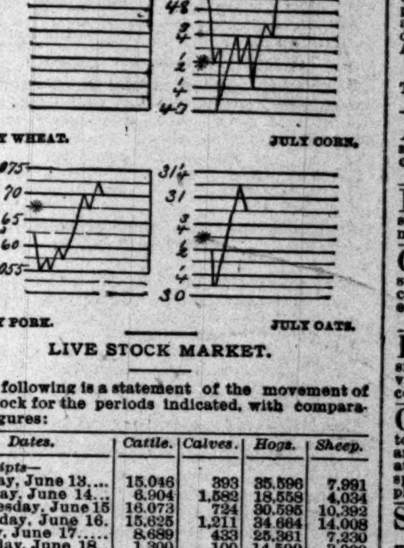
The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.			
July	$ 78	$ 77⅛@ 78⅞	$ 78⅞
September	78	77⅞@ 78⅞	78⅞
December	80⅞	80⅛@ 81⅛	81
CORN.			
June	$ 50⅛	$ 50⅛@ 52	$ 51⅛
July	47⅞	47 @ 49⅞	48⅞
September	46⅞	45⅞@ 47⅞	46⅞
OATS.			
July	$ 30⅛	$ 30⅛@ 31⅛	$ 30⅞
September	28⅞	28⅞@ 29⅛	29
MESS PORK.			
July	$10.57½	$10.55 @10.72½	$10.70
September	10.75	10.72½@10.92½	10.85
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
July	$ 6.42½	$ 6.42½@ 6.47½	$ 6.47½
September	6.60	6.57½@ 6.65	6.62½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
July	$ 6.67½	$ 6.65 @ 6.72½	$ 6.70
September	6.72½	6.70 @ 6.80	6.77½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	June.	July.	September.
No. 2 wheat	$ 96⅛	$ 94⅞	$.......
No. 2 corn	58⅛	55⅞	52⅛
No. 2 oats	36	35⅞	30⅞
Mess pork	....	10.20	10.45
Lard	....	6.20	6.42½
Short ribs	....	5.97½	6.20

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of July wheat, corn, oats, and pork June 18. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, June 13	15,046	393	35,596	7,991
Tuesday, June 14	6,904	1,582	18,558	4,034
Wednesday, June 15	16,073	724	30,595	10,392
Thursday, June 16	15,625	1,211	34,664	14,008
Friday, June 17	8,689	433	25,361	7,230
Saturday, June 18	1,300	100	14,500	3,000
Totals	63,637	4,443	159,274	46,655
Previous week	57,652	5,349	156,535	46,669
Cor. week 1891	65,486	8,230	130,125	36,546
Cor. week 1890	67,764	5,890	155,584	37,734
Shipments—				
Monday, June 13	3,443	20	12,144	2,791
Tuesday, June 14	1,412	135	8,428	1,561
Wednesday, June 15	3,769	44	6,962	1,447
Thursday, June 16	4,462	343	9,540	2,203
Friday, June 17	3,590	43	6,919	4,443
Saturday, June 18	1,000	....	7,000	1,500
Totals	17,676	585	50,993	13,945
Previous week	15,970	700	51,283	13,449
Cor. week 1891	17,829	1,410	46,858	10,569
Cor. week 1890	19,990	2,822	36,661	19,366

The average cost price of packing "droves" of hogs the past week was about $5 per 100 lbs, or a shilling higher than the previous week, and 30 cents per 100 lbs higher than a month ago.

Today's (Monday's) receipts are estimated at 38,000 hogs, 16,000 cattle, and 8,000 sheep, against 35,596 hogs, 15,046 cattle, and 7,991 sheep one week ago, and 37,115 hogs, 11,738 cattle, and 4,881 sheep one year ago.

This week's receipts are estimated at 70,000 cattle, 150,000 hogs, and 45,000 sheep, against 56,680 cattle, 126,851 hogs, and 55,737 sheep the corresponding week a year ago, and 62,676 cattle, 149,019 hogs, and 34,256 sheep the corresponding week two years ago.

CATTLE—The market Saturday was quiet and nominally unchanged. Fresh receipts included 500 Texas and 400 cattle consigned direct to a slaughterer, so that there was only a handful of cattle on sale, hardly enough to make a market. A few natives sold at $3.85@4.45 and Texas at $2.80@3.30 for steers. Native cows sold sparingly at $1.50@3.30. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs	$4.50@4.80
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.05@4.85
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	3.80@4.25
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,050 lbs	3.35@3.90
Good to fancy cows and heifers	2.85@3.40
Inferior to good cows and heifers	1.25@2.65
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.60@3.30
Feeding steers, 900@1,200 lbs	3.25@3.80
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.50@4.75
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs	3.30@3.75

HOGS—Trade was active and prices averaged a shade higher, several loads selling as high as $5.20, the highest of the year. The market closed rather weak, owing to a few late arrivals being forced on the market. The bulk of the offerings sold at $5.00@5.15. Comparatively few hogs sold below $4.90. Pigs sold at $4.10@4.85. The quality of the offerings was only fair.

SHEEP—This branch of the trade was rather dull and values ruled weak. Quite a good many Texas sheep were carried over from Friday, and a good portion of them remained in the pens. Some 89-lb yearling sheep sold at $6.30, and 70@110-lb natives sold at $4.50@6. Texas sold at $3.50@4.75. Lambs sold at $5.50@6.75.

OTHER MARKETS.

Kansas City, Mo., June 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 1,300. Native steers quiet and steady, $3.25@4.20; cows steady, $2.25@3.75; Texas cattle dull and weak to 10c lower; Texas steers, $2.75@3.00. HOGS—Receipts, 9,100; shipments, 900. The market was active and steady for good hogs and steady to 5c lower for common; all grades, $4.05@4.95; bulk, $4.65@4.85. SHEEP—Receipts, 200; shipments, 1,500. The market was nominally weak compared with yesterday and 25c lower than the last two days.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 870; shipments, 1,800. Market steady; fair to native steers, $3.20@4.50; medium to good Texas steers, $2.80@3.60; canning grades, $2.00@2.90. HOGS—Receipts, 1,820; shipments, 1,300. Market 5c higher; fair to best heavy, $4.90@5.15; mixed ordinary to good, $4.50@5.05; light medium to choice, $4.70@5.00. SHEEP—Receipts, 560; shipments, 1,500. Market unchanged.

Omaha, Neb., June 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,700. Market dull and featureless; common to fancy steers, $3.00@4.50; Westerns, $2.75@3.50. HOGS—Receipts, 6,900. Market steady, but closed weak; light, $4.65@4.85; heavy, $4.80@4.95; mixed, $4.80@4.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, none. Demand good; natives and Westerns, $4.50@6.00; lambs, $4.00@6.50.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, June 18.—GRAIN—WHEAT—Receipts, 127,200 bu; sales, 830,000 bu; No. 2 red declined and advanced ⅛c; now steady, dull; July, 85 15-16@86⅞c; August, 86⅛@86⅞c; September, 86⅞@87[illegible]; December, 89⅞@90 1-16c; May, 1893, 94⅛@94⅞c.

RYE—Dull, firm; Western, 84@88c.

CORN—Receipts, 40,300 bu; sales, 450,000 bu; No. 2 firm; ⅛@⅞c up, quiet; No. 2, 59@60c.

OATS—Receipts, 79,950 bu; sales, 230,000 bu; weak, moderately active; Western, 34@46c.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Quiet; extra mess, $8.50@7.50; family, $9.00@10.00. Pork—Inactive; firmer; old mess, $10.00@11.00; extra prime, $11.00. Lard—Steady, quiet; steam-rendered, $6.70.

BUTTER—Receipts, 5,438 pkgs; moderately active; weak.

EGGS—Receipts, 6,233 pkgs; quiet; fancy firm; Western, 14⅞@15⅛c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet and firm; fair refining, 2⅞c; centrifugals, 96 test, 3⅛c; refined firm, fair demand; crushed, 5@5⅛c; powdered, 4⅞@4⅛c; granulated, 4⅞@4⅛c.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Dull, steady, at 29⅛@29⅞c.

MOLASSES—Quiet, steady; New Orleans, common to fancy, 25@35c.

TALLOW—Dull, steady; hhds ($2 for pkgs), 4⅞-16@4⅛c.

HOPS—Quiet and easy; State, common to choice, 20@27c; Pacific coast, 20@26c.

COFFEE—Contracts were very dull and unchanged to 10 points down, with Havre ⅛@⅛ lower, Hamburg quiet and unchanged, and Rio firm. Rio spot dull and nominal at 12⅞c for No. 7.

COTTON—Quiet; middling uplands, 7⅛c; middling Orleans, 7⅞c; sales, 1,456 bales. Futures closed steady; sales 36,700 bales; June, 7.31@7.[illegible]; July, 7.34@7.42c; August, 7.41@7.42c; September, 7.48c; October, 7.58@7.59c; November, 7.[illegible]; 7.69c; December, 7.78@7.79c; January, 7.89@7.90c; February, 7.97@7.99c; March, 8.07@8.09c.

Duluth, Minn., June 18.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Cash wheat held the market here today. There being slight activity in speculative futures shipments are small at present, and wheat stocks here will show an increase of 100,000 bu this week. The general feeling is that wheat has about reached the bottom, and prices were firm and advancing to the close, which was ⅛c higher than yesterday. Following were the closing prices: No. 1 hard cash, 81⅛c; June, 81⅛c; July, 82⅛c; September, 79⅞c; No. 1 Northern cash, 79⅛c; June, 79⅛c; July, 79⅞c; September, 77⅞c; No. 2 Northern cash, 71c; No. 3, 63c; rejected, 53c. On track—No. 1 hard, 81⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 79⅛c. Car inspection today, 18[illegible]. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 125,951 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,550 bu. Cars on track, 1,432; last year, 59.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 18.—GRAIN—Wheat opened lower, recovered on near deliveries, and closed firm. No. 2 red, June, 87@87⅞c; July, 87[illegible]; 87⅛c; August, 85⅞c; September, 85⅞@86c. Corn—Options opened lower and closed firm. Car lots dull but firm; No. 2 yellow in grain depot, 55c; No. 2 mixed, June, 53@53⅛c; July, 52⅞@53c; August, 53[illegible]@52⅞c; September, 52⅛@52⅞c. Oats—Car lots irregular; futures nominal. No. 2 white in elevator, 40⅛c; No. 2 in grain depot, 41⅛@42c; No. 2 white clipped, 40⅛c; No. 2 white, June, 39⅞@40⅛c; July, 38⅞@39⅞c; August, 38⅞c; September, 37@38c. Receipts—Corn, 65,400 bu; oats, 10,900 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 3,700 bu; corn, 24,400 bu; oats, 13,500 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 18.—WHEAT—The bulls had decidedly the worst of it today. Only at the last was a little strength shown, caused by local shorts covering to get over Sunday. The opening was the same as last night's close, 76⅞c. It sold down to 76⅛c and then recovered a little. The close was 76⅞c. The cash market was active for No. 1 Northern but slow on low grades. The market is crowded with poor wheat and it has to be sold low, and then there is accumulation. No. 1 Northern sold today from 79c to 80c. Receipts of wheat here were 335 cars and at Duluth and Superior 143 cars. Close—June closing, 76⅞c; July opening, 76⅞c; highest, 76⅞c; lowest, 76⅛c; closing, 76⅞c. August, closing, 76⅛c; September, opening, 76c; highest, 76c; lowest, 75⅞c; closing, 75⅞c; December, closing, 77c; on track: No. 1 hard 80⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 79c; No. 2 Northern, 70@75c.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18—GRAIN—Wheat—Cash lower, 80c; options, after a little fluctuation, closed ⅛c above yesterday; July, 77⅞c; August, 76⅞c; December, 80⅞c. Corn—Cash firm at 43⅛c; options higher; July, 44⅞c; September, 43⅞c. Oats firm; cash, 32c bid; July, 29⅞c; September, 27⅞c. Rye and barley nominal. Flaxseed quiet. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 103,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu; rye and barley, none. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 70,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

Toledo, O., June 18.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, firm; No. 2 cash and June, 86⅞c; July, 83⅞c; August, 81⅛c. Corn dull, steady; No. 2 cash, 48c; No. 3, 47c; No. 4, 42c. Oats quiet; No. 2 cash, 35c. Rye dull, steady; cash, 78c. Cloverseed dull; prime cash, $6.50; October, $5.40. RECEIPTS—Corn, 8,571 bu; rye, 561 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 11,200 bu.

Peoria, Ill., June 18.—GRAIN—Corn dull; No. 4, 38c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 32⅞@33⅛c; No. 3 white, 31⅛@32⅛c. Rye quiet, nominal; No. 2, 75c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 21,600 bu; oats, 52,000 bu; rye, 2,750 bu; barley, 600 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 17,400 bu; oats, 73,000 bu; rye, 550 bu.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.17.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 18.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard dull at 88⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 84⅞c; No. 2 red, 90c. Corn—No. 2, 54c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 120,000 bu; corn, 78,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 260,000 bu; corn, 100,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., June 18.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 27c.

The only low price first-class folding bed for flats and hotels. Andrews & Co., 215 Wabash-av.

STORAGE.

A NEW STORAGE WAREHOUSE— "THE LINCOLN," 1621 to 1633 Michigan-av., near all railroad depots and in the residence district. STORAGE DEPARTMENT—Separate, solid partitioned dust-proof rooms; separate lock and key; trunks and small packages, 25c per month each. PACKING and SHIPPING DEPARTMENT—Includes china, bric-a-brac, mirrors, pictures, pianos and all kinds of furniture. CARPET DEPARTMENT—Cleaning and relaying. FURS, RUGS, and DRAPERY DEPARTMENT—Free valuation, 2½ per cent per season; includes STORAGE and GUARANTEE against moth and fire. VAN and REMOVAL DEPARTMENT by ENCLOSED PADDED VANS. Upholstered inside; every appurtenance for the safe, efficient, and prompt removal of furniture, mirrors, pianos, and bric-a-brac. THIS IS THE BEST SERVICE THAT CAN BE OFFERED. INSURANCES. All goods stored with us may be insured at your own valuation, as our warehouses are connected by electrical attachments with burglar alarms, telephone, fire, and police wires at the district stations; all employes are under bonds; watchmen on duty day and night. ADVANCES ARRANGED for on CONSIGNMENTS. THE LINCOLN WAREHOUSE AND VAN CO., 1621 to 1633 Michigan-av. Telephone, "South" 478. Estimates free.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREPROOF warehouse—Storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere. 71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1273.

BENNETT STORAGE COMPANY — 177 West Adams-st., near Halsted-st.; new warehouse for storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles, and trunks; money advanced; telephone 4996.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 99 E. VAN Buren-st., near Clark; have all the facilities for storing furniture, mdse., office fixtures, pianos, etc.; central for the sale of specialties; private rooms; experienced men for moving; lowest rates. Tel. 600. SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; six-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage rates very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79, 81, 83 Van Buren-st. Express.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 409 W. Madison-st.; centrally located and convenient to principal freight depots; for storage of furniture and merchandise; if desired, separate compartments at moderate rates; packing, moving, and shipping a specialty; advances made; inspection invited. Telephone 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Proprietors.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4[illegible]. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543. GEORGE FAREY.

STORAGE, FURNITURE, ETC.; LOWER RATES than any other warehouse; safe and clean; money advanced. 43 Dearborn-av. Tel. main 1596.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WILL BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE A PERfect family mare young and sound; her color is a bright bay and can be driven by a lady; she is fearless of steam; also a fine extension top cabinet family surrey, harness, robes, etc.; will sell separate if desired; can be seen at my private barn. No. 295 East Erie-st.

KENTUCKY SADDLE HORSES AT AUCtion, Tuesday, June 21, 3 p. m., at F. J. Berry & Co.'s Union Stock-Yards; will sell for H. G. Bu[illegible]ner of Lexington, Ky., three as handsome saddle horses as ever was offered for sale. Call and inspect them before sale.

I WILL SELL TODAY AT A BARGAIN MY perfect family mare, 5 years old, 15¼ high and sound thoroughly; city broke; would suit a lady, with a lady's phaeton only used since May and a fine set of harness; any one looking for such would do well to call at private barn rear of 1261 Michigan-av.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND BUGgies Tuesdays and Fridays. 261 W. 12th-st. at 10. New top and open buggies sold at 12 sharp.

FOR SALE—COMBINATION HORSES; GOOD drivers and saddlers. Cropman's Livery, 6[illegible] W. Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, AS I AM LEAVing the city, a light extension top, three-seat, family surrey, and harness, at stable rear of 1261 Michigan-av.

CAN BE BOUGHT AT A BARGAIN—Either my top buggy or lady's phaeton, as I have no use for but one carriage. They are both nearly new. 151 N. State-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT ¾ SEAT SPEEDING buggy and harness as I have sold my trotting horse; private barn, northeast corner of State and Erie-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF VALUE—LEATHER top spar spring buggy, only used a few times, at private barn, 6 E. 13th-st., near Michigan-av.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

YOU CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fly Nets, Saddles, Whips, and other carriage and barn supplies of us. We make a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIA HARNESS CO. Phone, Main, 2,985. 59 and 61 W. Washington-st.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT— High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant. Telephone west 209.

GLASSES AND ARTIFICIAL EYES.

HAVE YOU TROUBLE WITH YOUR EYES or spectacles? Dr. Burnham of 90[illegible] Temple examines your eyes free and warrants glasses five years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUGS ARE EFFECTUALLY CLEANED OUT OF your rooms by Coman, 2936 Dearborn-st.; [illegible] place of business for 19 years; call and see for yourself.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

"SWIFT" CYCLES, OLDEST, LARGEST, [illegible] makers on earth. 296 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED—INFORMATION—THE undersigned, executor of the estate of Margaretha Kaltenborn, desires to get information of the whereabouts of William and John Kaltenborn, passing now under the name of Colborn. John resided in Michigan when last heard from. CHRISTOPHER GRIMM, Jefferson, Wis.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—MEDICAL STATISTICS TODAY show that on an average only one man and woman in a thousand are blessed with perfect health. Without the use of medicine or apparatus of any sort, I will, through my wonderful method, make you an Apollo of strength and form and cure you of kidney trouble, lung diseases, lame back, diseases of the blood, nervousness, and restore exhausted nervous vitality. I also make a specialty of obesity and my methods are natural, positive, and rapid, and failure impossible.
For further particulars, terms, references, etc., call on or address me. Consultation free.
H. BOARDMAN RISING, Suite 1319 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—THE SPARKS FROM OUR STOCK of diamonds give you plenty of light on the subject of quality and price.
GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer,
195 and 197 Wabash-av., corner Adams.
We open accounts with responsible parties on regular trade terms.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 1 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN, 30, with some good mercantile house where good service will count; well-posted in all general office work; fine penman; 10 years' best of references; no canvassing. Address N 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, EXperienced; best references. G 49, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with reliable stenographers from a special list of our advanced dictation class, using Remington, caligraph, Smith Premier, Yost. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER; first-class; four years in last position. A No. 1 references. Address H 176, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESman, thoroughly acquainted with all the buyers in the largest and best dry-goods houses through the principal cities of the West, is open for engagement. Highest reference. Address G 112, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS machinist (all round) and tool-maker, work in Chicago or vicinity during 1892 and '93; A 1 references. Address JOHN F. WALSH, Waltham, Mass.

Designers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DEsigner of fine interiors, furniture, and bank and office fittings; will work in office or at home. Address H 158, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRAFTSMAN, FAMILIAR with construction, detail, and mechanical work. LEONARD, 517 Unity Bldg., Chicago.

Butlers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE (German) as cook and butler; city references; city or country. Address M 178, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A GOOD BUILDing firm or real-estate firm interested in building, by a man of long experience, in making accurate estimates on all descriptions of building work, superintending, etc. Address K F 117, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR IN BUILDing or flats; best of references. Address 4955 Armour-av. C. BAZEL (colored).

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—DO YOU WANT A FIRST class Stenographer and Typewritist? We can send you just the one you want—No charge to either party.—"BENN PITMAN" Typewriting offices, 809 and 810 Ashland Block.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGraphers and typewriter operators supplied business houses without charge.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 175 Monroe-st. Tel. 137.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with reliable stenographers from a special list of our advanced dictation class, using Remington, Caligraph, Smith Premier, Yost. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

General Housework.

SITUATIONS WANTED—DAY WORK, BY TWO colored girls. 405 N. Clark-st., in rear. MRS. EDWARDS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN small private family. 140 N. Paulina-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

ATTENTION, TRAVELING SALESMEN—MAKE some money easy; popular side line. Call or address 503 Tacoma Building.

BARBER—AT 153 OGDEN-AV.

BENCH AND MACHINE HANDS—COMPETENT, for sash and door factory. Address T., care Nelson Chesman & Co., St. Louis Mo.

BOOKKEEPERS — STENOGRAPHERS, AND clerks out of work or wishing to improve their position, call at 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

BOOKKEEPER—IF YOU HAVE TROUBLE WITH your books call up telephone 1562. L. A. JONES, accountant, 817 Chamber of Commerce.

BOY—OFFICE, WELL EXPERIENCED IN FILING letters in cabinet file. Call Monday. WOLF & CO., 250 E. Madison-st.

CAR BUILDERS—EXPERIENCED. APPLY MANager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

DESIGNER—FIRST-CLASS, OF BANK AND store fixtures; capable of giving figures. Address B 171, Tribune office.

DRAFTSMAN AND ENGINEER—CAPABLE OF designing and drafting for architectural and ornamental iron work. Permanent position to the right man. Address K F 23, Tribune office.

LABORER — AT ONCE — HOTEL RICHELIEU; steady job.

MAN—THOROUGH, EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE charge and do the buying for the furnishing goods department of a large retail clothing house; no applications will be considered unless accompanied with unquestionable references regarding character, integrity, and ability. Address K D 21, Tribune office.

PORTERS — 10 MEN TO DO PORTER WORK; call 8:30 a. m., rear. WAUKESHA HYGEIA MINERAL SPRINGS CO., 287 Wabash-av.

SALESMAN—SHOE; FIRST-CLASS, ENERGETIC, A No. 1 retail; must understand his business thoroughly; permanent position to the right man. Address, with references and salary expected. SUFFEL & CO., Duluth, Minn.

SALESMEN — TRAVELING — WHO HAVE HAD experience in the grocery business, by wholesale grocery house. State experience, age and reference. Address N 55, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TEN EXPERIENCED TEA AND CIgar salesmen; useless to apply unless hustlers with a good record and established trade. Address F 150, Tribune office.

STREET MEN OR BOYS TO SELL the Visitor's Guide to the World's Fair Grounds, price 5 cents; will sell like hot cakes during the convention. Call Room 937, Unity Building.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. DR. BURCKEY, 6641 S. Halsted-st.

LADIES WITH VERY LONG HAIR TO assist in advertising; employment light and pleasant; good pay. G 48, Tribune office.

LINEN GIRL—AT METROPOLE HOTEL, COR. Michigan-av. and 23d-st.

NURSE—YOUNG WOMAN ANXIOUS TO BECOME a nurse; fair wages; German perferred. Address H., Box 16, Milwaukee, Wis.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS.

AGENTS—WE ALLOW AGENTS TO DELIVER goods before paying for them. Hundreds of them are making $5 to $12 a day. Our Perfection Adjustable (recently patented) and Taylor Shoes expand with every motion of the foot. They are appreciated and daily recommended by thousands. No competition. None but those meaning business need apply. Address, with 2c. stamp, Consolidated Adjustable Shoe Co., Lynn, Mass.

AGENTS — LIFE INSURANCE FOR EVERY county west of the Allegheny Mountains; several general agencies now open; if you investigate our plans you will work no other; we challenge comparison with any company in America. Send for circulars, and give experience, age, and reference. We want you and you want us. Address FRANK B. FLEMING, Western Manager, Fidelity Mutual Life, 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—IN TOWNS AND CITIES OF ILL., Wis., Minn., Ia., and Mich. Big paying and lasting occupation. For full particulars address New York and Chicago Tea Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

MAN—WITH PUSH, IN EACH CITY, TOWN, AND hamlet to introduce the fastest selling household article on record; over a million sold in Philadelphia; will pay competent person $4 per day. Address, with stamp, W. H. WILLIAMSON, 44 N. 4th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MEN OF ADDRESS AND ACQUAINTANCE FOR outside work; commission. 1407 Manhattan Blk.

SALESMAN—SALARY OR COMMISSION, TO sell on "F. G." patent door check; holds a door in any position open or partly open. Unity Door Check Co., Unity Building.

WANTED—LIVE AGENTS FOR OFFICIAL EDItion "Harrison & Reid"; Protection and Value of Protection by Hon James G Blaine and Hon. Wm. McKinley Jr., 600 pages, magnificently illustrated; retail, $1.50; immense terms; Mr. J. L. Harvey, Akron, O., made $34 in 2 hours; Rev. Thos. Clinton, Everett, Mass., made $151 in one day; books on credit; freight paid; outfit 25 cents, or free with reference; write quick. Address Globe Bible Pub. Co., 723 Chestnut-st., Phila., Pa., or 358 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A TEST—NO IMPOSITION—ARRIVAL OF THE greatest, most celebrated astrologist and trance medium and business clairvoyant known, is the original Mrs. Foster; been tested by the nobility of Europe; astonishes all who visit her by extraordinary powers; no equal in her professional skill, and cannot be surpassed; consulted on all the affairs of life; reveals past, present, and future, with wonderful exactness; has never been known to fail in giving correct life readings; gives advice on marriage, name in full of visitor, and the one you will marry; brings separated together. Has had a forty years' practice and thoroughly understands her profession. Call and be convinced. P. S.—Consultations by mail on receipt of $1, stamp, lock of hair, date of birth. Fee, 50c and $1. Hours: from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 78 Ogden-av.; few doors north of Madison-st.

ASTROLOGY—FUTURE REVEALED BY THE planets. MRS. BETTS, 286 W. Madison-st.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias and magazines. SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A COUPLE THOUsand dollars in a well established fur business; German preferred. Address K 42, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.—
FACTORIES AND SITES—WAREHOUSE, DOCK and storage property for sale or lease; the most desirable in the market; will build to suit tenant.
"VAN VLISSINGEN,"
Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE — MANUFACTURING property of all kinds; docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants.
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FOR SALE—GOOD PAYING BUSINESS PROPerty; sure to double in value within five years. 6 to 8 per cent first mortgages for sale.
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FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPerty, horses, and flats; choice vacant; large list.
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FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN EVER OFfered. What are you thinking of? Only $45 and $50 per front foot that is well worth $125 on some of the best South Side avenues, near the L road and all other roads, with all street improvements in and paid for. The owner must have money; only a few more lots left; come and see them. T. P. KEEFE cor. of La Salle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—
A bargain in South Side lots; houses built to suit on monthly payments or for cash.
The Chicago Mill and Building Co., Suite 515, 19 Quincy-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 22d-st., with comfortable stone-front house in perfect order. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

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FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 26TH-ST.—TWO stone front houses, 11 room, modern improvements. Inquire MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES ON ALL AVENUES large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

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FOR SALE—INVESTORS, ATTENTION—FINE OPPORTUNITY.
5-acre block, near Humboldt Park; corner two main streets; street cars pass property; would now retail for about $50,000. Price $30,000 for quick sale. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

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A bargain in West Side lots; houses built to suit on monthly payments or for cash.
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FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY! APARTment buildings, choice vacant; large list.
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Estd. 1879. 149 La Salle-st., Major Blk.

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A snap in new 5 and 6 room modern brick flats near 12th-st. and Kedzie-av.
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Established 1879. 149 La Salle-st., Major Blk.

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FOR SALE—
NO. 4842 VINCENNES-AV.
Southwest corner of Ione-pl., an elegant, new residence with spacious grounds; will sell at a bargain and on terms to suit.
PERCY W. PALMER, Rooms 36 and 37, No. 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
10,000 feet near World's Fair Depot.
3,000 feet, Stony Island-av., near the Fair grounds.
5,000 feet, s. e. corner Stony Island-av. and 67th-st.
For lease—1,200 ft. of above on Stony Island-av.; will divide to suit. FRANK S. BETZ, Suite 907, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-AV., NEAR 55TH-ST.—A genuine bargain, 2-story stone front flat buildings; entirely new; 6 and 7 rooms each; all modern improvements; nets 10 per cent; liberal terms. W. J. HAERTHER, 534 Unity Building, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK AND KENWOOD houses and lots.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estd. 1879. 149 La Salle-st., Major Blk.

FOR SALE—2 SPLENDID CORNERS ON EAST End-av. and 55th-st.; only one block north of Jackson Park and World's Fair site, at a bargain; might lease. N. THOMASSON, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE AND LOTS Large list H. O. STONE & CO. 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—50 FEET, WEST front, near 63d-st., $80 for this week.
E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE SHERIDAN-DRIVE subdivision at Sheridan Park on the Chicago and Evanston railroad, between Buena Park and Argyle Park.
Ravenswood—6-room cottage East Ravenswood Park; lot 50x165; $3,000; $150 down, $15 monthly.
Are building 6-room Queen Anne cottages; bath, closet, etc., from $2,000; $200 down, $15 monthly.
Cuyler lot at $400; $50 down, balance easy; a bargain.
At Cuyler and Ravenswood, houses and vacant property. Will exchange for good mortgages or building association stock.
48 feet on Orchard-st., east front, just north of Deming-court; will divide commissions.
SAM BROWN JR., 409 Chicago Opera-House Building.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD, EGGLESTON, AND Auburn Park modern houses; choice vacant; easy terms; 5c fare; large list.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY HOUSES AT AUSTIN Park, with modern conveniences; from $2,500 to $3,000 each; choice lots $500 and upwards.
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FOR SALE—

MAGNETIC GROSSDALE.

MORE POPULAR THAN EVER.

Over 300 lots sold during past sixty days. Over 4,000 lots sold to date.

1,000 CHOICE LOTS STILL FOR SALE.

FREE EXCURSIONS EVERY SUNDAY

AT 1:45 P. M.

From Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts., over the great C., B. & Q. R. R.

FREE TICKETS ANY DAY IN THE WEEK.

Grossdale is the finest suburb on the C., B. & Q. R. R.

PRICES OF LOTS $150 AND UPWARDS.

Pure air, pure water, beautiful lawns, pretty parks, natural forest, clear running streams, no noxious gases, no turmoil, quiet, restful nights, no smoke nuisance.

MAGNETIC GROSSDALE.

The most beautiful and picturesque suburban city adjoining Chicago.

Call at my main office any day and secure FREE TICKETS to see the property, or join one of my GRAND FREE PALACE EXCURSIONS any Sunday at 1:45 p. m.

Tickets at gates Sundays, cor. Adams and Canal-sts.

S. E. GROSS.
S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph sts.

FOR SALE—AT BEVERLY HILLS, 91ST-ST., AT tremendous sacrifice, 600 feet of elegant residence property, east front, boulevard street improvements all in and paid for; will sell in 50 or 100 foot lots on easy terms; monthly payments if desired. Prices 33⅓ per cent under market; must sell at once. M. W. DUNNE, owner, 86 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY—CITY OF EVANSTON.
100x149, s. e. cor. Sherman and Seward-avs.; chance to make $500 to $1,000 for quick buyer.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE property in Oak Park, River Forest, and Ridgeland. Good house and lot very cheap if taken soon. C. A. SMITH, Room 42, 95 Washington-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—22 ACRES IN OAK PARK AT A BARgain; owner here from Iowa.
DOTY BROS. & GORDON, R. 1004, 100 Washington-st.

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FOR SALE—
AN 80-ACRE FRUIT FARM,
located within the renowned fruit belt of Michigan, 5 miles from Grand Haven, beautifully situated on an arm of Grand River, a lovely sheet of clear water abounding with the choicest kind of fish. There are peaches, plums, pears, apples, grapes, all of the best varieties, and good buildings on the place. The trees are loaded down with fruit; in fact, it is a charming summer resort, where sports can delight in fishing, hunting, and boat-riding. Inquire of CHAS. RONGE, Grand Haven, Mich. Lock-Box 592.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA FRUIT FARMS. CALL on or write to GEORGE FISHER, 150 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT IOWA STOCK FARM; SACrifice for cash. Address J 38, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—SELECT YOUR LOT. WE WILL build your house on monthly payments; contracts solicited. Chicago Mill and Building Co., 19 Quincy-st., Suite 515.

WANTED—CASH PAID FOR EQUITIES IN VAcant ripe for improving. Chicago Mill and Building Co., 515, 19 Quincy-st.

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TO EXCHANGE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 29TH-ST., stone-front house, value about $17,000, for flat building. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD FARM IN ROCK ISLAND County, Ill.; want stock of mdse. Address Box 76, Frankfort, Ind.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FIRST MORTGAGE on Chicago Real Estate. Money loaned to build or to pay loans now due.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Major Block, 149 La Salle-st., 2d floor.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE NOTE, $2,770.50, payable one and two years; 7 per cent on $10,000 vacant Bond-av. corner; insured by Title Guarantee and Trust company; no finer security. Address H 99, Tribune office.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

I WILL BUY PURCHASE MONEY 1ST OR 2D mortgages, or loan money on same. E. C. JOHNSON, 1316 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
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MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved property.
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Tel., Main 2,586. 208 Home Ins. Bldg.

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MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON IMproved Chicago real estate, building loans; most favorable terms.
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MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT ON IMproved Chicago real estate security; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made.
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PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

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ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st. (main floor), First floor above the street.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage, on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 153 MONROE-ST., Before dealing elsewhere

ADVANCES— LOANS.
SHIELDS & BRO.
95 and 97 Clark st., Room 9.
We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all good securities at lowest rates.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearbornst.

ALL GET MONEY AT 3 AND 4 PER CENT ON furniture, pianos, etc.
WESLEY SHIMEALL, Room 29, 149 La Salle-st., Major Block.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 124 Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

CHEAP MONEY BY PRIVATE PARTY, SECOND and first real estate mortgages, equities, furniture, diamonds, notes, any security. Write and you will get the money at living rates. Address C 142, Tribune office.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals

MAKE BEST CASH OFFER FOR TEN SHARES of Midland Banking Co. stock, also twenty shares Farmers' Trust Banking Co., also five shares National Bank of the Republic stock, or will trade for real estate. Address, stating legal description, price, and full particulars. For references about the above banks see Bradstreet's commercial rating. Address C 144, Tribune office.

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WANTED—TO BUY CITY, COUNTY, VILLAGE and town warrants for special assessments on drainage, sewer, and other work due in one, two, three, four, and five years; private party. Address C 143, Tribune office.

WANTED—CONTRACTING AND BUILDING—Balances on lots paid off and buildings erected. GEORGE H. BRADY, 604 Ashland Block.

WANTED—100,000 SHARES OF WORLD'S FAIR stock. Call at or address 176 and 178 Adams-st., 2d floor.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE

FOR LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS, WITH PRIVILEGE of buying—1635 Prairie-av., 70x180 ft., suitable for nice apartment house; 249-251 Jefferson-st., 50 x 100; 280 S. Canal-st., 20x100; Polk-st., near Desplaines, 24x120, manufacturing property; dock property, 300 ft. square at Division-st. bridge; will loan the lessee one-half the cost of improving.
WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

38 E. HARRISON, CORNER WABASH—PLEASant rooms; excellent board if desired; house quiet and respectable.

243 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board; one block south of Auditorium.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board; suite of rooms.

1716 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT AND OTHER rooms; walking distance; board optional.

2021 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms with board; transients accommodated.

2236 AND 2238 WABASH-AV.—GOOD ROOMS and first-class table.

3233 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with first-class board.

West Side.

746 JACKSON-BLVD.—LARGE FRONT PARLOR and other rooms with board; references.

765 MONROE-ST.—TWO ROOMS WITH BOARD—also gentleman room-mate wanted—very resonable.

North Side.

187 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE SECOND-STORY front room; excellent table board.

724 SEDGWICK-ST.—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, beautiful suite of rooms; superior board.

Hotels.

AMERICAN DOLLAR HOTEL, 411 WEST MADIson-st., contains 80 light pleasant rooms, neatly furnished; every room with outside window; rooms 50c and $1 per day.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., FIVE MINutes' walk from wigwam; accommodations for 150 guests; European and American plans.

DESIRABLE QUARTERS SECURED FOR CONvention visitors without extra charge.
ACCOMMODATION BUREAU, 18 Quincy-st.

DEARBORN HOTEL, 398-404 STATE—200 ELEgant rooms, bath, steam heat, wkly $2, daily 50c up.

EUROPEAN HOTEL BREWSTER, 292 DEARborn-st., corner Van Buren—Central location, lighted by electricity, heated by steam; everything new; inspection invited. Rooms 50 cents per day up; reasonable weekly rates. W. E. MARSH JR., of Galt House, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HOTEL THOMPSON, EUROPEAN, 150-152 DEARborn-st., between Madison and Monroe. Open June 18. Everything new.

HOTEL WILLARD, 18TH-ST. AND WABASH-AV., a new and handsomely furnished hotel; strictly firstclass; special rates to desirable permanent guests

HOTEL HOLLAND—COR. 53D AND LAKE-AV.—½ block from Hyde Park station. New hotel; first-class, American and European plan.

THE LA SALLE, 240 LA SALLE-AV.—GOOD rooms and good table; $1.50 to $2.50 per day.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN) WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-st., Auditorium Block—Elegant rooms; steam heat; elevator; baths; all new and modern; rates, day, 75c up; week, $4 up.

Miscellaneous.

CONSULT THE "HOME" DIRECTORY, 302 TAcoma; free to boarders; select places.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE, AND TWO ROOMS IN private family (German preferred) for lady and grown son (in business); West of State-st.; terms (moderate) and full particulars. References given and required. Address G 2, Tribune office.

BOARD—GET A LIST OF US BEFORE YOU LOcate; no charges. WM. REED & CO., Tacoma Bldg.

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ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENN, RT. 113 Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTItute, Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. All chronic, surgical, and eye diseases a specialty; all organic, nervous weaknesses of men cured; a regular faculty of eminent specialists. Consultation and 100-page book free; mail, 10c.

MRS. DR. SCHAWARZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

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A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST.—SOME PEOPLE ADvertise: do not dispose of your cast-off clothing until I have my cash price set; every one pays the cash, but A. S. pays the biggest and the most.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHing; orders by mail promptly attended to. S. GOLDBERG, 551 S. Canal-st., City.

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WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 155 Washington st.

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A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

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TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
3951 Prairie-av., cor. 40th-st., 2-story and cellar modern brick, 10 rooms, all conveniences; $65, with barn.
3941 Prairie-av., 2-story and cellar modern brick, all conveniences; $50.
3947 Prairie-av., 2-story and cellar modern brick, all conveniences; $55.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
Exclusive agents. 156 and 158 La Salle-st.
3920 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, OR A LONGER term, handsomely and completely furnished house, east front, on Indiana-av., between 16th and 18th-sts., a choice residence for desirable and responsible tenant. LEONARD HODGES, 151 Washington-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—THOSE ELEGANT NEW MODERN 8 and 9-room stone and brick houses finished in hardwood and having tile vestibules, hardwood floors, etc.; 439 and 443 38th-st. 3804 Wabash-av. MITCHELL & CO., 12 Pacific-av.

TO RENT—VERY FINE 13-ROOM RESIDENCE on Michigan-av., completely furnished for occupancy; large yard and stables; private drive, etc.; lease till after the Fair. JOHN W. WARE & CO., 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE, 2627 CALUMET-AV., 3-story and sub-basement; 10 rooms; all modern improvements. M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

FOR RENT — MODERN 10-ROOM BROWNstone residence; 14 Groveland Park (34th-st. and Lake Front); elegantly furnished. Apply on premises from 2 to 6 p. m. Rent $1,600.

FOR RENT—2718 MICHIGAN-AV—9 ROOMS; modern. WALTER H. WILSON, 36 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—MODERN RESIDENCE, 208 LINcoln-st. E. L. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Blck.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES IN MADIson Park; keys at the lodge, Madison-av. entrance. A. W. GREEN, 184 50th-st.

TO RENT—4524 AND 4526 LAKE-AV.—ELEgant stone front 12-room modern houses; new. McKEY & POAGUE, 114 La Salle-st., main floor.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—IN EVANSTON—4 NEW 10-ROOM houses, modern conveniences, $20 per month. C. L. JENKS, 1408 Abstract Building, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—$37.50—FLAT—"GREAT BARGAIN"—Elite neighborhood near Drexel-blvd., Ill. Central, and cable trains; 7 rooms, janitor service, steam heat, gas range and log, gas and electric fixtures, marble entrance, elegant decorations, hardwood trimmings, screens, shades; everything modern; South Side; to investigate will convince you. H. S. HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE NEW Arlington apartment house today, Grand-blvd. and 41st-st., on "L" road. Elegant 5-room flats, gas ranges, steam-heat, hot water, janitor service, and marble entrances; only $30 and up. Call at once and save money. GEORGE & WANNER, 149 La Salle-st., Tel. 5021.

TO RENT—THE ALEXANDRIA, 206 BOWEN-AV.; 5 and 6-room apartments; elevator service, ranges, hot water, etc.; handsomely decorated; convenient to Ill. Cent. R. R., cable and Lake Shore trains; rental $30 to $42. W. A. MERIGOLD, 156 and 158 La Salle-st.; 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—35TH-ST., NEAR INDIANA-AV., TWO blocks from elevated road station, elegant modern 6 room flats, with bath and all conveniences; cheap. T. G. DICKINSON & CO., Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS IN "The Clinton," 1427 Michigan-av.; plans at our office. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT, NO. 22, in "The Aldine," 143 Oakwood-blvd.; all modern improvements.

West Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE SWELL FRONT FLATS, 277 Ogden-av., one flight; light, pleasant, new, attractive. E. L. STEWART, 59 Clark-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOM FLAT, PLENTY OF LIGHT and air; fine order; rear 974 West Lake-st.; $9.00.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 7 ROOM DETACHED flat in neighborhood thoroughly modern—including gas range. Owner, 98 Laflin-st.

TO RENT—FIVE AND SIX ROOM FLATS, JANItor service. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., 3d flat.

TO RENT—459 W. CONGRESS-ST 7-ROOM LOWer flat, furnace; $35 per month.

North Side.

TO RENT—MAPLE-ST., BETWEEN CLARK AND Dearborn-av., new 5, 6, and 7 room steam heated flats; also corner Clark and Maple, 6-room flats; no steam heat. H. HAMMOND, Agent, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—637 FULLERTON-AV.—7-room apartment; heat; first-class, $50.

Cicero.

TO RENT—AUSTIN—8-ROOM FLATS; CONTAIN all modern improvements: furnace, hot and cold water, bath, electric light, furnace, etc.; ready July 1. C. S. CASTLE, 113 Park-av., Austin.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—EXCELLENTLY APPOINTED ROOMS; every convenience; within walking distance business center. 344 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—2220 MICHIGAN AV.—BEAUTIFUL rooms; single or en suite; all modern conveniences. References required.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS SECURED DURing convention. ACCOMMODATION BUREAU, 18 Quincy-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS 64 East Adams-st., opposite the Fair. Apply Room 2.

TO RENT—1250 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANT CONvention accommodations

TO RENT—1240 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT parlor; walking distance from convention.

West Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS SECURED DURing convention. ACCOMMODATION BUREAU, 18 Quincy-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS DURING THE convention. 124 S Sangamon, near Adams.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE KENILWORTH 282 AND 284 Erie-st., near State-st., furnished rooms for gentlemen; new building and new furniture; prices moderate.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS SECURED DURing convention, ACCOMMODATION BUREAU, 18 Quincy-st.

TO RENT—406 LA SALLE-ST.—ROOMS ON THE first and second floors; first class.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN BEST LOCATIONS. CALL personally. The Home Directory 302 Tacoma.

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TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR; BREAKFAST IF desired; half block L station. 4313 Prairie-av.

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South Side.

TO RENT—STORE AND 21 ROOMS, SUITABLE for small hotel and saloon purpose; South Side business district. Apply W. T. ADAMS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORES UNDER THE "CLINton" Apartment Building 1423 to 1429 Michigan-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORE 105 QUINCY-ST., 15X50 ft.; fine entrance from main corridor Rand-McNally Building. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

FOR RENT—FINE STORE FOR SHOES OR dry goods; 3626 Wentworth-av. P. F. McCARTHY & CO., 3841 State-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING prop'ty. H. O. STONE & CO. 206 La Salle. Tel. 681

West Side.

FOR RENT—STORE 17X75 IN BEST BLOCK on W. Lake-st., No. 968; corner window, plate glass, maple floor; $30.

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FOR RENT—AT EVANSTON, IN ORR'S BLOCK on Demster-st.; locality in center of city and adjoining both railroad stations; suitable for shoe, laundry, dry goods, or paint business; rental $20 per month, including basement, and flat at $15 additional if desired. Address W 128, Tribune office.

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TO RENT—OFFICES IN 36 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681

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TO RENT—179 AND 181 LAKE-ST., 2D, 3D, AND 4th floors, singly or together, each 40x165 feet; steam heat, steam power, elevator, etc.; could be adapted for hotel purposes at small expense.
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TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY—DIVISION-ST. bridge and North Branch; long or short term, month, or cargo. WARREN SPRINGER, South Canal-st.

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TO RENT—NEW BUILDING, 166-174 CLINTON-st.—The best manufacturing building in the West; mill construction; automatic fire sprinklers; watch service; steam heat and power; fast freight and passenger elevator; stores and floors 45x160; light on all sides, will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st.; 'phone main 4166. Low insurance.

TO RENT—PRINTERS—TAYLOR BUILDING, 140-146 Monroe-st.; steam power and heat; 1 room, 30x50; 1 room 50x50; 2 rooms, 30x80; all well lighted; passenger and freight elevators.
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TO RENT—WOODWORKERS—4 FLOORS, 50X160; 3 floors, 50x145; 1 floor 50x40; 1 floor, 25x40; all light on 4 sides; large freight and passenger elevators; automatic fire sprinklers; steam power and heat. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st., 'Phone Main 4166.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING, 2D AND 3D floors of 261 and 263 Dearborn-st., near Jackson-st., with power and heat. Inquire at Silverman's Bank, 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH power; large or small.
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TO RENT—ONE-HALF RATE FOR COLLECTING your rents. Ask for references. FRED P. HOPKINS, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 48.

TO RENT—ENTIRE BUILDING, 144 AND 146 Madison-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SOME GOOD MANUFACTURING space, with or without power.
RAND, McNALLY CO.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES. We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO. 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BETWEEN NOW AND Sept. 1, modern 10 or 11 room house on North Side. Address A. S. KIRK, 362 N. Water-st., city.

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LYON & HEALY—SPECIAL!
During this month we offer for cash or on easy payments an imposing array of nearly new upright pianos at
—FAR BELOW USUAL VALUES—
The widest choice is afforded, as these few sample values will attest:

Emerson	$200	Steinway	$375
Kimball	125	Gabler	210
Bauer	175	Behning	250
Starr	200	Pease	200
Knabe, very fine	450	Kroeger	275
Steinway	425	Steck	300
Kranich & Bach	275	New England	150
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Brown & Simpson	250	Washburn	225

Many of the above show no trace of use, and all have been thoroughly overhauled in our own repair shops.
In Grand and Square pianos we offer almost an unlimited choice, ranging in price for a good serviceable Grand from $200 upward; and for a durable Square piano from $50 upward. Among the makers are Knabe, Decker Bros., Steinway, Chickering, Fischer, Emerson, etc., etc.

OUR STOCK OF NEW PIANOS.
We are the authorized representatives of America's peerless piano—the Knabe—and of the famous Fischer piano, of which 92,000 have been sold. Beside these instruments we present six other makes which we believe to be unequaled at their respective prices.

OUR SEVEN SEPARATE SALESROOMS
Are all up one floor, and every opportunity is afforded prospective purchasers for intelligent comparison. Our facilities are so ample that the public may feel perfectly free to make visits of inspection.

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Selection may safely be left to us. If a piano is not entirely satisfactory we agree to pay the total freight.

TERMS: CASH, OR EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

New pianos to rent. Old pianos taken in exchange. Tuning and moving.

LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe sts.
Note—Our factories (opposite Union Park) produce 100,000 musical instruments annually.

ADAM SCHAAF.
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.
BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.

8 upright pianos	$125, $135, $145, $165	
4 Vose & Sons	$150, $175, $190,	200
2 Kroeger & Sons	$175,	200
1 Chickering & Son		165
4 Schaafs	$135, $165, $175,	200
1 Mathushek		140
3 Deckers	$175, $200,	225
3 uprights	$50, $75,	100
11 squares, all makes	$20, $50, $75,	100

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

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Over the recorded opinions of eminent musicians and be guided by their unbiased judgemnt. After so doing you are certain to find that the
KIMBALL PIANOS
stand second to none. They are endorsed by such renowned artists as
PATTI, TAMAGNO, ALBANI, HAUK, DEL PUENTE, NORDICA, ARDITI, LEHMANN, and a host of other leading lights in the MUSICAL WORLD.
We are representatives for the HALLET & DAVIS and EMERSON PIANOS, and sell for cash or on monthly payments.
PIANO TUNING, REPAIRING, AND POLISHING.
With our three large factories we have exceptional facilities for this work and guarantee satisfaction.
ESTIMATE OF COST FREE OF CHARGE.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

$6 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano, fully warranted; price, $165, $175, $200, and $225.
French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases.
OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF.
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ESTABLISHED 1857.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
Manufacturers of the famous BAUER PIANOS.
All the popular styles in French walnut, antique oak, rosewood, etc., now in stock.
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. TERMS TO SUIT.
Exceptional bargains in second-hand pianos.
226 and 228 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

ESTEY & CAMP, STATE & JACKSON-STS. THE LEADING PIANO & ORGAN HOUSE, where you can get GUARANTEED GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS at RIGHT PRICES on EASY TERMS.
Second-hand pianos more or less used at bargain prices.
Instruments for rent with privilege of purchasing. Tuning, repairing, etc.

A GENERAL LINE OF PIANOS, new and second-hand, on easy monthly or quarterly payments at CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

BRADBURY PIANOS
Are now to be found in the elegant new warerooms at 255 and 257 Wabash-av. A magnificent stock of BRADBURY and HENNING pianos have just reached this city; call and examine the new designs in oak, mahogany, and walnut; new pianos to rent or exchange.

CHICKERING PIANOS
Established 70 years.
New styles of Grands and Uprights for sale only at CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

1 STEINWAY PIANO, $135; BARGAIN.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

WISSNER PIANOS.
At medium prices. For sale only at CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

ALBRECHT & BLASIUS AND SCHAFF Bros.' pianos; all styles.
Lyon & Healy upright, $150; Brown & Simpson upright, $175; 1 Harrington upright grand, $225; 1 Steck upright, new. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

SQUARE PIANOS—STEINWAY, CHICKERing, Decker Bros., Hazeltons, and Vose & Sons. Prices, $50, $75, $100 each.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

5 UPRIGHT PIANOS, EACH $100. PAYments $5 per month.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

CHASE BROS. PIANOS.
Remarkable for purity of tone.
For sale only at CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

FOURTEEN STANDARD-MAKE PIANOS, slightly damaged in moving, will be sold regardless of cost. The Thompson Music Co., 367 Wabash-av.

1 HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT PIANO, nearly new, $195; payments $8 per month.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, SQUARES, and Uprights, $50 to $250.
For sale at CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

3 CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANOS, $125, $150, $225; easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

THE SYMPHONY
THE SYMPHONY
THE BEST SELF-PLAYING ORGAN.
THE BEST SELF-PLAYING ORGAN.

THE SYMPHONY is the perfected instrument, and purchasers readily see that it possesses for the same money double the power and variety that any other instrument has, while its delicacy and promptness of execution has been the secret of its remarkable success.

THE SYMPHONY can be easily learned in a few days by anyone, and is regarded by musical people to be the best educator yet known.

CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.
CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.

174 and 176 Wabash-av.
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

ORGANS AND PIANOS—
We have on hand a fine assortment of square and upright pianos of various makes which have been taken in exchange; also organs, which will be sold out at low figures; also a large stock of new instruments sold for cash or easy payments.
Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co., 149 Wabash-av., city.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand course, 3½ months, $40. Advanced dictation class, all systems, $2 a week. A department for obtaining positions for pupils. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

"BENN PITMAN" SHORTHAND SCHOOL—best, quickest and most popular system; no failures; a full shorthand and typewriting course, unlimited time, or until you have a position, $40; dictation and typewriting classes, 5 hours daily, $2 per week; positions free. MRS. J. SOPER, principal, 809 and 810 Ashland Block.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM BUSINESS AND SHORThand School offers individual instruction at moderate cost. Students assisted to positions. Send for special summer school catalogue.

SHORTHAND, BOOKKEEPING, ETC., DAY AND evening. Nissen's Business College, 467 Milwaukee-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, HOUSEhold goods. T. P., 4 Park-av.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 87 and 89 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A DIGESTER, A STILL, ALL COPper, and complete. Apply J. EDWARD CRUSEL, New Orleans, La.

TYPEWRITERS.

BARGAINS IN TYPEWRITERS OF ALL MAKES; largest stock of secondhand typewriters in Chicago, and at lowest prices; 40 to 60 per cent less than manufacturers' prices; perfect condition guaranteed; rentals and repairing a specialty. Typewriter Headquarters, 186 Monroe-st. Tel. 2,821.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

DESKS — SPECIAL BARGAINS IN OFFICE desks, chairs, and showcases. Office partitions of all kinds carried in stock. Large desk blotters given away. McARTHUR & COLE, 66 Lake-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS—ONE THOUsand houses can be sold at Chicago Heights as soon as erected and the builders can double their money.
Liberal inducements made to capitalists and builders.
For full particulars see the Chicago Heights Land Association, 820 and 821 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—RARE OPPORTUnity to obtain one of the best businesses and locations on the southwest side of Chicago, only two miles from the center of the city; sales, $16,000 per year; prescription business excellent; trade increasing; expenses moderate; for cash only; buyers can investigate business and books; the owner for nearly twenty years will leave Chicago; references, Morrisson, Plummer & Co., Robert Stevenson & Co., Fuller and Fuller Co. Address F 113, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE BEST EQUIPPED NEWS AND job printing office in Northern Wisconsin, located in a healthy, thriving town, with good harbor and three lines of railway; business $10,000 a year; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address K F 123, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
An old and well established, thoroughly organized manufacturing wholesale and retail business in a prosperous condition in Chicago; capital required, $100,000. Address N 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—10,000 ACRES OF COAL AND IRON land in Southern Illinois; remarkable chance to syndicate and develope great property to pay enormous returns; inviting terms to right men. Address Box 626, Middletown, Conn.

FOR SALE—
Hotel near Court House; 40 rooms, newly furnished, long lease, rent $150 month.
C. F. ZIEGLER, 94 La Salle-st., Room 32.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT FOR SHOEfastening purposes; a great chance for men with capital to make money; will be sold cheap for cash. Call or address Room 3, 106 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

GOOD MAN IN THE BUSINESS CHANCE DEpartment in a well-established office; $500 required. W. G. PHYALL, 187 La Salle-st., R. 78.

HOTEL READY TO OPEN—SEVENTY-EIGHT pleasant rooms with outside windows; diningroom and bar on first floor; to rent separate at $125 per month; rooms $350 per month. Good business location; also 35 large light rooms, all on second floor, near West Side theaters; rent $150. Apply at No. 120 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT — SALOON AND CAFE, AND FIXtures for sale; South Side business district. Apply W. T. ADAMS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MAN TO GO TO SAN FRANCISCO and take charge of permanent branch for large Chicago house; will pay all running expenses and salary of $3,000 and allow a percentage on all business; five year contract if desired; must invest $7,000 cash in goods carried there in stock and must give entire attention to the business. Address E 131, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY RESPONSIBLE PARTY, MANUfacturers' Pacific Coast Agency, or of staple goods. W. E. J., P. O. Box 1782, San Francisco, Cal.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL building, World's Columbian Exposition.
Chicago, June 17, 1892.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Construction department at Jackson Park until one o'clock p. m. on the 24th day of June 1892, for furnishing and installing complete the heating plant for the Horticultural Building, World's Columbian Exposition, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in this office and which may be had on application.
Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
D. H. BURNHAM, Chief of Construction, World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING BOILERS FOR heating plant of office and horticultural building, World's Columbian Exposition.
Chicago, June 17th, 1892.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Construction Department at Jackson Park until one o'clock p. m. on the 24th day of June, 1892, for furnishing boilers for heating plant of the Horticultural Building and Grounds and Building Office, World's Columbian Exposition in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in this office, and which may be had on application.
Proposals must be made on blanks and enclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
D. H. BURNHAM, Chief of Construction, World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park, Chicago, Illinois.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS TO NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
I. cabin, $100 to $150, II. cabin, $50 and $60; steerage low rates. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st. Hoboken.
Trave, Tues. June 21, 1 pm | Saale, Sat., July 2, 11 am
Ems, Sat., June 25, 7 a m | Lahn, Tues., July 5, 1 pm
Havel, Tues. June 28, 9 am | Elbe, Sat., July 9, 6 am
MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMER SERVICE.
New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days.
Fulda, Sat., July 2, 10 a. m. | Fulda, Sat., Sept. 10, 10 a. m.
Werra, Sat., July 23, 10 a. m. | Werra, Sat., Oct. 1, 10 a. m.
Fulda, Sat., Aug. 6, 10 a. m. | Fulda, Sat., Oct. 15, 2 p. m.
Werra, Sat., Aug. 27, 10 a. m.
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin. Passengers for the Italian Lakes, Switzerland, and the Tyrol will find this route the most direct, easiest and most comfortable. Switzerland can be reached in six hours from Genoa.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express service to Southampton (London) and Hamburg. Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13-16 000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent. Spring sailings:
Columbia .... June 23 | Fuerst Bismarck .. July 28
Fuerst Bismarck . June 30 | Augusta Victoria .. Aug. 4
Augusta Victoria ... July 7 | Normannia .... Aug. 11
Normannia .... July 14 | Columbia .... Aug. 18
Columbia .... July 21 | Fuerst Bismarck .. Aug. 25
Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE.
NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS IN ONE WEEK.
Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No Transfer of Baggage. Apply early for good accommodations.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE—
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown.
AMERICAN LINE—
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Western Gen'l Pass'r Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS—
Saloon, second-class, and steerage rates on lowest terms.
NEW YORK, LONDONDERRY, AND GLASGOW.
Furnessia, June 11. | Circassia, June 25.
Anchoria, June 18. | City of Rome, July 2.
APPLY NOW TO SECURE BEST BERTHS.
Drafts for any amount issued at lowest rates.
HENDERSON BROS., 72 La Salle-st.

Lake Navigation.

FOR ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR—Connecting with Vandalia Line for South Bend, Logansport, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, and all intermediate points; with C. & W. M. Ry. for Grand Rapids, Detroit, and all Northern Michigan resorts.
The elegant passenger steamers "SOO CITY" and "OSSIFRAGE"
Leave Chicago daily at 9:30 a. m. and 10 p. m. and extra trip Saturdays and Sundays at 1:30 p. m.
Offices and Docks, RUSH-ST. BRIDGE (North Side)

GOODRICH STEAMERS—DAILY FOR RACINE, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee at *7 p. m.
Every day for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., at 7:30 p. m.
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, and bay ports Monday, Wed., and Fri., 7 p. m.
For Green Bay, Marinette, Escanaba, Manistique, and way ports, Tues. and Frid. at 7 p. m.
*Sunday ex. Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.

GRAHAM AND MORTON LINE STEAMERS FOR St. Joseph and Benton Harbor; connections for Grand Rapids, Detroit, all Northern Michigan resorts, Niles, Kalamazoo, Elkhart, all Southern points, leave daily 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m., Saturday 2 p. m., Sunday 10 a. m. Dock and office foot of Wabash-av.
J. H. GRAHAM, President.

SEYMOUR TRANSPORTATION CO., 432-448 Illinois-st.—Steamers leave every Tuesday at 2 p. m., Wednesday at 1 p. m., Friday at 2 p. m., and Saturday at 10 p. m. for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, St. Ignace, Mackinac Island, Mich.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:10 pm
Council Bluffs and Local P'nts	*11:45 am	* 2:10 pm
Denver and San Francisco	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denv'r	* 5:45 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:45 pm	* 8:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston & Texas	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:10 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City and Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado and Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	†11:00 am	4:45 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:00 am
Springfield and St. Louis Local	* 9:00 am	7:30 pm
Springfield and St. Louis Express	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	* 5:05 pm	†9:40 am

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket office 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers to Nashville.

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 am	* 7:25 pm
Evansville Night Line	§11:00 pm	§ 6:55 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	§ 4:00 pm	§10:40 am
Chicago and Attica Line	* 4:00 pm	* 9:55 am

WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave	Arrive
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	*12:05 pm § 6:00 pm §10:30 pm §10:40 pm	* 3:15 pm § 8:15 am § 9:30 am § 7:00 am
Deadwood, Bk. Hills and Wyo.	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 8:15 am	‡ 8:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Duluth	§ 6:00 pm §11:15 pm	§ 9:30 am § 9:35 pm
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:15 am
La Crosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	* 8:15 am §11:15 pm	‡ 8:00 am § 9:35 am
Milwaukee and Racine	§ 8:30 am *11:30 am § 3:00 pm § 7:30 pm §10:30 pm * 7:00 am	§ 6:45 pm §11:30 am * 4:00 pm § 9:45 am § 7:00 am * 1:35 pm
Milwaukee, Waukesha and Madison	* 8:30 am * 3:00 pm	§10:00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshk'h, Neenah, Green Bay & Menominee	* 5:00 pm *11:30 am §10:30 pm	* 6:45 pm * 6:45 pm § 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	* 3:00 pm	* 1:35 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm †10:30 pm	§11:30 am * 7:00 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	†10:30 pm	§ 7:00 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	§ 2:50 am	§12:20 am
St. Louis and Texas Express	§ 8:35 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans & Memphis Exp.	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:05 pm	* 4:45 pm
Springfield Express	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
Rockford Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	§ 1:30 pm	§ 1:05 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford Passenger	§ 3:30 pm	*10:26 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass.	* 5:01 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:35 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Rocky Mountain Limited	*10:45 am	* 4:15 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:10 pm	† 1:35 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	† 1:10 pm	† 1:35 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex.	† 1:10 pm	* 7:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:20 pm	*10:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Denver Vestibule Ex. via Omaha (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Omaha Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Denver Ex. via Kansas City	*11:00 pm	* 5:35 am
St. Joe, Atch. and Lvnwth Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 5:35 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:00 pm	* 5:35 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	* 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	* 4:18 pm	*10:05 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:35 am
Kansas City and Denver Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
California Fast Express	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 8:03 am
Kansas City Express	*12:01 am	* 8:03 am

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 9:05 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 8:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 2:30 pm
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a11:00 pm	b10:00 pm
Omaha, Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 9:45 am
Omaha, Sioux City, Denver	a10:30 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 8:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, leave a8:30 am, b11:30 am, b2:00 pm, a6:00 pm, a 8:00 pm, a 11:00 pm; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 1:00 pm, b 4:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, s 1:45 pm.
aDaily. bExcept Sunday. sSunday only

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—
*Da. †Da ex. Sun. x Ex. Sat.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	† 5:47 pm *10:45 pm	* 7:15 am * 9:50 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	† 5:47 pm x10:45 pm	* 7:15 am * 9:50 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 7:45 pm
Neenah & Menasha Ex.	† 3:00 pm	† 1:55 pm

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station, cor. 5th-av. and Harrison-st., 6:00 pm. daily; 8:30 am. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:00 am. daily; 9:45 pm. ex. Sunday.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Depots foot of Lake-st., 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

June 12, 1892.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation	† 7:05 am	† 7:35 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 3:35 pm
The North Shore Limited	*12:20 pm	* 4:30 pm
Fast New York Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Niles Accommodation	† 3:55 pm	†10:55 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo	† 3:10 pm	† 3:35 am
Grand R'ds Ex. via New Buffalo	† 4:45 pm	† 5:25 pm
Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special	* 5:02 pm	* 9:55 am
Detroit Night Express	‡ 9:20 pm	¶ 6:50 am
Fast Atlantic Express	*10:10 pm	* 7:55 am
Grand Rapids Line, via Kala'zoo	*10:10 pm	* 6:50 am
Gr'd Rapids Night Express	*11:15 pm	* 7:05 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

The beautifully-printed Bird's-eye Map Folder, now in press, and summer tourist routes and rates should be consulted before deciding on a summer trip.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO — PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street, cor. Jackson.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 am	† 5:25 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Columbus & East	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Philadelphia & New York	*10:45 am	* 3:00 pm
Baltimore & Washington	*10:45 am	* 3:00 pm
Washington & New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

x Daily. o Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'a Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 7:50 am
N.Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:55 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 8:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 7:50 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:30 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*11:55 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 8:30 am
Night Express	*10:25 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., Depot, and 22d-st.

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
N. Y. Fast Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:10 am
Boston and New York Special	§10:30 am	§ 3:00 pm
Atlantic Express	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
N. Y. Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Elkhart and Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
Day Express	*11:25 am	* 4:50 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 7:37 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'nw.	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:25 pm

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Dec. 6, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati "The Velvet"	*10:30 am	* 5:20 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati "The Electric"	* 8:05 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 6:15 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 pm	*10:20 am

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:15 am	6:35 pm
Do Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am

ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

BEAUTIFUL SERVICE IN THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Holy Fane Is Artistically Decorated with Various Varieties of Flowers, and Portraits of Notable Men and Women in the Society Are Arranged About the Audience Room—The Rev. Dr. S. J. McPherson Preaches a Historical Sermon—Other Anniversary Services.

The Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago commemorated yesterday its fiftieth anniversary in a jubilant and impressive manner. The interior of the handsome edifice was beautifully and elaborately decorated. The vestibule was a bower of roses, evergreens, and growing plants; and on entering the audience-room the eye was greeted at all points with a luxuriance and beauty of decoration and symbolic floral pictures. The organ loft looked like a hanging garden, odorous and many tinted, illuminated with the soft religious light of globed gas jets shining through the foliage and the roses. Between the organ pipes large bunches of hydrangeas were placed and the rising golden pipes seemed like towering pistils. In front of the loft, imbedded in a mossy bank covered with field daisies, the anniversary figures "1842—1892" were drawn in scarlet immortelles. The pulpit platform was surrounded and hidden by stands of growing plants, pots of blooming flowers, and trailing lines of roses, peonies and daisies. The columns supporting the galleries were entirely wreathed with fresh oak leaves, while the entrance to each pew had attached a bouquet of peonies and daisies, making long lines of broken brightness adorn the church. The galleries looked like parterres of flowers many-colored and rare.

Large Display of Portraits.

A suggestive and effective portion of the decorative work was a large display of portraits, illustrative of the historical and religious life of the church. To the right of the pulpit, embowered in palms and blooming flowers was the marble bust of the Rev. Dr. Patterson, the first pastor of the church. In the rear gallery over the entrance was a full-sized oil painting by Healy, of John Crerar, who had been so munificent a giver to the society. Along the fronts of the rear and side galleries were the portraits, floral-wreathed, of the following named pillars and fathers and mothers of the church:

Mrs. John C. Williams, Asher Carter, John C. Williams, Mrs. William Blair, William Blair, Palmer W. Kellogg, Charles P. Kellogg, R. W. Ralston, Dr. Judson, Edwin Hunt, Peter Page, John Forsythe, George S. Snow, D. R. Holt, George Manierre, Mrs. Enos Ayers, Zuinglius Grover, Cyrus F. Hill, Robert Forsyth, S. P. Warner, Oscar F. Avery, Richard Ely, Mrs. Mary Ely, Mrs. S. B. Cobb, John P. Chapin, John Wentworth, Mrs. Mary Skinner, Mark Skinner, B. W. Raymond, Mrs. William H. Brown, William H. Brown.

After the services were over, Dr. Patterson, glancing at the numerous portraits surrounding him, aptly quoted this verse from Hebrews: "Seeing that we are encompassed about by such a great cloud of witnesses," and remarked that the prosperity and Christian future of the Second Presbyterian Church was assured.

The services were of a joyful and praiseful character, and the music was splendidly rendered. The choir consisted of Mrs. J. A. Farwell, soprano; Mrs. Annie Rommeis Thacker, contralto; A. T. Howard, tenor; J. M. Hubbard, bass, with A. F. McCarrill as organist. A special feature of the service was a memorial hymn written for the occasion by Erastus Foote, and its appropriateness of thought was splendidly and feelingly interpreted by the choir.

Dr. McPherson's Historical Sermon.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Patterson, and the present pastor, the Rev. Dr. S. J. McPherson, delivered a historical sermon. He took as his text:

A jubilee shall that fiftieth year be unto you, Lev. xxv., ii.

In substance he said:

Half a century! A golden cycle! A Sabbath of Sabbathic years! So long a period, however transitory it may seem to immortals, must always make an impressive retrospect to those whose average lifetime is hardly more than thirty years, and especially to those whose era itself is young and whose particular type of society is still in the beginning. Change, movement, progress is the law of life. And rare, indeed, has been the half century which has revealed a change so prodigious as that which, in spite of two great wars and two disastrous local conflagrations, has quietly and gradually developed during the fifty years since our church was organized in June, 1842. In the evolution of positive excellences we must look for a parallel to the times of Solomon, Pericles, and Augustus Cæsar. Yet in comparison with the outward and material development of the body into which God is now breathing the soul of civilization even those ages fall far behind our own. Fifty years have brought our country into the vanguard of nations. But it is in the great Northwest, of which Chicago is the acknowledged metropolis, that this development has been the most astonishing.

To thoughtful people like those who have maintained such churches as ours this material development is not so much a matter of vaunting pride as it is an opportunity and incentive to mold men intellectually, morally, and religiously. This young city may still be somewhat crude, but the higher life is by no means ignored. Amidst all this phenomenal growth and enterprise have the churches of Jesus Christ been doing their momentous part? In 1842 the ratio of Evangelical Church communicants to population in the country at large was about 14 per cent, but now it is probably 22 per cent. And our own denomination has had a proportional growth.

Before this church was organized, fifty years ago, Chicago had only four Evangelical churches and no mission at all. Where in 1842 there was only the First Presbyterian or great mother church Chicago had in 1892 nearly forty Presbyterian churches and twenty Presbyterian missions. In the mighty changes of the last fifty years this church has borne its full share; and on account of its metropolitan position in a formative period and on account of the large vitality and vigorous character of its first pastor and leading members, its influences have been great and far-reaching.

The Acorn That Is Now an Oak.

Originally a small colony from the First Presbyterian church, it began with twenty-six members, representing ten families. But it was a power from the outset. Its founders, with the original pastor, determined the quality of our church's life, and we all owe them a debt of gratitude. Several of their descendants and representatives are still with us, but of the original members only Thomas B. Carter and Mrs. Webster survive, the latter an esteemed member of a sister church and the former our revered and beloved senior elder. Of the first adherents of the church we still retain, I think, only Mr. Cobb and Mrs. E. H. Haddock. But these four, with our dear Dr. Patterson, remain to us at the end of the half century. This church was organized by a committee of the Presbytery of Ottawa, consisting of the Revs. George W. Elliott and Flavel Bascom, the latter of whom was then the pastor of the First Church. For at least twenty-five years we have been fond of saying in our manuals that the organization of the Second Church "was undertaken with the full concurrence of the session and principal members of the First Presbyterian Church and its pastor, for the simple purpose of extending the Redeemer's kingdom by a more adequate provision for the future moral wants of the rapidly-growing city." That was undoubtedly the controlling reason. No antipathy existed in the beginning between these two early churches, and none has appeared throughout their history.

Tradition whispers that there may have been minor reasons for the organization of this church. It has been intimated, for instance, that those who emerged from the First Church were conservative on certain burning questions of the hour, such as that of slavery. We have Dr. Patterson's word for it that this church constantly maintained the great principles of liberty, and that this people stood consistently for freedom against slavery.

A coördinate reason for establishing this church was certainly found in the desire to have Dr. Patterson for its pastor. In the fall of 1840, just after graduating from Lane Theological Seminary, he had supplied the pulpit of the First Church. The gifts of the young minister were recognized, and his services were coveted. At any rate as soon as the Second Church was organized he was immediately called to its pulpit, and these fifty years bear joyful witness to the aptness of that first choice. Chicago and Illinois may well be proud of him. Practically the whole of his extraordinary career as pastor, ecclesiastical leader, college President, theological professor, and voluminous writer for the press has been passed in this Commonwealth.

Different Houses of Worship.

Dr. McPherson reviewed the history of the church from the time it first worshiped in "the city saloon" and then in the Unitarian Church until its first building on Randolph street, near Clark, was dedicated in September, 1842. That building was occupied till January, 1851, and it now stands on Prairie avenue, opposite the end of Sixteenth street, and is used as a railroad station. In January, 1851, what was afterward known as the "Spotted Church," was dedicated at Wabash avenue and Washington street. It was used until destroyed by the great fire. The congregation then held services in the Olivet Presbyterian Church until the present building was entered in January, 1874. The preacher referred to the mission schools of the Second Church, the earliest of them, and the first mission school in Chicago or the Northwest, being organized in October, 1843.

It is a remarkable fact, said Dr. McPherson, that this church has only had three pastors, and still more remarkable that they are all living. Dr. Patterson was pastor for thirty-two years. The speaker then paid a glowing tribute to the character and pastorate of the second pastor, the Rev. Dr. Gibson, whose scholarship was rare and high without being obtrusive. Unselfish, warm-hearted, human, and compassionate, he was and is an almost ideal pastor, and has developed into an ecclesiastical leader. Of his own pastorate in the church Dr. McPherson modestly said it must be left to some one to come after to sum up the work. He concluded as follows:

"One practical fact is plain: We are again becoming a down-town church. Only two other Evangelical churches, I believe, now remain between us and the Chicago River. Our regular attendants are getting further away. The population in our immediate neighborhood is changing its character. The day may come, before many years shall have passed, when we must again choose between changing either our location or the nature of our work. Whatever others may do I see no disposition in this church to move it to another site."

THEY EXPECT CHRIST SOON TO ARRIVE.

Seventh-Day Adventists in Convention—Oppose Closing the Fair Sundays.

NEENAH, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—The Seventh-Day Adventists in session here are having an enthusiastic time. One hundred tents have been pitched for family use, and about 600 members of the church from all parts of the State are present. Among the principal speakers are Prof. Prescott, the Educational Secretary of the denomination; A. T. Jones of New York, editor of the *American Sentinel*; and Elder Oleson, President of the general conference of the United States.

The Seventh-Day Adventists are total abstainers from all kinds of alcoholic drinks and tobacco, and, although they do not agree with the Prohibition party, they claim to be much more temperate in their habits. They are opposed to everything that tends to unite the Church and State. They, furthermore, think it was a great injustice to the country when Chief Justice Brewer decided that this was a Christian Nation. They venture to prophesy that this Nation will continue in that line, linking the Church and the State together until it meets the awful calamity that befel Rome. On this ground they oppose the idea of legislation closing the World's Fair Sundays, but say if thought best by the directors of the Fair all right. They have several times petitioned Congress not to have the World's Fair closed Sunday because it favors one kind of religion. In an interview with M. H. Brown, President of the Wisconsin State Conference, he told freely the foundations of the religion and explained how they know the coming of Christ is near at hand. The prophecy in the Bible on which they base their religion principally is found in Daniel viii., 14. In this prophecy it says that the sun and moon shall grow dark and the stars shall fall from heaven like fruit shaken from a fig tree. The former they believe to have occurred in 1780 and the latter in 1833. They do not set any definite time for this return, but from these heavenly signs they believe it to be near, and, in fact, are expecting it any minute.

FOR PEOPLE OF MODERATE MEANS.

Chicago and New York Capitalists to Build a Sanitarium on Long Island.

Several prominent Chicago men have associated themselves with a number of wealthy bankers of New York City in forming an immense health resort and sanitarium on Long Island. Among the Chicago men interested are Ferdinand W. Peck Jr., son of Ferdinand W. Peck, Harry Treat, and Glenwood Preble. The company has incorporated with a working capital of $500,000. A tract of pine timber land containing some 800 acres, adjoining the Village of Brentwood, has already been purchased and work upon the buildings will be commenced at once and pushed forward as rapidly as possible with the intention of opening Oct. 1. A considerable amount of money will be expended in beautifying the grounds.

The promoters of the venture state that they do not look upon it altogether in the light of a money-making scheme. They say they intend to open a sanitarium where people of limited means in the need of skillful medical treatment and faithful care may procure it at a moderate cost and where the destitute will not be turned away unaided. Furthermore, they say it is not expected that the place will become a great fashionable resort, but rather a haven of rest for those people who are unable to meet the expenses of the average resort. Treatment and entertainment, they say, will be furnished at a rate calculated to a little more than meet the running expenses.

WANT THE $5,000,000 APPROPRIATION.

Strong Resolutions Passed by the Associated Trades of New York.

NEW YORK, June 19.—At a meeting of the Associated Trades of New York last evening the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The World's Fair, to be held at Chicago in 1893, is and should be regarded as a national affair of the widest significance; and

WHEREAS, This Fair will be primarily an exhibition of the skill and products of the labor of the world; therefore be it

Resolved, That the workingmen of New York, who are interested in all that concerns labor, on its behalf demand that this great enterprise shall be worthy of the working people of the Nation.

Resolved, That we demand the immediate passage of the bill now before Congress appropriating $5,000,000 for this undertaking, to the end that the enterprise should be lifted from the narrow confines that limit its importance to a single city into the broad area of national dimensions, and we further demand it on the ground that the sum asked for from our National Treasury has been expended for labor already performed.

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the proposed project looking to the closing Sundays of this educator of the masses on industrial art and mechanical science.

Resolved, That in the name of the toilers of the country we protest against such a sacrifice and denial of their right to examine and study the work and skill of their brother toilers of the earth on the only day when their time is their own and their mind is in its most receptive condition to perceive the larger lessons which the dignity, importance, and necessity of the labor world ever teach.

WILL CLAIM A SHARE OF THE ESTATE.

A Natural Son of a San Francisco Doctor Will Contest His Will.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 19.—[Special.]—An interesting contest is to be instituted Monday when the will of Dr. Washington M. Ryer, a millionaire physician who died a few weeks ago, is presented for probate. The claimant will be a natural son of Dr. Ryer, and opposed to him will be the widow and her lawful son, Fletcher F. Ryer.

Years ago a Chilean widow, Mrs. Diaz, bore Dr. Ryer a son, Christopher. The doctor supported and educated the boy for twenty years, making him a constant companion. Then the boy ran away, was married, and now has a wife and three children. He is a commercial traveler and lives in San Francisco. During Dr. Ryers' funeral services at the Palace Hotel the natural son sat at the head of the coffin, unrecognized, save by the legitimate son, who saw a striking likeness in his features. Dr. Ryer's domestic relations in late years were unpleasant, ending in a divorce suit. The natural son will now demand his own and will make a bitter fight.

Monolith for the World's Fair.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—Frederick Prentice, the millionaire brown-stone operator, has returned from New York City to supervise the quarrying of the immense brown-stone monolith for the World's Fair. He has started quarrying operations in three different places on his Wilson Island property. If he fails to secure a solid stone of the proper magnitude, 109 feet long and tapering from a 9x9 foot base, in one location, he will try another. He estimates the cost of quarrying the stone at $10,000.

Bishop Messmer Blessed the Bell.

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—The new bell, 4,000 pounds weight, for St. Willbrod's Catholic Church was blessed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Messmer at 3 o'clock this afternoon with imposing ceremonies. Different church societies, the Mayor, and City Council marched through the streets before and after the ceremonies.

Two Boys Struck by Lightning.

NORWALK, O., June 19.—[Special.]—Last evening two boys, sons of A. Barstow of Milan, while under a tree in a swing during a violent storm, were struck by lightning. Henry, aged 6 years, was instantly killed. The other boy was seriously injured.

Fortune Left to a Preacher.

ATCHISON, Kas., June 19.—[Special.]—The Rev. J. T. Berlin of this city, who preaches Sunday and operates a tailor shop during the week, has received a letter announcing that a Miss Rice, one of his old parishioners in Haycock, Pa., had died, leaving him heir to her estate valued at $50,000.

WHICH WILL WIN IT?

PROBABLE FIELD FOR SATURDAY'S AMERICAN DERBY.

A Big List of Starters of Splendid Record in Sight—The Field with Its Jockeys and Betting Changes—Green Morris May Try Again—Simon Reynard Failed to Appear—Eastern and Western Stakes of the Week—Hawthorne and Garfield Winning Owners and Jockeys.

There should be a grand race for the American Derby at Washington Park next Saturday. Seventy-four colts and fillies are eligible, and there are eighteen starters in sight. With twelve starters the stake will net the winner $17,630, increasing $150 with each additional starter. Past American Derbies have been on these lines.

The American Derby is eight years old, being first run in 1884. Its tabled history is shown below:

Year.	Winner.	Weight.	Jockey.	Value.	Time.
1884.	Modesty	117	I. Murphy	$11,900	2:42¾
1885.	Volante	123	I. Murphy	10,770	2:49½
1886.	Silver Cloud	121	I. Murphy	9,360	2:37¾
1887.	C. H. Todd	118	A. Hamilton	13,690	2:36¾
1888.	Emp. Norfolk	123	I. Murphy	14,340	2:40½
1889.	Spokane	121	T. Kiley	15,440	2:41¾
1890.	Uncle Bob	115	T. Kiley	15,260	2:55½
1891.	Strathmeath	122	G. Covingt'n	18,610	2:49¾

Here is the 1891 form of the colts and fillies who will probably start:

Horses.	Starts.	First.	Second.	Third.	Unplaced.
Azra	14	2	2	3	7
Bashford	10	2	2	2	4
Julius Saxe	28	4	3	6	16
Newton	8	3	0	1	4
Carlsbad	8	3	4	1	0
Chief Justice	17	3	3	3	3
False B.	3	0	1	0	2
Faraday	10	4	1	1	4
Gulinda	17	5	4	1	7
Old Pepper	14	1	1	2	10
Prince of Darkness	20	4	6	3	7
Salonica	18	4	2	3	9
The Peer	8	2	2	0	4
Zaldivar	7	2	0	0	2

Of the other probable starters four had never started up to Jan. 1, 1892, as follows: Robert Weitbrec, formerly Balfour, Cicero, Transit, and Pat Woodcock.

The field, with owners, jockeys, and present and opening odds, is as follows:

Owners.	Horses.	Jockeys.	Opening.	Present.
Bashford Manor	Azra	Clayton	8	6
Bashford Manor	Bashford	R. Williams	10	5
Ireland Bros.	Newton	H. Anderson	20	10
R. A. Swigert	Carlsbad	A. Covington	8	6
G. B. Morris	False B.	G. Taylor	30	60
W. A. Hopkins & Co.	Chief Justice	Perkinson	10	5
M. D. Richardson	Faraday	Barnes	10	20
Santa Anita	Gulinda	Ray	40	5
J. E. Pepper	Old Pepper	Britton	50	25
J. E. Pepper	Transit			60
Santa Anita	Salonica	Francis	40	10
J. M. Brown & Co.	Julius Saxe	Hoggett	20	25
W. E. Applegate	Prince of Darkness	L. Jones	30	10
P. Herzog	The Peer	Goodale	30	60
J. Carlile	Robert Weitbrec	Miller	30	5
Ed Corrigan	Cicero	Overton	12	5
T. H. Stevens	Pat Woodcock	Magee	60	5
W. F. Smith	Zaldivar	O'Hearn	15	3

The prospects are that with a good track the field will be more than twelve strong. Chief Justice, Cicero, Robert Weitbrec, Azra, Bashford, Gulinda, Salonica, Carlsbad, Newton, and Faraday are, bar accidents, reasonably certain to start. Green Morris, after making the mistake of scratching Rex, is preparing False B. Jim Brown is said to be getting Julius Saxe for the race. If Green Morris brings the Falsetto colt out he will be at least as good as Strathmeath was last year.

The doubtful starters in the list are Transit and Old Pepper of the Pepper string, Prince of Darkness, and The Peer.

There are some who think the Latonia officials will reinstate Illume and that he will start and include Bob Rice Jr., Bob Forester, Big Casino, Indus, Miss Knott, and Ronald in the starting list. Sykeston, Sir John's full brother, will not come West. He went wrong in his preparation. But no matter what happens, the ninth American Derby will have a good field and a grand race should result.

The public favorites will be Cicero, Azra, Bashford, Gulinda, Chief Justice, Carlsbad, and Zaldivar. All have shown splendid form as 3-year-olds. Robert Weitbrec and Pat Woodcock have not started this year.

NAME THE AMERICAN DERBY WINNER

Three Handsome Prizes Offered for Correctly Placing Its First Three Horses.

The American Derby, at one mile and a half, for 3-year-olds, will be run at Washington Park Saturday, June 25. In the interest of sport THE TRIBUNE offers a prize of $100 to the first of its readers who can correctly name the first, second, and third horses at the finish.

If no competitor names the three correctly the one coming nearest thereto wins the $100. A second prize of $50 will be given to the second correct guesser, and a third prize of $25 to the third. Each competitor can guess as often as he pleases. The only condition imposed is that the choice be written on the blank printed below. Competition closes at noon Saturday, June 25, the day of the race. All guesses received after that time will be rejected. As each coupon is received it will be numbered and filed. The official TRIBUNE stamp affixed will show the hour and minute of its receipt.

[Trim here.]

AMERICAN DERBY,

June 25, 1892.

The following are my selections for first, second, and third places:

1.............................

2.............................

3.............................

Name.............................

Town.............................

No.............................

Street.............................

[Coupon will be stamped here.]

[Trim here.]

[Cut this coupon out and address American Derby, Tribune office, Chicago, Ill.]

The horses eligible, with their present odds in the book of J. H. McDermott & Co., 145 Monroe street, and 125-127 Park row, New York, are:

Horse.	Odds.	Horse.	Odds.
Azra	6	Jerome L.	100
Alice D.	100	Josie O.	100
Annorean	100	Jot Gunter	100
Bashford	5	Julia May	100
Bob Rice Jr.	25	Knobber Chief	100
Belle of Beachwood	100	Miss Knott	40
Bob Forester	25	My Partner	100
Big Casino	20	Newton	10
Belle Mead	100	Outcraft	100
Brazos	40	O'Sullivan	80
Robert Weitbrec	Full	Old Pepper	25
Belfast	100	Perblaise	100
Brooklyn	100	Prince of Darkness	10
Chief Justice	5	Pauline S.	100
Charm	100	Pat Woodcock	5
Crit Davis	100	Quickness	100
Cicero	5	Roscoe	100
Cæsar	60	Roseman	100
Carlsbad	Full	Ronald	40
D. M.	100	Roseboy	100
Devezac	100	Sewanee	100
Emperor Regent	30	Sykeston	30
Fire Ball	100	Salvation	70
False B.	60	Staghound	100
Faraday	20	St. Argentino	70
Good Investment	100	Salonica	10
Gen. Miles	100	Zorilla	70
Gladiator	100	Tombigbee	100
Galindo	Ful'	Transit	60
Horace L.	100	The Peer	60
Herald	100	The Distiller	80
Hickory Withe	100	Umatilla	40
Al Orth	100	Westlake	100
Ignite	80	Wanthrift	100
Indus	20	Zaldivar	3
Julius Saxe	25		

There were 15,505 guesses in the contest up to last night.

SIMON RENARD FAILED TO APPEAR.

"Wise Turf Fish" Scented an English Colt for Saturday's Derby.

Some wise turfmen expected that the Garfield Park Derby would have had an English starter in Lord Randolph Churchill's bay colt imp. Simon Renard, by St. Simon—Blue Rock, the colt that won the Batthany Plate in England this spring. They expected to see Frank Goodale up with 117 pounds, the colt being allowed five pound as "a horse bred and owned at the time of entry in England."

While George Hankins and B. J. Johnson were in England this spring the report came that they had bought Simon Renard from Lord Randolph Churchill. When he returned Hankins denied that he had bought the horse. Friday night, when asked about Simon Renard, Hankins asked his questioner:

"What made you get that idea?"

"Because there has been a suspicion for two weeks that the horse was in this country."

"Where do you think he was?"

"Only a few hundred miles west of Chicago."

"Well, it's pennies to dollars he is not in America."

Some three weeks ago a man who has had dealings with George V. Hankins and Garfield Park declared that he knew Simon Renard to be in this country, that the horse had been near New Philadelphia, O., and had been shipped to a farm eight miles from Creston, Ia., owned by B. J. Johnson's father. B. J. Johnson is George V. Hankins' partner in the Aetna stable. At Creston it was alleged Simon Renard was to be specially prepared for the Derby and brought to Chicago. At Creston no trace of any such horse as Simon Renard could be found, and Mr. Johnson Sr. denied any knowledge of him. Thursday night the same parties declared that Simon Renard was to land at Garfield Park. No such horse arrived. Then it was said that he had been tried and found wanting.

The English turf papers of two months ago noticed Simon Renard as galloping among the Sherwood Jr. horses at Newmarket. Suddenly he ceased to figure in these training reports and the colt left the Heath.

EASTERN AND WESTERN STAKES.

The Big Events of the Week to Be Run on Foreign Tracks.

This week's program of the Coney Island Jockey club will open with the Daisy Stakes, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs, on the turf, for which the likely starters are Sir Richard, 118 pounds; Ingot, 118; Rightaway, 118; Pince Imperial, 118; Lovelace, 118; Majolica colt, 118; Warsaw, 118; Lou Rhoe, 115; Faithful, 115.

The Swift Stakes will also be run today with the following starters:

Sir Matthews, 112 pounds; Lamplighter, 119; Victory, 119; Yorkville Belle, 117; Pickpocket, 115; Vestibule, 115; King Cadmus, 115; Rex, 112; Alcina colt, 107; Emperor Otho, 117.

The other stakes for the week, with the likely starters, follow:

Tuesday—The Foam Stakes—Perrier-Jouet, Hammie, Rightaway, Don Alonzo, Sir Francis, Tar and Tartar, Chicago, Hesperus, Freemason, and Frieze.

The Volunteer Handicap—Lamplighter, Pickpocket, Tammany, Fair Play, His Highness, Dagonet, Leonawell, Charade, False B., Wah-Jim, Locohatchee, and Patron.

Sheepshead Bay Handicap—May Win, Montana, Banquet, Raceland, Charade, Tournament, Tom Tough, Kirkover, Livonia, La Tosca, Locohatchee, Fairy, Picnicker, and Possarra.

Wednesday—The Pansy Stakes—Sir Herbert, Prince Imperial, Roy, Orta, and Warsaw.

Thursday—The Surf Stakes—Perrier-Jouet, Hammie, Shelley Tuttle, Sir Herbert, Don Alonzo, Sir Francis, Tar and Tartar, Hesperus, Chicago, Frieze, and Sir Walter.

The Tidal Stakes—Strephon, Fleurette, Fairplay, Shellback, Tammany, Airshaft, Hell Gate, Yorkville Belle, Merry Monarch, Dagonet, Charade, Mars, King Mac, and Patron.

The Bay Ridge Handicap—Montana, Banquet, Raceland, Warpath, Kirkover, and Fairy.

Saturday—The Mermaid Stakes—Fleurette, Madrid, and Yorkville Belle.

The Coney Island Stakes—Lamplighter, Kingston, Tournament, St. Anthony, Tenny, and Fairy.

The Zephyr Stakes—Bellegarde, Lawless, Sir Francis, Don Alonzo, Mendicant, Chicago, Risk, Sir Roy, and Wallace.

Here are the order and dates of the Coney Island meeting stakes for next week:

Monday, June 27—The Spring Turf Selling Stakes.

Tuesday, June 28—The Spring Stakes, the Sea and Sound Stakes, the Coney Island Cup.

Wednesday, June 29—The Vernal Stakes.

Thursday, June 30—The June Stakes, the Spindrift Stakes, the Knickerbocker Handicap.

Friday, July 1—The Thistle Stakes, the Great Trial Stakes.

Saturday, July 2—The Realization Stakes, the Double Event.

Only one stake is carded for St. Louis this week. The Kindergarten, a handicap for 2-year-olds, of five and one-half furlongs. The horses which will probably go to the post are Fringe, Too Quick, Aldebaran, Halloo, Hugh Penny, Helen Nichols, Oxford, Buck McCann, King Lee, and Lew Martin.

At Latonia the first stake of the week will be the Latonia Spring Prize, a handicap for 3-year-olds, with the following probable starters: Newton, Ceverton, Col. Clay, Lengthy Dickerson, Lillian Beatrice, Perblaise, Alary, Old Pepper, Faraday, and Semper Rex.

Wednesday the Lawrence Handicap will be run with Hesperia, The Hunter, Enoch, Semper Rex, Court Love, Poor Jonathan, and Judge Cardwell the likely starters.

The Cincinnati Spring Handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards will be run next Friday. The probable starters will be Mary McGowan, Nina Archer, Melody, Princess Limo, Hesperia, Kingman, and Lillian Beatrice.

HAWTHORNE RACING OF THE WEEK.

Three Stakes Offered—Winning Stables and Jockeys of the Meeting.

The week's stakes at the Hawthorne track, which closes Thursday, are:

Monday, June 20—Emulation Handicap, for 2-year-olds, $1,500 added, six furlongs; 26 nominations.

Wednesday, June 22—Competition Stakes, for 3-year-olds, $1,500 added, one mile; 31 nominations.

Thursday, June 23—Exposition Stakes, for 3-year-olds and upwards; $1,500 added, one mile and a furlong; 32 nominations.

In today's Emulation Handicap, for 2-year-olds, are Joe Murphy 123 pounds; Union, 114; Hawthorne, 121; Experiment colt, 115; Ducat, 119; Ferrier, 112; Le Grand, 107.

In the Competition Stakes are entered: Fillide, Astrakhan, Lena Frey, Lillian Beatrice, Salonica, La Colonia, Miss Knott, Clementine, and Strathmaid.

In the Exposition the starting probabilities are: Brookwood, Dungarven, Ethel, Dundee, Experience, Verge d'Or, Chimes, and Vallera.

So far the Chicago Racing Association has given $55,220 in purses and stakes. Here is the winning owners list:

Arkansaw	$500	Malmaison Stable	$500
L. H. Bell	625	New City Stable	975
T. Brophy	1,275	R. Ramsey	500
Ed Corrigan	19,795	Scott & Bush	2,825
Cushing & Orth	650	J. J. Sellers	2,225
Lee Christy	4,645	Charles Scoggan	650
Doherty & Powers	1,010	J. E. Seagram	1,875
Pat Dunne	4,785	G. Turner	1,200
J. H. Davidson	1,710	Woodford Stable	550
Flash Stable	575	Miscella'ous owners	6,450
Tom Kiley	550		
Liberty Stable	750		
T. M. McDowell	600	Total	$55,220

The winning jockeys of Hawthorne up to date are as follows:

Jockeys.	Str'd	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unp.
L. Brown	11	2	1	3	5
J. Barrett	24	7	4	3	10
Dempsey	13	4	1	1	7
Fink	22	2	4	4	12
Fitzmorris	10	1	2	1	6
Fox	3	1	0	1	1
Freeman	4	1	0	0	3
Graver	3	1	0	0	2
Goodale	3	1	2	0	0
Horton	16	4	2	1	9
Hoggett	3	2	0	0	1
C. Brown	5	1	0	0	4
Kidd	3	1	1	1	0
Lilly	24	5	8	5	6
Lindsay	7	5	1	1	0
Leigh	10	3	1	2	4
McKinney	1	1	0	0	0
Overton	30	11	9	3	7
Penny	7	1	1	3	2
N. Porter	5	2	0	2	1
Regan	17	2	0	4	11
Riley	3	1	1	0	1
Steppe	18	3	2	3	10
H. Smith	17	2	5	4	5
J. Steppe	6	1	3	2	1
Vincent	2	1	0	0	0

Turf Notes.

Gray Goose will not face the flag again this season. She is track-sore from her hard campaigning and needs a long rest.

Eon is going along in good style. "The Longshoreman" will make his reappearance about the latter part of the meeting at the Branch. He is a popular horse with race-goers.

The Bay District track at San Francisco has been leased for ten years by Col. Harry I. Thornton, who will continue to give the spring meeting of the Blood Horse Association there.

The leading jockeys at the Overland Jockey club meeting in Denver were: Warren, 11 wins; Feeny, 6; Hennessey, 5; Burlingame, 5; Taylor, 5; Weaver, 4; Hart, 3; Dodd, 3; Morton, 3; Neal, 2; Nixon, 2; Young, 2.

The leading jockeys in England from March 31 to June 3 inclusive are M. Cannon, 52 wins; G. Barrett, 45; J. Watts, 30; C. Loates, 30; G. Chaloner, 21; F. Allsop, 21; R. Chaloner, 20; T. Weldon, 18; J. Woodburn, 17; S. Chandley, 14; and F. Rickaby, 13.

Matt Allen has sold for F. A. Ehret the breeding qualities of Clarendon to Douglass Brothers of Tennessee. The price paid—$10,000—was a handsome one, but not only is this horse a rarely bred one but on his looks is best suited to breed from of any of the sons of St. Blaise that have been out.

Dave Pulsifer wants to sell his racing stable for $75,000 and quit. David says that racing is not what it is cracked up to be. In his judgment the public has the best of it. The owners are under enormous expense, the public knows as much about the horses as the owners, and consequently has the same opportunity.

J. A. & A. H. Morris have received five yearlings from England. They are two colts and three fillies as follows: Chestnut colt by Charibert, out of Ermine (own sister to Bersan), by Ten Broeck; brown colt by Hampton, out of Jennie B., by Longfellow; bay filly by Barcaldine, out of Pine Thorn, by Cathedral; bay filly by Fernandez (brother to Isonomy), out of In Her Place, by Hermit, and bay filly Cariton, out of Proserpine.

Notes of the Trotters.

The trotting stallion, Nephew, one of the favorites at Palo Alto, died last week.

Mr. Soloviff is the name of the Russian gentleman that will select the two mares and stallion at Palo Alto Farm for his government.

The American trotter, Valkyr, won the International purse at Modena, Italy, beating the American, Spofford, and the Russian, Sjubiesny.

Doble will train and develop Queen Regent, by Axtel, 2:12, dam Marinette, by Director. The filly is the property of Mrs. C. B. Noyes of Boston.

CHICAGO'S POOR FORM

THE COLTS ARE CRIPPLED AND OUT OF THE FIRST RACE.

Another Is to Come and Then Look Out—The Colts' Batting and Fielding Records—Bicycle Thieves Are Alert—Hall Should Defeat Pritchard on Range—Lake Forest's Champion Team—Belle Meade's Great Yearling Sale—The New Staten Island Track—General Sporting Notes.

The beginning of the present week finds the Colts apparently hopelessly beaten for the pennant in the first series. The club went East in a good position, and had it held its own there might have had a chance to win out in the end with its long stretch of games on the home grounds. But it did not hold its own. On the contrary, it went down before clubs that it could ill afford to lose to and returned home back in sixth place. There were several unexpected events developed on the Eastern trip which in a measure accounted for the team's poor showing. Ryan's injury weakened it badly, both in its hitting and fielding strength, and the club is not so strong in the first named department that it can afford to be weakened and still hold its own. Then Wilmot and Gumbert were injured and Luby let down in his pitching at a time when he was pitching the winning ball for the club. The team's batting strength must be improved. Anson recognizes this and is even now casting about for new players.

The sensation of the week has been the marvelous rise of the Philadelphia club to a prominent position in the race. This is simply the tardy assertion of superior talent. The Quaker City club is the strongest in the league today, and how it has remained at the bottom so long is a mystery. It is doubtful whether it can overtake Boston now, but it will keep the champions playing their best ball to the end.

BATTING AND FIELDING RECORDS.

What the Colts Have Done in Games Played Thus Far.

Below will be found the batting and fielding records of players in the Chicago club to date. Ryan still leads in batting, while Dungan has pushed into second place.

Anson leads in fielding, closely pressed by Kittridge. The figures are:

Batting Records.

Player.	Times at bat	Runs	Base hits	Struck out	Sacrifice hits	Two-base hits	Three-base hits	Home runs	Batting average
Ryan	150	33	47	7	10	6	1	4	.313
Dungan	201	22	59	6	11	7	1	0	.293
Schriver	103	15	29	6	7	5	2	0	.281
Gumbert	70	7	19	10	1	1	0	0	.270
Anson	193	24	50	6	11	7	0	1	.253
Dahlen	205	31	50	22	17	7	4	0	.243
Wilmot	209	33	49	9	5	6	3	2	.234
Hutchison	78	8	17	22	1	2	0	1	.217
Kittridge	84	8	16	8	1	3	1	0	.190
Canavan	184	21	32	21	16	7	4	0	.173
Luby	72	8	12	11	7	2	1	1	.166
Cooney	184	12	28	8	6	1	0	0	.152

Fielding Records.

Players.	Games played	Put-outs	Assists	Errors	Stolen bases	Fielding average
Anson	51	533	19	21	6	.963
Kittridge	25	130	31	7	2	.958
Luby	21	16	36	3	3	.945
Dahlen	51	82	121	12	17	.944
Ryan	40	71	8	5	10	.940
Schriver	27	105	25	10	2	.928
Dungan	51	75	3	7	7	.917
Canavan	51	139	166	28	16	.915
Wilmot	51	78	3	8	9	.910
Gumbert	20	5	30	4	1	.897
Cooney	49	71	155	26	8	.896
Hutchison	24	7	42	9	4	.844

BICYCLE THIEVES ARE ALERT.

An Average of Two Machines a Day Stolen in Chicago.

The art of stealing bicycles has grown to perfection in this city. As an instance of the extent to which this latest form of theft is practiced it may be remarked that at the Halsted Street Police Station within the last week twenty-one complaining wheelmen have made application to the officials for assistance in the recovery of their wheels. On the day of the Pullman race half a dozen machines were stolen. The average ever since has been almost two a day. This is a thievish industry that pays a handsome profit to those who prosecute it. In any pawnshop in the city $75 can be raised on a high grade modern wheel, and precious few questions will be asked. As a rule cyclists are free and easy fellows who discount evil in every one they encounter and therefore have no thought of danger to their mounts when they carelessly throw them up against the side of a building, the trunk of a tree, or a railing. But a few of them have had sad experience teach them the lesson of counting every man a rogue who wonderingly eyes a wheel and innocently jabs his fingers in the tires. They know that once a machine disappears from sight it is many weary months before it is recovered. Usually when wheels are stolen they are shipped with celerity to some distant part of the State, or over its borders, and disposed of at half their value by a confederate. The name of the manufacturer is effaced in some instances, the removable parts swapped, and considerable care always expended to disguise the wheel by raising or bending the handle bars, replacing vulcanite with rubber or cork handles, changing solid rubber pedals to rat-trap or skeleton ones, and the like, so that even if the owner of the wheel were to see it he could not positively swear that it was his. But there is one thing that baffles the thief if he is caught in possession of a stolen machine. In plain sight, on every wheel when it leaves the factory, is placed a number which is duplicated in some of the odd parts. Thus, though Columbia, or Warwick, or Raleigh, No. 19,436 has its open number scraped off, and the part polished and enameled, the number and the make will be found on an out-of-the-way casting, forging, head-piece, nut, bolt, screw, bearing rim, or cap. It may take a magnifying glass and an hour's time to find it, but it is there. Once found, all that is necessary to do to discover to whom the wheel belongs is to ascertain from the factory to what agent it was delivered for sale, to whom the agent sold it, and how it happened that the purchaser let it out of his possession. And yet when all this is known it is necessary, in many States, to fight for the wheel by legal methods, and very often it costs a man as much to get his property back as it is worth. So much trouble is entailed in tracing and recovering a stolen wheel that it is small wonder that when one disappears its owner, after working in a desultory way to get it back again, eventually lets the pursuit drop and invests again.

PRITCHARD SHOULD BE BEATEN.

Jim Hall's Range Will Win if His Heart Is All Right.

The date of the fight between Jim Hall and Ted Pritchard has been set for Aug. 22, and now that the affair is scheduled and a reasonable certainty speculation on the result is brisk. Hall should win. While many believe from his peculiar actions in regard to a fight with Fitzsimmons that his heart is not in the right place, the shrewd management he was under may have dictated his actions, and he must be credited with gameness until he has shown actual cowardice in the ring.

His superior reach should beat Pritchard for him. Pritchard is but five feet, eight inches tall and like nearly all the British pugs is short armed and lacks range. His most famous victories have been over men with the same weakness—viz: Jack Burke and Jem Smith. Both Burke and Smith are short armed men who depend on half arm punching at short range for victory. Prichard will find a deal of difficulty in reaching Hall, who has an ideal shape for a middleweight. With two clever hands and two shifty feet he should cut Pritchard all to pieces at long range fighting without getting much punishment in return. By jabbing Pritchard at long range and meeting his rushes with counters and cross-counters as he comes in, he should have no trouble in beating the Britisher.

Choynski and Godfrey are figuring on a fight, and, if it takes place, a mill will be witnessed that will be worth going miles to see. Godfrey stands at the front of the second-class heavy-weights, and, while now an old man, as things go, has a good fight left in him, as the show he made of Lannon indicated. Choynski would have the advantage of youth and reach, and, being game as a pebble, might carry himself to victory, but not until a desperate fight has been witnessed. The mill promises better than almost any in sight. The fight between Joe Goddard and Joe McAuliffe is not attracting much attention, nor should it. Goddard must win quickly and decisively to establish himself as a claimant for championship honors. McAuliffe is so big and awkward that he is in his own way in the ring, and he must prove easy prey to any one who approaches the first-class.

LAKE FOREST'S BALL CHAMPIONS.

A Good Team with Efficient Management and Players Won Handily.

The Western College Baseball League season closed last Wednesday, when the game which was to have been played at Lake Forest with Northwestern University was forfeited by the Northwesterns' failure to appear.

While in former years the Lake Forest University ball team has usually been the tail-ender of the Western College League, this year it wins the pennant against Northwestern University, Champaign, and Beloit. Under the management of Harry Goodman the team has become one against which the other nines were loath to come out, as is shown by the fact that both Northwestern University and Beloit forfeited games rather than play with Lake Forest. Another factor in Lake Forest's success was the remarkable development of Ellis as a pitcher. Ellis was also Captain of the team and Lake Forest's athletes were subjected by him to the severest discipline. The standings in the college race were as follows:

Teams.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Lake Forest	6	5	1	.833
Champaign	6	4	2	.666
Beloit	6	2	4	.333
Evanston	6	1	5	.166

The players on the Lake Forest team were: Catchers, M. Zimmer, law school, and W. D. McNary, '93; pitcher, George W. Ellis, '93; first base, Frederic C. Sharon, '93; second base, William R. Dysart, '92; third base, Frank E. Dewey, '96; shortstop, John A. Bloomingston, '95; left field, Forest Grant, '96; center field, Fred A. Hayner, '95; right field, Harry Goodman, '94; substitutes, Dean Lewis, '95, and H. A. Rumsey, '94.

The hardest fought battle of the season was the eleven-inning game with Beloit, which resulted in a score of 6 to 5 in Lake Forest's favor.

YO TAMBIEN'S GREAT QUALITY.

Her Race a Noble One—Winning Owners and Riders at Garfield.

The excitement of the last two weeks leading up to the Garfield Park Derby has abated. The race for the rich prize has been run and won, and Yo Tambien, the great daughter of Joe Hooker and Marian, captured it after one of the gamest struggles ever seen in the West, taking into consideration the frightful condition of the track.

The vast difference of opinion existing in the public mind as to which of the leaders under the wire ran the gamest race should not exist for a single moment. True it is that Wadsworth and Azra, off in the tail end of the start, cut down the field in front of them one by one until entering the homestretch they were each assured of a portion of the prize. Theirs was a game race no doubt. But what shall be said of that big half sister to the great El Rio Rey, who forged to the front in the first quarter of a mile; setting as merry a clip as the horrible condition of the track would allow; leading the great field of crack 3-year-olds around the paddock turn a half-mile; and along the back stretch where the track was in a still worse condition to the three-quarter mark, where Cicero, carrying the green and white of Corrigan's stable, passed her. Did she falter when Britton asked her to go to the front again? No; her Joe Hooker face was leading the bunch again as it neared the one-mile mark. When Britton sunk the cruel spurs into her heaving flanks, and brought the whip across her quivering sides, did she swerve from the punishment? No; as game and true as her ancestors she plunged forward, increasing her efforts with every plunge of the steel or stroke of the whip until she went under the wire an uncrowned queen, winning glory, fame, and money for herself and her owners in the grandest race she has ever been called upon to make.

Outside of the Derby the week has been an uneventful one. The Jackson Stakes for 2-year-olds was captured by Forest Rose, a little stable companion of the Derby winner. Following is a list of the winning stables with the amounts exceeding $500 which they have won set opposite their names:

Kendall Stable	$17,000	Adler & Long	$1,000
Liberty Stable	7,675	Bashford Manor S	1,000
Scoggan Bros.	4,755	Ed Brown	975
J. M. Brown & Co.	4,745	Thomas Griffin	950
W. Lovell	3,945	Thomas Stringer	950
R. Bradley	3,625	Sullivan & Doyle	925
O. O. West Jr.	3,425	Orange G've Sta'le	875
F. W. Foster	3,245	R. Soden	875
J. F. Davis	3,105	F. B. Young	850
T. D. Carter	3,075	Flash Stable	825
Ætna Stable	3,010	T. Licaizi	825
C. E. Brossman	2,985	Crawford & Staff'd	730
Highland G've S.F.	2,715	D. J. McCarthy	650
Pastime Stable	2,600	Iroquois Stable	600
Ruddy Bros.	2,275	Taylor & Caldwell	600
Scott & Bush	2,185	F. Kammerer	575
R. T. Holloway	2,000	Orwell Stable	575
Arkansaw Stable	1,990	Emerald Stable	550
G. G. Foster	1,840	H. U. Seelye	525
Highland P'k S.	1,675	R. Bain	500
P. Ryan	1,425	J. H. Davidson	500
Oakdale Stable	1,380	C. Dorsey	500
J. Hoffman	1,300	G. W. Howard	500
Waters & Hodges	1,225	Miscellaneous	6,350
A. Ogilvie	1,050		
L. S. Williams	1,025		
Columbian Stable	1,005	Total	$109,485

Hugh Penny's recent accident has deposed him from the leading winning jockey and set him back to third place. Keith now heads the list with sixteen wins to his credit. Hoggett is next with fourteen, Gomer Williams and Penny being tied for third place with thirteen each.

Following is a list of winning jockeys up to date:

Jockeys.	Mo'nts	First.	Second.	Third.	Unplaced.
Keith	56	16	13	8	19
Hoggett	53	14	12	6	21
G. Williams	62	13	12	9	28
Penny	36	13	9	3	11
Griffin	34	7	9	5	13
Goodale	29	7	6	3	13
Fox	35	6	6	10	13
Hathaway	17	6	6	0	5
H. Jones	37	6	3	9	19
J. Cook	23	6	2	5	10
Kuhn	33	4	9	5	15
H. Anderson	8	4	2	0	2
R. Jones	34	3	4	7	20
Merrick	19	2	3	6	8
N. Porter	10	2	2	0	6
Stringer	8	2	1	2	3
Forquer	9	2	1	1	5
W. Hueston	9	2	1	1	5
Burns	22	1	2	2	17
Tevis	17	1	2	1	13
Dow Allen	1	1	0	0	0
T. Brown	3	1	0	1	1
Bain	8	1	0	1	6
Britton	2	1	1	0	0
M. Bergen	2	1	0	0	1
A. Clayton	2	1	0	1	0
Howard	4	1	0	1	2
Knapp	4	1	1	1	1
G. Lewis	4	1	0	0	3
Leigh	1	1	0	0	0
O. Lewis	8	1	0	2	5
W. Martin	4	1	0	2	1
Miller	10	1	1	2	6
Monoghan	5	1	1	0	3
Nailing	9	1	0	2	6
Perkins	4	1	0	1	2
T. Sloan	8	1	0	2	5
Washam	9	1	2	1	5
F. Williams	4	1	1	0	2

The features of this week at Garfield Park will be the Cleveland stakes to be run Tuesday, for which the likely starters will be Palisade, Loudon, Garcia, Sull Ross, Dollie McCone, Sonoma Boy, Pagan, Big Three and Ormonde; the Grant stake on next Thursday, for which the probable starters will be C. H. Gillock, Edith Belmont, Emma, Coquette, Columbia, Lollie, Matt Foster, Bismarck, Northwestern and Shadow.

Friday the Lincoln Handicap will probably send to the post Tulla Blackburn, Blitzen, Blue Banner, Prophecy, Ella Blackburn, Ceverton, Notus, Imp. Remedy, Chimes, Santiago, Vallera and Highland.

Belle Meade's Great Yearling Sale.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—The Belle Meade yearlings are to be sold Monday night. There are thirty-three colts and twenty-six fillies, as follows:

Seven Luke Blackburn colts out of Aileen, Envenom, Enfilade, Guildeau, Rosa Buckden, and Touch-Me-Not.

Ten Luke Blackburn fillies out of Annie C., Augusta, Bobinet, Ensilage, Highland Belle, Hildegarde, Pinafore, Sally Mac, Theodora and Tom Boy.

Six Great Tom colts out of Austina, Bersheba, Castilla, Moselle, Sparrow Grass, and Variella.

Twelve Iroquois colts out of Baby Blake, Bonetta, Brunette, Golightly, Grapeshot, Maud Ward, Margo, Marchioness, Nellie Van, Satinet, Tasrell and Tattoo.

Twelve Iroquois fillies out of Bandana, Blue Gown, Bric-a-Brac, Duchess, Fairy Belle, Fannie Mattingly, Gypsy, Mythology, Orphan Girl, Saxony, Tommie Belle, and Top Light.

Four Enquirer colts out of Bonnie Meade, Glenview, Miss Hampton, and Melita.

Four Enquirer fillies out of Bribery, Colossa, Glen Ellen, and Toilet.

Two colts by Bramble out of Enamel, and Valerian.

One colt by Saxon out of Carlotta.

One colt by Ecuador out of Pretenso.

There is a brother in blood to Proctor Knott and a sister to the 3-year-old Tammany.

Staten Island's New Track.

Erastus Wiman is about to build the new Eastern race track on Staten Island, N. Y., which will be antagonistic to the Board of Control. The capital of the company interested will be $500,000. It is openly stated that Ed Corrigan, Mr. Seagram of Canada, and Harry Miner of New York are concerned in the enterprise.

The new track is to be oval in shape and will be one mile and three-eighths around. The distinctive features of the track will be a run of a mile and an eighth with only one turn and a straight dash of six furlongs.

General Sporting Notes.

Tony Sage of London wants to back Peter Maher against Jack Slavin for £200 a side.

"Parson" Davies, after a short tour in Ireland, will return to this country. Jackson comes with him.

Negotiations are pending for a finish fight between Billy Frazier and Jack Hopper of New York for a $700 purse at the Metropole club, Providence.

Frank Slavin has gone to making a book in England. Jem Smith has refused to fight Joe Choynski owing to engagements with the book-makers.

Lachie Thompson and Dick Burge of England have deposited $1,500 of their forfeit money for their fight for $5,000, which will be brought off June 27.

Capt. Brewer, the noted wing shot, challenges any three men in the world to shoot 100 or 200 bird matches for $1,000 a side in New York, Chicago, or Indianapolis.

William Fuller of San Francisco offers to match a man to jump any competitor in America one single jump, two single jumps, and three standing jumps for $1,000 a side.

J. Edwin Stone, the California pedestrian who is walking from San Francisco to New York, has reached Dunkirk, N. Y. He looks jaded and tired, but is confident he will complete his task.

Wolff Bendoff, the well-known English pugilist, who boxed several contests in Boston some years ago, has been sentenced to six years penal servitude in England for a murderous assault on a saloonkeeper.

A testimonial benefit will be given Capt. John Dalton at the Second Regiment Armory next Tuesday evening. The entertainment will conclude with a six-round glove contest between Capt. Dalton and Bill Bradburn.

The famous trotting dog Doc, owned by J. P. Ketchum of Canada, has just finished a tour of the United States, winning for his owner $20,000. Doc is still unbeaten and will soon take a trip through the Southern States.

WON BY EAU CLAIRE.

DECISION IN AN INTER-STATE COMMERCE CASE.

Commissioner Knapp Writes the Opinion Holding That Rates Must Be Determined by Fair Comparisons—An Historical Stone Found in the Potomac—South American Countries Preparing for Exhibitions at the World's Fair—Americans Take No Part in the Ecuador Fair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, in an opinion by Commissioner Krapp, has decided the case of the Eau Claire Board of Trade against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company and others in favor of the complainants. The points decided are briefly as follows:

Where all the distances brought into comparison are considerable, and the differences between them relatively small, there should be a substantial similarity in the respective rates unless other modifying circumstances justify disparity.

That rates should be fixed in inverse proportion to the natural advantages of competitive towns, with the view of equalizing uncommercial conditions, as they are sometimes described, is a proposition unsupported by law and quite at variance with every consideration of justice. Each community is entitled to the benefits arising from its location and natural conditions, and the exaction of charges unreasonable in themselves or relatively unjust, by which those benefits are neutralized or impaired, contravenes alike the provisions and the policy of the statute. On complaint of the relatively unreasonable rates on lumber from Eau Claire to various points on the Missouri River as compared with rates to the same points from La Crosse, Winona, and other lumber shipping points, it is held that the cost must mainly be determined by comparing the rate in question with the rates from neighboring towns similar in size, situation and volume of competing traffic, and approximately the same distance from common markets; that the rate complained of subjects Eau Claire to undue prejudice and disadvantage and is unlawful; and that such rate should not exceed the rate from La Crosse and Winona by more than 2 cents per 100 pounds when, as at the time complaint was filed, the rate from those points is not over 11 cents per 100 pounds nor by more than 2½ cents per 100 pounds above the present rate of 16 cents per 100 pounds from La Crosse and Winona.

A railroad cannot be said to discriminate against a town which it does not reach and in whose carrying trade it does participate; therefore no case is made out against the carriers which were made the parties at the request of the original defendant because none of them have lines extending to Eau Claire. Preference, prejudice, and other like terms imply comparison, and the basis of comparison is wanting unless the rates compared are made by the same carrier.

But these parties having defended and endeavored to justify the differential found excessive, while not technically subject to an order for its correction, have no more right to regard it ineffectual than to openly disregard a direction clearly written within the scope of the commission's authority. The intervening defendant, the Omaha road, though serving the complaining town, need not for the reasons stated be included in the order directing the reduced rates, but the case will be held open as against that company for such direction as may hereafter be required.

A FIND OF HISTORICAL INTEREST.

A Slab Supposed to Be from the Pope and Stolen Years Ago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—[Special.]—A peculiar slab of stone was recovered from the Potomac the other day. If some of the old residents here are not badly mistaken the slab in question is a valuable one in connection with the early history of the Capital of the United States. During the first years of work upon the Washington Monument there were contributed from all quarters of the globe memorial stones to be laid on the inner wall of the shaft. Among others received in the winter of 1853 was a block of beautifully striated marble from the Pope of Rome, with the simple inscription, "Rome to America." It was in the days of the old Know-Nothings, the "American party," whose intemperate zeal did not stop for fine distinctions of definition, and thinking that they saw in the gift an invasion of Papacy there were ominous grumblings of wrath on the reception of the gift by the authorities at Washington. March 4, 1854, an unknown band of vigilantes broke into the stone shed in which the slabs were kept and stole this one.

The stone just found is a sharply cut and beautifully polished piece of variegated marble, striated in veins of pink and white about six inches thick and perhaps a foot and a half by three feet in surface dimensions. Inspection shows that the stone is not perfectly preserved, but it has evidently suffered under the hammer before finding its resting place in the still depths of the Potomac. Large spalls have been knocked off in several places, and an inscription on one side has been partially destroyed. Enough remains, however, to make out "Ro-t-erica," cut deep in Gothic characters.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXHIBITERS.

Guatemala Will Spend $20,000 for a Building—No American Display at Quito.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—[Special.]—A contest has been arranged by Guatemala at which architects may submit plans for the building of that country to be erected on the Fair grounds at Chicago. Architects must be residents of Guatemala and the building must be of a character to be easily transported to that country and reërected at its capital after the close of the Exposition. It is not to cost more than $20,000, and the space of two acres has been reserved for it. A building is desired which shall be typical of the country, and prizes of $400 are provided for. Competitive designs will be opened July 4.

June 1 an Exposition was opened at Quito, capital of Ecuador, for the purpose of showing articles collected for the Chicago Fair, and also to give an opportunity to foreign manufacturers and merchants to display their wares. This suggestion came from Mr. Tadel of the Columbian Exposition, and it was hoped that the industries of the United States would be well represented. It is a matter of considerable surprise and comment on the West coast that not one American house is represented at the Quito Fair, while Germany and England have sent many small wares and some portable agricultural machinery. The lack of response to the cordial invitation given to the merchants and manufacturers of the United States by the Ecuadorian Government is a great disappointment.

Uruguay and Paraguay have requested that their exhibits at the World's Fair may not be divided among the several departments, but kept together in one place. Both will make creditable displays of their resources.

APPROPRIATION BILLS IN CONGRESS.

None Have Yet Become Laws, but All Are in a Fair Way to Passage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—The history of the first session of the Fifty-second Congress is practically made, and it is probable that from now on to the end of the session the efforts of both branches will be confined principally to the settlement of disputed points in appropriation bills. These measures are really much further advanced than a simple statement of their parliamentary status would indicate to the unpracticed eye. By an extraordinary display of energy the House has succeeded in passing every one of these bills except the General Deficiency, and in transferring them to the Senate with such rapidity as to tax severely the working capacity of the Committee on Appropriations of that body. Consequently it appears from the record that the Senate is far behind the House in passing upon these important measures. The record is as follows:

Awaiting action on conference reports, Military Academy Appropriation bill; in conference, Army, Indian, Diplomatic, and Consular, District of Columbia, Naval, River and Harbor; awaiting action of the Senate, pensions; Senate committee, Sundry Civil, Legislative, Postoffice, Agricultural, and Fortifications; awaiting action of the House, General Deficiency.

So it appears that no one of the regular annual appropriation bills has become a law, and that only one bill remains to be acted upon originally by the House, and that five bills are either in the Senate Committee on Appropriations or before the Senate for action.

Mr. Depew Goes Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—Chauncey M. Depew left here at 4 p. m. for New York.

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